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COT'S GALVANIZED PIRAL PIPE.

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MANUFACTURE ES AND RANGES, aks, Cresting, and Stable Fittings.

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CELEBRATED NEGAL.
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keep pickles for year.
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sould fresst upon seeing our brand
when buying.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. TPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP. SUPERIOR COURT JUDGESHIP. CARPETS, RUGS, Bic-

Michael Hund'
T. H. Ryan,
J. B. Chandler,
A. B. Jenka,
n. Thos. Elbert,
P. J. Ackerman
Albert Wagner,
Geo. Denver,
W. H. Curris,
C. Mason,
Frank Baker,
O. W. Johnson,
W. F. Wallace,
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Pritz Boch,
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Nich. Falkenber,
Atk. Harria,
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Michael Larkin
A. Saunders,
Wm C. Myer,
Thomas Reynold

Henry Geshegah, James H. May, Lucas B. Walke Harry Geshegah, James McMahon, Herman Miller, Frank W. Walker, L. G. Smith, E. F. Dunne, James Farren, John R. Murphy, E. B. Williamso S. Spalding, O. H. Jewell, W. R. Steele, P. J. Manning, G. H. Trumbull, L. T. Benham, John S. Moyan.

THE TURF.

CHICAGO

Jockey and Trotting

CLUB.

Fall Trotting Meeting, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 18. 2:30 CLASS-PURSE \$1,000, DIVIDED.

The following horses are entered: Surprise, Billy
Boy, Little Wonder, Green Charley, Business, John
R., Abdallah Boy, Fleta, Lady M.

SAME DAY.

SAME DAY.
2:22 CLASS—PURSE \$1,000.
The following horses are entered: Monroe Chief,
Policy Boy. Grey Salem, Peck Wright, Jessie Hayes,
Gloster, Little Gypser.

SAME DAY.

MATTIE HUNTER.

and ROWDY BOY
Will pace a race of mile heats, three best in five, for a
purse of \$1,000.
ON FRIDAY

The famous trotters, Darby, Bonesetter, Driver, Scott's Thomas, Katie

Middleton, Charley Ford, and Belle Brasfield will start in the great FREE-FOR-ALL-RACE.

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The Three World-Repowned Pacers, SLEEPY TOM.

ON. SAMUEL M. MOORE, Indge of the Superior Court of Cook County :

The undersigned, discarding politics in Judicial elections, and having confie in you as a Judge, respectfully reat that you be a candidate for re-elecion at the election to be held in Novem-

nly Perfect Bed.

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The handsomest PARLOR STOVE ever put of the market. Sold at WHOLESALE by

SPECTACLES. MANASSE SIGHT DPTICIAN TRIBUNE PRICEITS BUILDING Fine spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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GAS CHECK VALVE. 35 PER CENT SAVED, And better light given, by using the Self-Acting Gas Check Valve.
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Partners wanted for all other States.

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New Patterns, IN ALL Low Prices, GRADES.

Our RUG DEPARTMENT is replete with RARE and CHOICE

ORIENTAL RUGS

For INLAID FLOORS, Also SMALL RUGS, for MAN-TELS and DOORS, in great variety.

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"KURRACHEE RUGGING,"

Woven without seam in any Field, Leiter & Co.

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ORGANIZED IN 1858. LA CAISSE GÉNÉRALE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PARIS, FRANCE. PRENCH INSURANCE CORPORATION B. D. WEST, Gen'l Supt. Western States. 174 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Net Surplus over paid up Capital and all Liabilities. Surplus States Branch, July 1, 1879.

Total
Unadjusted and Unpaid-Loses. \$ 38,588,98
Reinsurance Reserve. New York
Standard. 189,903.46
All other Liabilities. 21,857.04
\$250,852.09 U. S. TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK.
LOUIS DE COMEAU, Eq., Messrs. De Rham & Co.
CHAS. RENAULD, Esq., of Messrs. Renauld, Francois CHAS. COUDERT, Jr., Esq., of Messrs. Coudert Bros. JULIEN LE CESNE, Resident Sec'y, No. 33 Pine-st., New York. T. J. TEMPLE, Manager, No. 33 Pine-st., New York.

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Wal. G. McCORMICK.

Resident Agent, Chicago.

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Leading Agency of Chicago 15 VEARS experience, the bonorable payment of over \$2.000,000 losses, and a line of strong, prompt-paying companies, warrant us in saying that we are well prepared to meet the wants of the insuring public. With thanks for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE TRACK OF THE LION IN THE UNITED STATES. BUY IT! READ IT! THINK OF IT!

MEN'S

GENTS PURNISHING GOODS.

Desire to call attention to their Fall Importations of Underwear, which are much larger than any previous season, and include the products of the best English and French manutaeturers of Merino, Cashmere, Silk, and PURESilk, Heavy Balbriggan, in Plain and Fancy Colors, together with many lines of Fancy Merinos which are EXCLU-SIVE.

Their stock of Domestic Underwear is complete, embracing full lines of all the popular mills.

They call special attention to their stock of

ENGLISH NECKWEAR.

Which for magnitude and variety of styles has no equal.

Novelties in French Jewelry, well worth the attention of all.

They have the exclusive sale of the justly-celebrated Paris Mode "PREVILLE" Kids.

113 & 115 State-st., Chicago. ST. LOUIS.

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GEO. C. CLARKE, Fire and Marine Insurance 161 & 163 LaSalle-st.

London Assurance Corporation. Manufacturers' F. & M. Ins. Co.,

Assets. BOSTON. SI. 117,743
Liabilities (including capital and reinsurance rund) 869,775 Hoffman Fire Insurance Co., NEW YORK.

290, 599 Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., PHILADELPHIA. \$1,880.188 Assets \$1,880.165
Liabilities (including capital and reinsurance fund) 1,195,255

Neptune F. & M. Insurance Co., BOSTON. Net Surplus 118,429 People's Fire Insurance Co.,

TRENTON.

Boylston M. Insurance Co., BOSTON. EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE, REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar chools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For fur-her information apply to Dr. STEVENS PARKER. Warden of Bacine College, Racine, Wis. Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

PAPER WRITING, AN. WRAPPING. talogue, Sampies, and Prices sent on appl 150 and 152 CLARK-ST... CHICAGO.

NOTICE! GOLDSMID'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 East Madison-st., will be closed this day until 6 o'clock p. m.

Youngstown, O., Agog to See and Welcome the Chief Magistrate.

The City Crowded by Thousands from the Surrounding Country.

An Imposing Procession a Part of the Day's Exercises.

Greatly Admired. Pointed Reference to the Busi-

ness and Financial

The President's Speech Attentively Listened To and

Outlook. With an Incidental Allusion to the Political Condition of the South.

Gen. Sherman Delights the Audience with One of His Characteristic Speeches.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 17 .- The Presidential party left Cieveland for Youngstown on the regular train over the Atlantic & Great West-ern Railway about 7 o'clock this morning. The party was accompanied by a large number of the most prominent citizens and officials of Cleveland, and about fifty survivors of the President's old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio. En route the President passed through the train, shaking hands and talking familiarly to the different members of his regiment. At Solon, the first stop after leaving Cleveland, a large crowd had gathered to catch a glimpse of the President and Gen. Snerman, both of whom appeared on the platform of the

car. At Leavittsburg the party were met by the Reception Committee, composed of the most prominent men in Mahoning County. An immense crowd had assembled at Warren. As the train pulled into the depot, A SALUTE WAS FIRED.

The President appeared at the rear door of his car and bowed to the crowd as the train moved

slowly out of the depot. Also at Niles a very large crowd was in waiting, where another salute was fired. Immense crowds were in walting for the excursion-train, closely following the regular train, at all the stations between Youngstown and Cleveland. It seemed as if the Mahoning Valley was emptying its population into Youngstown to do honor to the distinguished visitors.

At Youngstown a salute was fired as the train drew into the station. The President and party were met at the depot by a guard of honor, composed of members of his old command, and es-corted to the Public Square, where the Presi-dent was introduced by Capt. Botsford, of the Twenty-third Regiment.

Mr. Walter L. Campbell, of the Register and ribune, delivered the address of welcome. He alluded to what had occurred since the President was here in 1875. Mr. Campbell also paid a high tribute to the practical wisdom which had attended the present Administration, and contrasted the activity in business which prevails now in the Mahoning Valley with the depression that was apparent in 1875. He said: "Criticism is mute before the visible results" impossible as judging Manlius in sight of the capitol. We welcome him as the Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio volunteers, in whose deeds of imperishable renown this city and county proudly claim an interest as in a priceless legacy. We welcome him as an ex-Governor of our cherished Commonwealth, whose good name he ever jealously mainwhose good name he ever jealously maintained, and whose great interests he faithfully guarded. We welcome him as a conspicuous leader in a momentous struggle which put to the proof the good faith of the American people, amid all the seductions of a great commercial disaster, as their physical courage and patriotism had been tried in the presence of armed rebellion. We welcome him as the Executive head not of a party or as the Executive head, not of a party, or faction, or section, but of our whole beloved country, whose unity, ordained by the fath-ers in the fundamental law, and affirmed by their children in the decision of war, he has so earnestly striven to cement with love. We welcome him as the Ghief Magistrate of the Nation, whose material prosperity he has been, under God, instrumental in preserving, and to which he has given an administration sullied by no scandal. We welcome him as the President of the Republic, whose Constitution he loyally defends, and whose laws he wisely and honestly

responded in a brief speech, as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I am informed by the program of the Committee of Arrangements that the principal speaking of the day is to occur this afternoon. It is therefore desirable that what is said here shall be very promptly said. I will, therefore, detain you with no extended remarks on any of the topics in the address to which we have just listened. It is very gratifying indeed to me to be so welcomed by the neighbors and friends of David Tod. [Applause.] It was my fortune once to speak of him to an audience almost as large as this.—an audience giled with sadness, an audience gathered of his old friends and neighbors at his funeral,—and I spoke of him then, as I still think truly, as the best-loved citizen of Ohio. [Great applause.] I wish it were possible under the dispensation of Providence that David Tod to-day could behold what we now see in the valley he loved so well, and for which he did so much. With native strength and intellect, with original power destined from the beginning to be a great and influential man, and added to that a great and a good heart,—he will never be forgotten in the valley where he lived. My friends, as I began, I must close with asying the speaking will occur this afternoon. I thank you for the welcome, and shall detain you for a noment with the introduction of a man who is always welcome wherever the soldiers meet who fought for the Union—Gen. Sherman. THE PRESIDENT

SHERMAN'S SPECH.

The General spoke as follows: "FRILOW-CITIEENS: As said by the President, it is not the time appointed for speaking. If by a single word or a single sentence I could do more to honor him who has come here to-day, it would afford me great pleasure: but now the less said the better for you; I will say this afternoon or this evening what is proper for the occasion. I always feel at home in Ohio, and thank you for the honors to-day." REGIMENTAL MEETING.

After Gen. Sherman's speech, the officers and members of the Twenty-third Regimental Association met for the transaction of business to which only the members were admitted. After which inneh was served in the Park. THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECE.

After arriving at the grove Dr. John McCurdy, of Youngstown, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by President Hayes: Hayes:

Combaddes and Fellow-Citizens: After almost a year spent in Washington, angroused in public affairs, it is a great pleasure to visit again my friends in Ohio, and especially to meet so many of my old comrades at this yearly reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment. Since we last met at Willoughby, a year ago, there has been a yest improvement in the business condition of our coun-

try. Whatever differences of opinion may be still found among the people of this part of Ohio as to the importance of the resumption of specie-payments, and as to the methods by which it has been accomplished, there is one kind of resumption which is very noticeable in Youngatown, and which is making rapid progress in the whole country, about which I imagine we are all beartily agreed. When I last visited this beantiful Yalley of the Mahoning, four years ago, the financial crisis and the gloomy outlook for business, and labor, and capital occupied the thoughts and depressed the spirits of the people wherever I met them, whether in public assemblies, at their places of business, or at their hospitable homes. Now, however, how great and how gratifying is the change! All around us here, and throughout the country generally, we see cheering and hopeful indications of better times. Not only have specie payments been resumed, but business activity and profitable employment for capital and labor have come also. The chief industry and interest of this valley—the great from interest—already begins to share largely in the benefit of our improved condition, and i therefore heartily congrainists all classes of citizens in this large assemblage on the present favorable business situation, and on the bright and encouraging prospect which the future holds out.

There is a subject.

INTERESTING TO EVERY CITIZEN, and especially to those who served in the Union army, in regard to which I wish to say a few words: army, in regard to which I wish to say a few words:

Since our last reunion, in several of the States and in Congress events have occurred which have revived the discussion of the question as to the objects for which we fought in the great conflict from 1861 to 1863, and as to what was accomplished by the final triumph of the Union cause. The question is, What was settled by the Warf What may those who fought for the Union justify claim: and what ought those who fought for secession faithfully to accept as the legitumate results of the Warf An eminent citizen of our State, Mr. Groesbeck, sad some years ago that "war legislates." He regarded the new constitutional amendments as part of the legislation of the War for the Union, and said, with significant emphasis, "and they will stand." The equal-rights amendments are the legislation of the War for the Union, and said, with significant emphasis," and they will stand."

GREAT WARS ALWAYS LEGISLATE.

A little more than a hundred years ago this land, where we now are, was claimed and held by France. Gen. Wolfe, on the Piains of Abraham, settled that claim, and the result was the transfer of the title and jurisdiction of this entire section of the country to England. For a few years its chief ruler was the English King. The Revolution of the country to England. For a few years its chief ruler was the English King. The Revolution followed, and the question of its ownership was again the subject of war legislation, and it became a part of the United States, no longer under a monarchy, but under a free Republican Government.

I need not enter into any discussion of the causes of our Civil War. We all know that the men who planned the destruction of the Union and the establishment of the Constitution called the State-rights doctrine, and on the interest of the people of those States in the extension and perpetuation of slavery. The doctrine of State-rights was, that each State was sovereign and supreme, and might nullify the laws of the Union or secede from the Union at pleasure. They held that slavery was the natural and normal condition of the colored man, and that therefore, slavery in this country could and should be the corner-stone of a free government.

No man has ever stated the issues of the Civil War more fully, more clearly, or more accurately than Mr. Lincoln. In any inquiry as to what may fairly be included among the taings settled by our victory, all just and patriotic minds instinctively turn to Mr. Lincoln. To him, more than to any other man, the cause of Union and licerty is incebeted for its final triumbh. Besides, with all his wonderful sagacity, and wisdom, and logical facility, during four years of awful trial and responsibility, on the questions which were continually raising to perplex and almost confound him, he at last became the very embodiment of the principles by which the country and its licerties were saved. All good citizens may now well GREAT WARS ALWAYS LEGISLATE.

LISTEN TO AND HEED HIS WORDS.

None have more reason to do it with respect and confidence, and a genuine regard, than those whom headdressed in his first inangural speech as "my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen." The leader of the Union course was so just and moderate, and patient and humane, that many supporters of the Union thought that he did not go far enough or fast enough, and assalled his opinions and his conduct; but now all men begin to see that the plain people, who at last came to love him, and to lean upon his wisdom and firmness with absolute trust, were altogether right, and that in deed and purpose he was earnestly devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and of all its inhabitants.

Believing that Mr. Lincoln's opinions are of higher authority on the questions of the War than those of any other public man on either side of the controversy, I desire to present them quite fully and in his own language. LISTEN TO AND HEED HIS WORDS.

and in his own language.

In the third year of the War, and while its result was still undecided, Mr. Lincoln made his memor-In the third year of the War, and while its result was still undecided, Mr. Lincoln made his memorable address at the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, on the 19th of November, 1863. He was standing on the field of the greatest battle of the War. He was, no doubt, deeply impressed with the heavy responsibilities which he had borne so long. He spoke not as a partisan, embittered, and narrow, and sectional, but in the broad and generous spirit of a patriot, solicitous to say that which would be worthy to be pondered by all of his countrymen throughout all time. In his short speech of only two or three paragraphs he twice spoke of the objects of the War, once in its opening and again in its closing sentence. The words have been often quoted, but they cannot be too familiar. They bear clearly and forcibly on the question we are considering.

"Four score and seven years ago," said Mr. Lincoln, "our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in iberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

And again, in closing, he said: "It is rather for us... that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that he Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the carth."

arth."

No statement of the true objects of the War more omplete than this has ever been made.

IT INCLUDES THEM ALL—

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

suit. In his matchess message already quoted, he says:

"Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words. "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, sulike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit, 'We, the people,' and substitute. 'We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent Saites.' Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government. whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the pathetered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures from this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this."

Of the subject of suffrage, Mr. Lincoin's guiding

onsent."
Thus we have from the lips and pen of Mr. Lin-ioln.—the great leader and representative of the Jaion cause,—in the most solemn and authentic

Touching the romaining important controvers settled by the War, the public avowals of opinio are almost all in favor of the faithful acceptance of the new constitutional amendments. On this an ject the speeches of of public men, and the creed and platforms of the leading political parties has

the words of the Democratic National Convention.
"To maintain emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose the recopening of the questions settled by the recent amendments to the Constitution." In 18:6, the great political parties again, in the sanguage of the St. Louis National Convention, affirmed their "devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments understanding these declarations, we are compelled to take that engendered the Civil War." Notwithstanding these declarations, we are compelled to take notice that, while very tew citizens anywher would wish to re-establish slavery if they could, and no one would again attempt to break up the Union by secession, there still remains in some communities a dangerous practical denial to the Colored citizens of the political rights which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution as it now is. In the crisis of the War Mr. Lincoln appealed to the colored people to take up arms. About 200,000 responded to the call, enlisted in the Union armies, and fought for the Union cansender the Union flag. Equality of rights for the colored people, from that time, thus became one of the essantial issues of the War. Gen. Sherman said, "Wene the first is over, the hand that drops the masket cannot be denied the ballot." Jefferson said long before, "The man who fights for the country is entitled to vote." When, with the help of the colored men, the victory was gained, the Fifteenth Amendment practically nullified.

No one can overstate the evils which the country must suffer il lawiesses with Indifference the Fifteenth Amendment practically nullified.

No one can overstate the evils which the country must suffer il lawiesses with indifference the Fifteenth Amendment practically nullified.

No one can overstate the evils which the country must suffer il lawiesses and violent opposition to the enjoyment of constitutional rights is allowed to be perfectly successful. The lawiesness which today assails the rights of the colored people

and for the people, shall not period from the earth.

Section of the tree objects of the War serve complete than this has ever been made.

Nationality, Liberty, Equal hights, and Self-Gereaned. Thousand the period of the control of

Kennedy eloquently responded, in behalf of The procession was very imposing, and would have done credit to any of the larger cities.

At the business meeting of the Regimental Association, President Hayes and nearly all the old officers were re-elected, after which GEN. SHERMAN WAS CALLED FOR,

and spoke as follows:

Ladize AND ALL: [Laughter.] In the army which I had the honor to command we had no ladies, but at the same time we had their hearts, which was the best part of them. It seems to me simost as a dream,—the War in which we all partook, covering the whole continert, on which depended so much of the future, not only of America, but of the whole world. You old men before me now were boys then in hopes, but men in the full career and full vigor of life. You own farms, and you are mechanics here in Ohio, in this beautiful valley of the Mahoninz. You threw aside everything with one single purpose,—the most glorious which God has given as on earth—to defend your country and the institutious your fathers have given you. You put on the blue coats, you started, some through the valley of the Shenandoah, others went with me further south, but we had a single purpose. Although I did not have the honor to command you associates, still we were in.

ONE COMMON ARMY, and spoke as follows:

with one common purpose. How glorious has been the result! None of us foresaw it, then. None of us foresaw it, then. None of us hardly realize its value and importance now. But the children we see to-day will look upon us, you private soldiers. Sergeants. Corporais, as well as your Colone's and leaders, as merely the means whereby to prepare this great continent of America as the future of the best, the most virtuous, and most inquistrous people on the face of the glote. We are now passing off the stage. We pass as old men now. It is very hard for us to think we are old men, soon to be gathered to dur common destiny; but no matter what our fate be in the future, the nast is secure, and it is of inestimable value to the ONE COMMON ARMY, but no matter what our fate be in the future, the cast is secure, and it is of inestimable value to the world at large. Every man wno resides in England, in Austria, even in India, will turn to America as the common home of manimid. Here in Onio you do not feel it. You always bad a quiet, orderly, law-observing community. In Kentucky it is a little worse, but they are becoming as you are. The same in Georgia and Alacama. They inherited slavery from their fathers. That slavery grew to be a curse, and God Himself ordered that it cease from the face of the globe. You and J. and all of us, were instruments in its removal; it has now

PASSED INTO THE REAR. PASSED INTO THE REAR.

It will never occur again. Such a thing as man selling man will never occur again in America, and probably in no other part of the world, because Spain and Brazil have followed our example, so that henceforth and forever such a thing as siarery on the earth will not occur again. And then will have been fulfilled the propacety of the Scriptures, we were simply instruments in the hands of Providence in fulfilling a destiny more glorious, more beautiful, more grand in conception than anything that has transpired since the days of Moses.

mere glorions, more beautiful, more grand in conception than anything that has transpired since the days of Moses.

Vary few of is foresaw in '61 what we were destined to do; yet, in four or five years of hard toil, some labor, some exposure, and by sacrificing some of our glorions companions, we have obtained that which will go on for years,—ten years, twenty years, hundreds and thousands of years, so that the members of the Twenty-third who are now before me, along with two or three hundred other regiments from all parts of the United States, have fuifiled in the history of the world an end which has its beginning to-day and will not have its end until we are all summoned before the common Triounal of mankind.

ENJOY ITS PRUITS.

I remember myself when living in South Carolina and Louisana talking with slaves and with their masters. They were men like ourselves. They knew that something was in the wind. They could not exity see what it was. Henry Clay said himself be could not solve the great problem. Mr. Webster likewise, propacty the strongest intellect that we have ever had in America. Every man within hearing of my voice when he goes to me ded should thank God that slavery has passed from the earth forever. [Applause.] Many of the boys will remember when away down South you always turned towards the North as God's country. That is what we said when we were down in Georgia. The whole world is God's country. You have more than the average share of soil and cilmate and production, but there are other lands in which you have just as muca right and as much retrest as you have here, which in time must become as your County of Mahoning. It may not be as grand, but it will produce something necessary for men. So that the young men who are now growing up, children still in the arms of their mothers, have a task before them as important as ours; not as brilliant, not one which will sattract the attention of the world, but one ortani as ours; not as brilliant, not one which

as we fulfilled, which will come in its due time.
What a glorious result we have. Ail of the United States of America, Maine, Texas, California, and Florida, all living in peace, quiet, order, enjoying everything which Nature gives under the protection of a commou law, a common Government. [Applause.] We have done much. We have done proba ity our full snare in the time in which we live, but there is a future before us towards which every man and child may aspire, and there will be pienty of room for the occupation of mind, and muscle, too; so that we will have a country toward which mankind will turn as a dream of tife.

I am always sorry to see my comrades getting old with some parts—a little toin on the top of their beads. We have passed from the stage. All we can do in our short appointed sphere is to leave results for those who follow. I know the members of the Twenty-third have done so, and will continue to do so.

I have come at this time to your town with the President of the United States, because it struck me QUITE AS IMPORTANT

that a man who presides over the destinies of 45,000,000 or 48,000,000 of people, the President of
the United States, equal to the Czar of Russia or to
the King or Queen of England, to descend from his
high office to come here and mingte with his old
comrades of the Twenty-third. [Applause.] This
you would not see in Europe, Asia, or any other
land on earth. He comes to you and presides over
your deliberations. He was once your Colonel,
He is still your Colonel. His heart beats as warmly towards each, and every one of you now as
it did in 1804. That is a type of
human character which you will not find
anywhere else on the globe, out the world must
come to it. We are but the agents of a power far
above as. We hardly know each day what we are
doing; but if each man in his allotted space does
that which he is appointed to do, if it be merely as
a stoker to an engine, or merely as a latorer on the
streets, if he does well that which he is appointed
to do, he will do something.

MATRIAL TO THE PROGRESS OF TRIS WORLD,

to do, he will do something.

MATERIAL TO THE PROGRESS OF THIS WORLD, and I hope and pray that every member of the Twenty-third, having already proved themselves to be good soldiers, will continue to be good citizens, and lay the foundations of our fature Empire so deep and strong in the human neart that all the power of hell cannot shake it. (Applause.)

Canton, O., is the place selected for the next reunion of this regiment.

of the day was President Hayes' speech. By many of the most prominent men of Northern Obio, and those most capable of judging, it is pronounced the best one he ever made.

The return trip was made without incident. The party arrived at Cleveland about midnight, and immediately departed for Dutroit on the steamer Northwest. They were accompanied from Cleveland by the Hon. William McKinley and wife, the Hon. Amos Townsend, Capt. L. A. Pierce, and others. A. Pierce, and others.

PROGRAM AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—The program for the reception or President Haves in this city to-morrow comprehends the meeting of the Presidential party in the steamer Northwest by the Mayor and Government officials, for which purpose a steamer has been chartered to go down the river as far as Grosse Isle. The United States steamer Fessenden will fire a regulation satute on the arrival of the President, and he will be escorted to the residence of ex-Gov. Baidwin. After breakfast the military and naval officers at this port will pay their respects. At 11 o'ciock, under escort of the city military, President Hayes will proceed to the Fair-Grounds, and, after making his address, will return to the city and embark in Congressman Newberry's steam-yacht Truant for a pleasure cruise upon-the river. At 40'ciock in the atternoon the President will land at Belie Isle, by invitation of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, the delegates from which So-leties are now holding their annal Convention in this city. It is expected that President Hayes will make a short address to the Total Abstinence Convention in response to the welcome of its officers.

In the evening he will hold a public reception at the City-Hall. PROGRAM AT DETROIT.

HYMENEAL.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 17.—Arthur D. Hall, only son of the Hon. Daniel Hall, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and Miss Josie A. Reubhausen, sere married last evening at the residence of the bride's parauts, in the Sixth Ward, the Rev. W. A. Hendrickson, of the Congregational Church, performing the ceremony.

Appeal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

VINCENNES, Ind.. Sept. 17.—Charles E. Randell, a popular young tentieman of this city, was married this evening to Miss Ada Hester, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Hester.

Adrian, Mich.. Sept. 17.—Tom M. Hunters, news edior of the Times, was married at Tecumseh this evening to Miss Carrie M. Wood. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride, in the presente of immediate friends of the parties.

FOREIGN.

Another and Far Different Version of the Cabul Massacre.

The Mutineer Fired On By the Soldiers Without Orders.

Others of the Escort Have Arrived Within the English Lines.

Cetywayo Captured and Now in the Hands of the British.

Large English Orders for American Cloths for Indian Consumption.

The Situation in the British Cotton Districts Growing Worse,

AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—A Sergeant with some more of the escort of the British residency have arrived at Ali Kheyl.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED. The military authorities have received infor mation tending to show that the frontier triber have partially interrupted communication be tween Kbyber Pass and Cabul. THE MASSACRE.

Indian officials telegraph further details of the attack on the British residency at Cabul. It is related by the trooper who escaped that whe the mutinous troops were making an outcry for pay, a soldier shouted, kill the Envoy and then the Ameer. mutincers then rushed Embassy and stoned some of the servants. The troops composing the escort of the Embassy fired upon the mutineers without orders fro British officers. The mutineers then went for their weapons. They were absent about a British officers might have escaped. The resi dency was detended from the windows and from a trench made on the outside with a mud root. The letter sent by the escaped trooper was from Lieut. Hamilton, promising the mutineers six months' pay. sent at 3 in the atternoon, when the mutineers were already on the roof of the esidency, which was just being set on fire. The bearer of the letter was thrown from the roof and made insensible. When he recovered he was brought before Gen. Kehrim Khan ommander of the mutinous brigade, who said be was powerless against the mutineers, and rdered the trooper to be imprisoned. On re-

TO BE OCCUPIED.

Kbushi, about for y miles from Cabul, will e occupied by the British in a few days, and be converted into a rallying point for all Chiefs who may elect to join the English.

visiting the residency the escaped trooper saw the bodies of Lieut. Hamilton and Jenkyns

AGAINST THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Labore corresponden says the Governor of Jelalabad is organizing 're sistance to the British. A strong force of Afghans has been sent to Kushi to check the British cavairy advance in that direction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Times says we have every reason to anticipate that the reviving trade will find our capitalists better able to take advantage of it than in former years, in consecerns like so many companies now being oched in Paris. The course being pursued in Paris is the one dangerous element which mars the otherwise generally promising com-mercial prospect. Although the revenue of France has been wonderfully elastic of late years, her grain barvest this year is a partial failure. Of silk there is not even half an average yield. As regards England, judging from the very sensible decrease of commercial failures, there is reason to believe the purging process has at length prepared the way for a revival of prosperity. We hear much less about the depreciation of silver affecting the trade

Currie's distillery is burned. Loss estimated at from £200,000 to £400,000. AQUATIC. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Boyd will row Elliett on

the Tyne, should the latter defeat Higgins. ALL RIGHT.

Steamer Louvain, from Baltimore, reported disabled, has arrived.

NO BI-METALLIC CONGRESS THIS TEAR. Liverpool, Sept. 17.—A correspondent of the Cour-er at London says: There is no prospect of the bi-metallic Congress, which America proposed should be held in London, and to which the British Government provisionally assented, meeting this year. America's agents have failed so far to obtain the assent of some of the

GLADSTONE'S UNWONTED TACIFURNITY — THE RUSSO-GERMAN QUESTION.

By Cuble to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Gladstone's policy in ignoring the opportunity to attack the Government upon the Afghanistan affair is exciting universal comment. It is remembered, how-ever, that he abstained in a similar manner from any violent criticism upon the South African war. His present silence is attributed to his anxiety respecting the next election in Midlothian, where he has announced himself as a

The O'Connor Don, M. P., was married to-day to Miss O'Farrell, of Kingston, near

The accouchement of the Duchess of Edin-burg is expected in December next.

The Government has purchased 120 Hungarian horses, as an experiment, for the remount of ne Grenadier Guards. The strained relations between Russia and

Germany are causing a very uneasy feeling on all the bourses of Europe. The new iron clad turret ram Agamemnon, arrying four thirty-eight-ton guns, and 8,492 tons burthen, with engines 6,000-horse-power, was successfully launched to-day.

THE YARN MARKET. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Manchester Guardian says: Until the scarcity begins to be actually felt, and not merely threatened, it is not likely the short-time policy at Oldham will have any marked effect upon the demand or prices. The deficiency in the supply of cotton now being painfully realized, means ultimately a deficiency in the supply of versions of the painfully realized.

in the supply of yarns and cloth. The cotton operatives at Leigh have struck against the 5 per cent reduction of wages. The masters threaten to close the mills, alleging they can buy goods cheaper than they can produce them.

to the operatives. The self-actor minders, the main strength of the strike, would resume work if the notices of reduction of wages were with-drawn, if only for a month, and the question of

meanwhile improved. day £74,000.

A considerable portion of the Irish harvest is irreparably lost. Potatoes have been partially

blighted, and on many farms the whole crop is

ORDERS FOR AMERICAN CLOTH. ident at Blackburn save one of the largest firms of agents in Lancashire bave taken the past forinight more orders for American cloth for India than they received during the same period for all the English firms which they represent.

The Sovereign Mills at Preston have closed for an indefinit period, the hands refusing to return to work. Several Freston mill-owners have announced their intention to close their mills the next three months.

THE CALL FOR AID.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Cross, Home Secretary, in answer to a letter recently received from the Mayor of Middlesborough asking for Govern-ment assistance on account of the distress occasioned by the depression of trade, has written that gentleman repretting be has at present no funds for the purpose, but saying that he will lay the letter before Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

OLDHAM, Sept. 17.—The Cotton Spinners Association has declared in favor of the adoption of the short time system.

RUSSIA. THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURCOMANS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Gen. Skobeleff will command the expedition against the Turcomans, instead of Gen. Tergukasoff.

The Czar is in perfect health. THE SIBERIAN PRONTIER. St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The Novoye Vremya announces that the Minister of War is considering the subject of the colonization of the Chinese frontier by Siberian Cossacks. COLLEGE RULES.

Stringent rules are published to be observed by the universities where lectures have just begun. The students are forbidden to belong to societies of any kind, hold meetings, com plain of or orally disapprove the existing regulations, give private lessons, or bave their lectures printed.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- A Constantinople disoatch says Frince Lobanoff has gone to Yalta by the Czar's order. He will have an important sion to the Porte. It is rumored in Vienua that he has succeeded Gortschakoff.

LAZAREFF POISONED. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- A Berlin correspondent Lazareff was poisoned by a servant who had been bribed by the Turcomans to do the deed."

BUSSIAN GRAIN. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The St. Petersburg Golos reports the Russian grain export has decreased per cent as compared with last year. Im ports are considerably larger. The harvest is good in a few districts, and middling in most. Farmers are suffering heavy losses from cattle plague.

GERMANY. PAPAL NUNCIO. BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Monseigner Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio, has arrived at G istein.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED. The sale of the current number of the Com-munistic paper Die Freheif has been forbidden. The authorities of Saxony have suppressed a dangerous organ called the Glauchauer Wochen-

CONFERENCE. London, Sept. 17.-Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has had a conference with Bismarck lasting some hours. The object is thought to be important.

THE DEST OF BERLIN. BERLIN, Sept. 17 .- The municipal debt. 25. 000,000 thalers, will be converted from 416 to 4 per cent bonds. OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

The Tribune says: At a visit of Bismarck to Vienna, Germany and Austria will conclude an agreement mutually guaranteeing each other's territory. VON BEUST. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- A Paris correspondent

says: " As Count Von Beust is anti-German, and the Austro-German alliance is almost concluded, be has resigned. Count Wilpffen will JACOBINI AND BISMARCK. London, Sept. 17 .- A Berlin correspondent

reports Jacobini and Bismarck are now busily engaged in their negotiations.

A RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—Russia has directed the attention of the Powers to the recent conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians in Eastern Roumelia. She blames the Porte for sending back refugees to their homes in a destitute condition, and points out that, if further disturbances should occur, the Porte would sacrifice the right of sending Turkish troops into

Eastern Roumelia. SENSATIONAL RUMORS. Numerous sensational reports of attempts on the life of the Sultan are current. On Wednesday a man, believed to be insane, tried to force his way into the garden of the palace, and wounded three soldiers. He was seriously

wounded himself in the struggle.

ABYSSINIA. COMPLAINTS. LONDON, Sept. 17.—King John, of Abyssinis, writes that he has written to Queen Victoria complaining that the outlets of his territory are closed by the Egyptians. He says Gen. Kirkbam, the English General to his service, was poisoned at Massowah on his way to England with letters to the Queen.

SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, Sept. 17.-The Austrian State enineers have completed their plans for the proposed Arlberg Railway. The mountain will be pierced 5,281 feet above the level of the sea. The tunnel will be 10,270 metres long. The Minister of Commerce favors making it a pure-

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 17-1:30 p. v.-The following dispatch has just been received from South Airica: "Cape Town, Aug. 29, via Aden .-Marter captured Cetywayo yesterday. Marter mmanded the squadron of dragoons."

PREIGHTS ON CEREALS. MADRID, Sept. 17.—The Spanish railroad companies, at the suggestion of the Minister of Works, have reduced the rates of freight on cereals. The question of the importation of oreign grain is to be brought before the Cortes.

FRANCE. OLLIVIER'S - SUCCESS. Pants, Sept. 17.—The success of Auguste Olli-vier at Guingamp is attributed to his opposition to the anti-desuit clause of Ferry's Educations

ROUMANIA.

BUCHARUST, Sept. 17.—Boeresco has submit ted a report of his tour to the Chambers. It was coldly received.

FLAG-DAY.

HARFFORD, Sept. 17.—Nearly 1,000 strangers joined with the citizens to-day in celebrating flag-day, the conveyance of the old battleflag-day, the conveyance of the old battle-flags from the State Arsenal to the new Capitol. Veferans numbering 10,000 assembled in Bush-nell Park, and began to march at noon, Geu. Joseph R. Hawiev, Chief Marshat. The route of the procession was crowded with people, and the buildings in all parts of the city were elegantly decorated. There were three mag-nificent arches on Main street. Upon the ar-rival at the Capitol, Gen. Hawley delivered the colors to Gov. Andrews, and they were depos-ited in their permanent abiding place.

POLITICAL.

Ben Butler's Candidacy Indorsed by the Worcester Convention.

The Democratic Stomach Rebels, but the Dose Is awa lowed.

Causing an Unhealable Breach in the Party in the State. Platform Notable for Its Aveidance of National Issues.

Which, for Prudential Reasons, Are Kept in the Background.

> MASSACHUSETTS. BUTLER'S DEMOCRATIC STRING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Butlet wing of the Massachusetts Democracy has to-day gone through the prearranged motions, has indersed Gen. Butler for Governor, has put up s State ticket of Democrats, has elected delegates to the next National Democratic Convention, with four alternates, and has done verything possible to widen the breach between hemselves and the Abbott Wing. In numbers the Convention was about half the boasted 2.000 and in enthusiasm it fell much below the franti excitement of last year, which used to break out so violently at every mention of Butler's name. But this year they did not have to break into the hall, which perhaps makes the difference.

To-day's Convention will have a national le erest, because there will CERTAINLY BE CONTESTING DELEGATIONS from Massachusetts in the next National Dem-ocratic Convention.

Ex-Congressman Tarbox presided to-day, and his speech was largely occupied in a defense of the Convention, as representing the only Demo cratic party in the State. He reviewed in detail the outbreak of last year, which has split the party in two, and made a plausible case, but the other wing have the last word, for their convention in Faneuil Hall comes off Oct. 7. and they will certainly improve their oppor tunity for a direct or indirect reply. Tarbox attempted to put the party in immediate affilia tion with the National Democracy, and deounced Federal Supervisors and

UPHELD STATE-RIGHTS with a vigor which would have satisfied Lamar r Ben Hill. Having proved that the Butler Wing was the true Democracy in fact and principle, l'arbox then showed under what a stagger ing load of official corruption Massachusetts is groaning, and how a complete change of State officers is necessary for reform. By a singular coincidence almost the same ideas were arranged in almost the same order in the platterm, and at the end of the resolutions was one sharply condemning the Civil-Damages Liquor law which was passed by the last Legislature. This will introduce

THE PROHIBITORY QUESTION into the campaign, for Mr. Long's supposed leaning toward probibition beloed to secure him the Republican nomination, and the Democracy has always been ready to fight for tree

liquor.
The lack of cordiality towards Butler, compared with last year, though the Convention was ealled expressly to nominate him, is partly due to the prominence of the old Republicans. Ex-Collector Simmons and Col. Usher, and the men closest in Butler's confidence, have been Republicans, and it goes hard with the Democracy to be compelled to share the hope of reward in defeating the Republicans with their long-time opposepts. Still it will be POLITICAL SUICIDE

for them to kick against the management placed over them. It is reported that several men in to-day's Convention will vote for Mr. Long. They were in the Legislature with him, and discharge one duty by coming here to-day, and will please themselves when it comes to voting.

The Convention was boisterous and in deafening confusion frequently, but the little rows were quieted without serious interruption of business, though it was remarked by a member that the delegates acted like a menagerie. A motion not to put on the ticket below Butler any but straight Democrats

because Mr. Tarbox and the resolutions had been laboring to prove that the party could take its candidates wherever it pleased. The motion did not pass, yet it was decided as a matter of policy for next year not to nominate Butler formally. He was simply indorsed, and by reso lution, as a candidate already in the field, while his associates on the tickes were formally nomi-nated.

To-night delegates to the Independent Butler Convention are a gathering very different in apcearance from the Convention of to-day. They clearly have the brains of the Butler campaign, and number some the shrewdest and most experienced of the old Republican managers. If there is any serious work for the Long men it will come from the Simmonses and Ushers, who eleverness, and who know as well as anybody on the other side how to work up voting-lists.

DEMOCRATS SWALLOW BUILER. To the Western Associated Press.
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Butler Democratic State Convention was called to order by Alouzo V. Lynde, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and John K. Tarbox was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Tarbox was received with a round of applause and cheers. BUTLER NOMINATED.

The usual committees were appointed and the following resolution was adopted: following resolution was adopted:

Recognizing the general desire of the people not bounded by the limits of National party divisions for a change of Administration and the promotion of wholesome public reforms in the State Government, not reasonably to be noped for from the powers new in control, tirough whose neglect or more active fault the people have become convinced that such change is demanded by prudent consideration of the political welcare of the State, and in the belief that all citizens who concur in tais opinion may consistently and worthily adjourn to another election when Federal officers are to be chosen their contentions as to measures and principles of National concern, and confine to the pending election the securing in State affairs the objects of the common desire, we, for these ends, invite all who entertain like sentiments to make common cause with us on this home issue, and we adopt and indorse the candidacy of Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, in the confidence and in the assurance of his public plenge that, if elected, he will, so far as he shall have official strength, labor to oring back the Government of the Commonwealth to efficiency, economy, and justice to the people of all classes, which characterized the estier days of the Republic.

The following is the remainder of the ticket: For Lieu: enant-Governor, A. C. Woodwirth; Secretary of State, Michael T. Donoinue: Teasurer. D. N. Stalings; Auditor, D. J. Ring; Attorney-General, William D. Northend.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present State Central Committee shall continue in power until the Let of January next, and that to-day fitteen members believed at large to co-operate with the present State Central Committee, and that the Senatoria Conventions this fail elect members to form a new State Central Committee on the let of January next.

Receas.

THE PLATFORM.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Resolutions presented the following, and they were manimously adopted:

First—That the Democrats of Massachusetts, in annual Convention assembled, hereby readirm their devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party of the country.

Second—That we recognize at this juncture in the affairs of our part, the fundamental Democratic maxim of the "right of the majority to rule," and we deprente and condems may political acts by whomspeen performed which threaten this cardinal tenet of our bolitical faith.

Third—That we suncerely regret that a portion of the Democracy, during the last year, have requed to be governed by the decision of the majority, but we earnestly and cordinally invite them to re-unite with us, and to make common cause in our

at with the party which now rules the Com . WASHINGTON. mouweaith
Fourth—That the coming election is for State
officers slone. We deprecate the discussion in this
campaign of national issues as tending to create
divisions between men of different parties who are
in entire accor; upon all questions at issue which

ne owner, but that no property should be sul-ected to double taxation.

ected to double taxation.

Ninth—That we are opposed to any system of convict labor in our prisons which brings it products into competition with the free labor of conventions.

Tenth—That by successive laws access to the polls has been unnecessarily restricted, and the voter systematically hindered in the exercise of his right. We demand, therefore, that the laws in regard to registration be made simple and uniform throughout the State, and that the sections of the Constitution which make the payment of a tax a prerequisite to voting be repealed.

Eleventh—That the Democratic party now, as in the past, is opposed to all restrictive sumpturary laws, and especially denounces the Civil Damage law as mischievous, unjust, and dangerous.

The Committee on Credentials reported the

The Committee on Credentials reported th

Convention the largest and grandest ever held by the Democrats of Massachusetts; 1,723 dele-gates were present, representing nineteen cities and 319 towns.

WOOD WORTH AND BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.—Albert C.

Spaingrield, Mass. Sept. 17.—Albert C. Woodworth, of Chicopee, the Butler candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is the present State Senator of the Western Hampden District, President of the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, and a prominent Mason, 38 years old, a Republican, and, up to last election, held no public position. He is an active business man, of homorable reputation, apparently strong in reform tendencies, and was siways a steadfast admirer of Butler. Paul Butler is a Director of the Ames Company. This nomination is merely a good one. They could have done better. Senator Jones French refused to allow his name to be put up, as he wants to run for

better. Senator Jones French refused to allow his name to be put up, as he wants to run for Congress next year. The Butler men say the General will be elected by not much over 5,000 majority. The Independent Convention tomorrow must inderes to-day's nominations, or there will be mischief to pay. So the Democrats say. The campaign will be a hot one.

CALIFORNIA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17 .- It has been

onsidered certain that in the Third Congres

sional District, McKenna, Republican, was

elected over Berry, Democrat, by a small ma-

counties (Humboldt and Trinity) having been

received. Official returns just received from

Humboldt now give Berry 171 majority, which

returns from Trinity cappot materially change

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

The following table, showing the vote for Governor, has been corrected to conform to the latest official returns. It shows Perkins in the

lead, with nearly 21,000 plurality over Glenn and

1.477

1,506 356 1,126 200 135

Glenn,

Perkins,

Rep. 5, 179 731 1, 715

559 648 19,059

1,373 1,611 503

321 1,027 1,054

65,093

jority, the official returns from

lameda 1,418

Tulare 1,250
Tnolumne 579
Veniura 737
Yolo 1,164
Yuba 587

Totals44, 336

Special Dispatch to The Tribu

nembers of the Democratic Congressional Com

mittee fear that the attempt to bring the Na

the New York situation will prove a failure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

OMABA, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Republican County Convention this afternoon elected dele-

gates to the Judicial and State Conventions

During the Convention Gen. John A. Logan

who spoke at Council Bluffs yesterday, entered

who spoke a Council Bulls yesterday, entered the hall, accompanied by Senator Saunders, who introduced him amid great applaines. Senator Logan briefl, addressed the assembly, and then took his departure for Burington, where he speaks this evening. The Third Judicial Convention, this evening, nominated C. A. Baldwin, Esq., of this city, for District Judge.

DANVILLE GREENBACKERS.

About Siam.

Small a country as Siam is, it has two Kings, the First King, as he is styled, being the actual monarch. The Second King, who receives about one-third of the revenue, and has an army of some 3,500 men, appears to occupy the position of first councilor, and is always consulted by the First King before any important step in the administration of affairs has been taken. The Kings are assisted in governing by a Caotact and Council. The Siamese annals begin some 500 years before the Christian era; but nothing au lieutic is known of the history of the country until 1350, in which year Ayuthia, the former Capital, was founded. Cambodia was first conquered in 1583, and during this conjury the Siamese domination was extended to Singapore. The religion of the Siamese is Buddinian, which inculcates the highest veneration for like in every form, and may account for their gentleness and their simust passionless character. Albeit inclined to be idle, inconstant, and exacting, they are sincere and very affectionate in their domestic relations. They are attry in conversation, and, like the Chinese and Japanese, they excel in every sort of imitation. For the last fits years there have been many Protestant and Roman Cathodic missionaries in Suri; but, so lar as the Siamese are concerned, their labors have been more civilized than the English or Americans.

The intimations from anti-Tilden sources in

ontra Costa

Marked Increase in Our Exportations to Great Britain. affect the administration of the affairs of our beloved Commonwealth.

Fifth—That we demand rigid economy in the expenditure is all municipal and State affairs, and the
abolition of all since, we and unnecessary offices.

Sixth—That we misst that the government of the
State be administered by those officers only who
are provided for by our Constitution, and that their
powers be not delegated to Commissions or Boards
devised and created to avoid the responsibility or
to conceal incompetency and maladministration.

Seventh—That we demand such wise legislation
as small compet all corporate bodies to which the
State has granted power to take private property
for public uses so to exercise their functions at o
place considerations of public good above those of
private interests.

Eignth—That the burdens of necessary taxation
should be so lait as to bear equally upon all taxable property, and that our laws should be so
amended that no property shall escape its just
share of such taxation by any device or evasion of
the owner, but that no property should be subicted to double texture.

We Now Ship Hence Three Times as Much as We Receive.

ive-Stock Exports Increased from \$60,000 to \$6,000,000.

Specimen Departmental Bungling Given the Name of Democratic Reform.

REMARKABLE EXHIBIT. OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Special Dispaid to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17 .- The Treasu partment has just received from London copy of a document relating to trade with the nited States, made in reply to a parliamentary iquiry of the House of Lords, dated 1st of April, 1879, which called for a statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with the United tates. This parliamentary document reveals n a very striking way the fact of the constantly increasing exports from the United States to Freat Britsin, and of the rapidly decreasing exorts from Great Britain to the United States. Our statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, show that our total exports of mer chundise and specie to Great Britain amounted to \$363,013,646, while our total imports for the same period amounted to only \$111,971,766,—being an excess of exports over imports of \$251.041,880. In other words, our exports to Great Britain were more than three times the amount of the importations from tha country.

The parliamentary document presents a dole

ful account of the decline of British exportations, and shows that Great Britain year by year appears to become more dependent upon the United States. In the one article of arri-United Kingdom from the United States had in-creased in values from about \$60,000 in 1873, to nearly \$6,000,000 in 1878.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM. W THE JOB OF INDEXING THE "CONGRI SIONAL RECORD" HAS BEEN BUNGLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Demo crate in Congress are not very successful in their attempts to reform the service of the Gov ernment by discharging experienced and faith ful empleyes of the Republican House and Sen ate. A notable instance of this has occurred in connection with the indexing of the Congressional Globe. The work of indexing the Globe, or Record, is one of some considerable magnitude, requiring the services of experts. The gentlemen who have made the index to the Record for many years have gained a National reputation for their skill. The index n their hands, in fact, became an epitome of the proceedings of Congress; and, by turning to some one of the various classified heads in it, it was possible at a glance to discover the record of a Member or Senator When the Democrats came into power in the Senate and House, some of the young gentle men who were camp-followers of the Democra the perquisites of office, insisted that the indexing was a Democratic perquisite, and that the publicans should be compelled to surrende their work. The Democratic press thereupon to assist in this scheme, began to talk about to assist in this scheine, began to talk about the extravagans price which was paid for the work, and Democratic Committeemen insisted that "It was not much of a job to make the innex." However, the Republican members of the Printing Committee, having the subject in charge, insisted that the work should be let by competition. The men who had done the work under the Republicans made a bid of \$1 per 1,000 ems, which was 25 cents less than they had received before, and which was but little more than would cover the zost of the work. The Democratic camp followers were compelled to make as low a bid, which they did, and the work was assigned to them.

The old Kepublican experts, however, in their bid proposed to deliver their books completed

to the Government Printer in three weeks after the adjournment of Congress. This is a very important element in the price, as the printing and distribution of the Record are delayed until the index is completed. Parti utarly is this considered a matter of importance in campaign years, as members of both parties are anxious to have before them the Record of the preceding session, to use against their opponents and in defense of themselves. It is now the middle of September, and these Democratic clerks have as yet handed into the Government Printing-Office no proof of the index. except the comparatively unimportant part which is a calendar of the bills introduced. Not a single page of the index proper has as yet been presented; and the latest intelligence from these indexers is that the first page of copy cannot be ready for delivery to the printer before Oct. 15. These unskilled men have so arranged their work that the Government Printing-Office is obliged to entirely suspend work until the whole of their indexing is completed, so far as the publication of the Record is concerned. These undexers are not undertaking any innovation, or making a better or larger index, but are following closely the model left by their Republican prequecessors. Meanwhile, Congressmen are becoming very restive because they are unable to obtain the Record, and the Government Printer. the adjournment of Congress. This is a very

closely the model left by their Republican preuecessors. Meanwhile, Congressmen are becoming very restive because they are unable to obtain the Record, and the Government Printer
has already received letters from seventy of
them, inquiring why they cannot have it. The
answer is a very simple one,—that they cannot
have it, because the Democrats removed the
Republicans who were skilled in making the
index, and gave the contract to a gentleman
who knew nothing about indexing, and who,
notwithstanding he has employed a very considerable number of men, has yet to submit to the
Government Printing-Office the first page of
the copy of the regular mage.

Becoming alarmed at these demands for the
published volumes of the Record, this Democratic indexer, who resides in Baltimore, has
appealed to the Government Printing-Office for
aid, and has asked that an expert may be sent
over to help him. It is probable that Mr. Defrees, considering it to be the interest of the
public service that the Record be finished and
distributed, may send the foreman of the Record
at the Government Printing Office to Baltimore
to help these delinquent Democratic indexers
out of their contract. Even should the promise
of these indexers be fuffilled, that the index of
finished by the middle of October, Congressmen,
editors, and stimp-speakers will have entirely
jost the use of the Record for the Onio and New
York campaigns, as it could not be linished before election-time. Indeed, it is quite probable
that the work cannot be completed until Congress convenes. That is one capper of Democratic civil service in the Confederate Congress. The infimations from anti-Tilden sources in New York that they would not submit to such outside interference as was proposed has caused even some of those who proposed this meeting to doubt the excediency of kolding it. The Tilden men have been both surprised and troubled by the ulterances of Sousnern Democrats in opposition to Mr. Tilden, and they think it best not to take any action just now, which may serve to strengthen the lecting that the unity of the parity has been destroyed in New York for the purpose of furnering the personal ambition of Tilden. At any rate there now seams to be no prospect of a full meeting being secured.

NOTES AND NEWS. OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sect., 17.—The Greenbackers to-day commated for Treasurer of this county W. H. Gardeer, whom the Democrats yesterday put in nomination for that office.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. Recigi Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The bids for the iron-work and ceiling of the lower story of the Chicago Custom-House building were opened here to-day. Paulston & Eager, of New COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 17.—At the Republican County Convention here sesterday the Hon. George F Wright was renominated for State Senator, and the riou. George Carson and B. F. Ciayton for Representatives. York, were the lowest bidders, and will be

Total were the lowest bidders, and will be awarded the contract at \$22,000.

THE THOMAS STATUE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sent. 17.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets here Nov. 20, when the statue of Gen. Thomas will be unveiled. Gen. Garlield, Congressman Young (Ohio), and Gen. McCook have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

pointed a Committee of Arrangements.

SECRETART EVARTS

will not join the President in the West.

THE MINTS.

From 1873 to 1879, inclusive, the United States Mints coined 876,624,340 pieces of money, aggregating in value \$419,971,813. The freezury Department to day purchased 530,000 ounces of five silver, deliverable at the Philadelphia and San Francisco, but on account of their being above the market rate, as construed by the Department, were declined.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The indications at the Treasury Department

The indications at the Treasury Department are that the number of alver dollars which will be got into circulation this month will, for the first time, equal the monthly coinage. As far as Washington is concerned, the standard dollars are already much more plentiful than bankica. SPRINGFIELD, DIL., Sept. 17.—In the State Board of Equalization, this moraing, a lengthy debate was had on the motion of Mr. Ainsworth to adopt the following resolution, it being the minority report on the capital stock asses mprovement companies:

improvement companies:

Reso vest. That this Board, in performance of the duties, in conformity with the statures of the State of Illinois, passed May, 1879, will omit to assess the capital stock of all companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing purposes, or printing or publishing newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock.

Messrs. Root, Sunkle, Niehoff, Hunt, and Campbell opposed the resolution, but it was finally adopted—yeas, 18; nays, 5—Cabeen of Waltstade not voting. Whitside not voting.

A motion, by Mr. Root, to adopt rules to define what companies were manufacturing com-panies, was voted down, and the Board ad-journed.

CASUALTIES.

ROASTED ALIVE. Boston, Sept. 17.—A shocking calamity occurred snortly after midnight to-night at a fire which occurred in a three-story tenement house.

No. 128 Gold street, South Boston. The house was occupied principally by Germans, nearly all of whom were asleep at the time. The fire broke out in the rear portion of the lower story, and made such rapid headway that before those in the upper stories could descend all avenues of greatest distress as the imprisoned victims appeared on the roof and at the windows in the vain attempt to seek safety. Several were burned to death, others were badly injured, and it is not ret known what is the full extent of the calamity. Mary Hildreth was burned to death. Her hus band is also badly burned, and has been removed to the hospital. Fernin and Mayrath jumped from the roof of the burning building, and was killed. His wife, Emily, aged 23, jumped from the third story window with her son. The woman had a leg and arm broken; otherwise she is injured, and the boy badly hurt in the spine. The body of a man, who is not yet recognized but is supposed to be Christian Fifer, was found in the ruins. A young woman and two children known to have been in the house at the time are missing, and probably burned. Damage her are missing, and probably burned. Dame burning of the house about \$3,000; sup Of those who are dead, three are burned to a crisp. Mrs. Mary Gillespie, sleeping on the lower floor, was overcome by smoke, and will

DIED OF HIS INJURIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Menthoune J. Davis, who was precipitated into one of the bins of Angus Smith & Co.'s new elevator a week ago Saturday evening, died of his injuries at St. Mary's Hospital last night. The parents of the deceased reside at Rocaester, N. Y.

CUT IN TWO BY CARS. GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 17.—A man unknown, drunk, from Burlington, Mich., fell between the cars near Montieth, on an excursion from Ft. Wayne, and was cut in two. One Duncon, of Huntertown. Ind., was arrested on management of Huntertown, Ind., was arrested on sur

FELL INTO A WELL. DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 17.—Yesterday morning 8-year-old son of Mr. Bonnet, of Menor Jo Dav.ess County, was found dead in a reinear the house. It is supposed he fell in ville playing. The weil is flity feet deep.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18-1 a m.-1 Washington, D. C., Sept. 18-1 a. m.-indications—for Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable followed

by higher barometer. For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with possibly areas of light rain, south-west to colder northwest winds, slowly rising

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in the south and east portions by rain areas, colder northwest winds, portions by rain areas, colder northwest whus, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing, followed by clear or partly cloudy weather, variable followed by colder northwest winds, rising preceded in the southern portions by falling barometer.

For the Lower Mississippi Valley, generally

barometer.
Cautionary signals continue at Marquette and Duilto, the death of the control of Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. R'n. Weather 6:55 a. m. 30.041 50 65 8. W. 7 ... Class 11:18 a. m. 30.090 66 38 W. 12 ... Class 2:00 p. m. 30.010 70 24 W. 12 ... Class 3:35 p. m. 28.994 7 28 W. 12 ... Class 9:00 p. m. 28.967 65 44 5. W. 8 Fair. 16:18 p. m. 30.004 64 43 5. W. 7 ... Close

CHIQAGO, Sept. 17-10:18 p. 1 Stations, Ber. Thr. Wind. Bain. Weather

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17 .- The Rev. A Brooks, who has been pastor of the Presbyterial Church of this city for nine years, died last even ing in New Jersey, where he had gone for his

Church of this city for nine years, died last evening in New Jersey, where he had gone for his health. He was formerly pastor of Presbiterian charges in Chicago and Indianapolis, and was a talented and consistent minister of the Gospel.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—A special to the Courser-Journa. from his sylile says: "Samuel E. Frase, of Indianapolis, who has been here attending the County Fair, died suddenly of heart-diseast his morning at he residence of J. W. Walson, near Germantown. He was ne General Agent and Paymaster of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad."

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Covington, Ind., Sept. 14.—Judge Joseph Ristine was buried here to-day, the Masonic fraternity of this county and of Indianapolis participating in the ceremony. The attendance at the funeral and at the cemetery was by far the largest of any similar occasion in the city. The remains were escorted to meir finst resting-place by four ex-Anolitors of State; ex-loy. Hendricks; the Hon. John Fishback, President of the State Board of Benevotent institutions; John C. Shoemaker, President of the Indianapolis Sestine. Company; and many other gentlemen of ote and political distinction.

Judge Ristine, at the time of his death, was Trustee of the State Blind Asylum. He had also served one term as Anditor of State, from 1863 to 1864, but was defeated for re-lection. He was elected Judge of the Probate Court in 1688, and held the office until it was sholished by legislative enactment. Mr. Rustine was 71 years of age, and, to within a short period of his death, was mentally and physically viceous. He was highly respected by his fellow-citissia, and his loss will be seriously felt by the county and Blate.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna
Springpirid, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Bu Labor S atistics met to-day, all the m present. Charles H. Deere, of Moin elected permanent Chairman. No elect Secretary was made. Another meeting

SPORTING 1 Two Fast and Inte

let the Chicago Yesterd

The 2:20 Purse Won the Three-Minute Fred Do

Bed Play in the Fie

for Chicago Providence Advar the Expense

cinna

THE TI THE SECOND DAY OF THE resulted in a much larger a on hand Tuesday, the gra ouse being well filled. T the track in good condit ing prevailed that fast tim Nor was this expectation d ment, as each of the two r were well contested; and, al were required to complete suspicion of "funny" we that in each event the three-minute race was perh tional, as the time of the was almost unprecedente and has been exceeded by Saginaw in 1877, when shree-minute race, trottin half second faster than Do Of course such a performs

as Richmond, that obtained than three minutes at I fall. Whether or not the rotest can be sustained re
The only dangerous opporthis race was the gray ge
that trotted such a good ra he was second to Ada Paul been purchased by Jerry 1 who has in Don Quixote a of the best horses in the Driver won the 2:20 race and over a large field of the country. Charley Ford w seemed able to push the Volunteer, however, and entirely to themselves Scott's Thomas went one patter that amounted to not ington, of whom somethin pected by her friends, was race, having trotted none meeting, a month ago, and worth mentioning. She si places, but lack of con-making the game finishes come noted. THE FIRST RA

was that for three-minu Quixote, Alexander, Fre mount Boy, and S. J. Pots In the earlier part of the of favorit in the pools, but Alexander had the call: they were sent away, w pole, Horsemount Boy so Don Quixote fourth, and and two lengths behind, the score Douglas, who was and two lengths behind. the score Douglas, who was shoved to the front, and at a 2:20 clip, closely fol Don Quixote a poor this lengths behind him. I reached in 35½ seconds stretch the pace fell off the half-mile being 1:11 unchanged. Alexander arace together for second broke, losing somewhat. however, but the gray in lower turn was second. lower turn was second, away, and the other to WINNING BY A LE

the second tastest time e minute race. Alexande fourth, and Horsemount fourth, and Horsemount distance.

The time of this heat the general impression be been that 2:30 would not second heat a protest was Douglas, it being clain other than Richmond, a Providence last year an 3:28. The protest was a rubbed the gray mare The owner of Douglas, w known in Cincinnati, to davit regarding the ge subsequently backed up bet with the driver of Do start was made Douglas front, but a break at the all the others. When the hauled them one at a tillead, which he never handly in 2:29, the othe The third and deciding by Douglas, who went the quarter pole had of lengths. He kept up quarter pole, but from up materially, fogging lengths ahead in 2:29! Alexander third, and Former of Journe 2 decided the control of the cont

included Rose of War Thomas, Katle Midd Brasfield, Charley For Driver was made a far for \$60, to \$30 for For \$25 for the field. Who was made it was found the pole, Katle Midd third, Scott's Thomas ton fifth, John H. sixteighth, and Mazo-Man Seven scores, which we had acting of Maryen with the field wonce cut across the tr given with the field wonce cut across the trathe turn he and Bit in the lead of the outline with the lead of the outline with the lead of the outline with the good, would be seen that the good, would be seen the figure of the distance state with the distance with the distance state with the distance a neck in front of Fobreaking as they wen Thomas, who fluish second place over Foskips made by the fourth, Brasfield fluitth, Postooy seve Middleton last.

e capital stock assessments histing, and live-stock

lloard, in performance of its ty with the statutes of the assed May, 1870, will omit to ek of all companies and asso-r purely manufacturing pur-publishing newspapers. mkle, Niehoff, Hunt, and the resolution, but it was as, 13; nays, 5—Cabeen of

Root, to adopt rules to de-es were manufacturing com-down, and the Board ad-

UALTIES.

TED ALIVE.

.- A shocking calamity ocmidnight to-night at a fire three-story tenement house, South Boston. The house pally by Germaus, nearly all pat the time. The fire broke noway that before those in buid descend all avenues of as the imprisoned victima vain attempt to seek were burned to death, injured, and it is not yet fall extent of the calamity. burned to death. Her hus-urned, and has been removed Fermi and Mayrath jumped me burning building, and was indiv, aged 23, jumped from now with ner son. The woman a broken; o herwise she is y badly hurt in the spins. I who is not yet recognized be Christian Fifer, was found utg woman and two children see in the house at the time robably burned. Dames a broken was to be the control of the con robably burned. Dan use about \$3,000; su

dead, three are burned to a Gillespie, sleeping on the vercome by smoke, and will

F HIS INJURIES.

metch to The Tribune. ipitated into one of the th & Co.'s new elevator a evening, died of his injuries ital last night. The parents side at Rochester, N. Y.

TWO BY CARS. Sept. 17.-A man unknown rilington, Mich., fell between ntieth, on an excursion from as cut in two. One Dunson, id., was arrested on suspicion

NTO A WELL. ept. 17.—Yesterday morning f Mr. Bonnet, of Menominee, was found dead in a well t is supposed he fell in while I is firty feet deep.

WEATHER. CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER C., Sept. 18-1 a. m.-Indicaessee and the Ohio Valley, udy weather, variable followed

ske region, increasing cloudply areas of light rain, south-

preceded in the south and eas Mississippi Valley, clearing, ar or partly cloudy weather, d by colder northwest winds,

nals continue at Marquette and ordered for Chicago, Milwau-aven.

Calcago, Sept. 17.
Cartino, Wind. Vel. N'n. Weather
50 65 8.W. 7 Chear.
60 55 W. 12 Chear.
70 24 W. 12 Chear.
72 25 W. 12 Chear.
74 25 W. 12 Chear.
65 44 W. 8 Fair.
64 44 5 5.W. 7 Cloudy.

nimum, 47.

144-0382874TiONS.

CHICAGO, SCOL. 17-10:18 B. m.

Thr. Wind. Liain Weather Thr. Wind. Rain. Weather

\$2 Calm ... Clear.

\$2 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$4 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$4 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$5 Calm ... Clear.

\$4 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$5 N. Ireah ... Clear.

\$5 N. Ireah ... Clear.

\$6 S. W. fresa ... Clear.

\$6 S. W. gea ... Clear.

\$6 S. W. fresa ... Clear.

\$6 S. W. fresa ... Clear.

\$7 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$8 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$9 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$1 S. fresa ... Clear.

\$1 S. fresa ... Clear.

\$2 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$3 N. fresa ... Clear.

\$4 N. W. fresa ... Clear.

\$2 W. geasle ... OS Lt. rain.

\$2 Calm ... Clear.

\$4 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$5 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$6 W. fresa ... Clear.

\$6 Calm ... Clear.

\$7 W. fresa ... Clear.

OBITUARY.

Sept. 17.-The Rev. A. L. een pastor of the Presbyterian ty for nine years, died last ev sey, where he had gone for his formerly pastor of Presby terian to and Indianapolis, and was a assistent minister of the Goapel. nsistent minister of the Gospet.

201.17.—A special to the Coursersville save: "Samuel E. Frazse,
who has been here attended ded sundenly of heart-disease
he residence of J. W. Walson,
h. He was ne General Agent
of the Induspapolis & St. Louis

respondence of The Tribune.
Ind., Sept. 14.—Judge Joseph
pled here to-day, the Masonic
its county and of Indianapolis
the ceremony. The attentiane
and at the cemetery was by far
iv similar occasion in the city.
re escorted to meir fingi resirex-Ancitors of State; ex-Goy.
Hon. John Fishback, President
and of Benevorent Institutions;
ker, President of the Ind. anappolitical distinction.
at the time of his death, was
State Bind Asylum. He had
term as Auditor of State, from
t was defeated for re-election
udge of the Probate Court in
the office until it was abolished
nactment. Mr. Ristine was 71
is, to within a short period of his
ntally and physically victorous
espected by his tellow-clitzens,
be seriously felt by the county

Bianatch to The Tribuna.

Ill., Sept. 17.—The Bureau of met to-day, all the members at H. Deere, of Moline, was not Chairman. No election of

SPORTING EVENTS.

Two Fast and Interesting Races 12+ the Chicago Course Yesterday.

The 2:20 Purse Won by Driver, and the Three-Minute Purse by Fred Douglas.

Rad Play in the Field Loses a Game for Chicago at Troy.

providence Advances a Peg at the Expense of Cincimnati.

THE TURF.

HE SECOND DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES resulted in a much larger attendance than was no hand Tuesday, the grand-stand and clubhouse being well filled. The day was pleasant, the track in good condition, and a general fecting prevailed that fast time would be made. Nor was this expectation doomed to disappointment, as each of the two races on the program were well contested; and, although but six heats were required to complete them, there was not suspicion of "funny" work, it being evident suspicion of "funny" work, it being evident that in each event the best horse won. The three-minute race was perhaps the most sensational, as the time of the first heat-9:25%was almost unprecedented for a "slow" race, and has been exceeded by but one, that being atthree-minute race, trotting one heat in 2:25, a half second faster than Douglas' time yesterday. Of course such a performance excited distrust, as well as surprise, and before the race was

THE HORSE WAS PROTESTED Richmond, that obtained a much faster record than three minutes at Providence, R. I., last Whether or not the facts alleged in the protest can be sustained remains to be seen. The only dangerous opponent of Douglas in this race was the gray gelding Don Quixote, that trotted such a good race at Earlville, where he was second to Ada Paul. Since then he has been purchased by Jerry Monroe, of this city, who has in Don Quixote and Charley Ford two of the best horses in the West.

Driver won the 2:20 race in straight heats

and over a large field of the best horses in the country. Charley Ford was the only one that seemed able to push the wiry-looking son of Volunteer, however, and the pair had the race entirely to themselves after the first heat. Scott's Thomas went one mile pretty well, but after that amounted to nothing. Rose of Washington, of whom something creditable was expected by her friends, was in no condition for a mes, having trotted none since the Rochester meeting, a month ago, and having had no work worth mentioning. She showed great speed in places, but lack of condition prevented her making the game finishes for which she has be-

THE FIRST RACE CALLED was that for three-minute horses, and Don Quixote, Alexander, Fred Douglas, Horse-In the earlier part of the day Don Quixote was favorit in the pools, but just before the start Alexander had the call. After four attempts they were sent away, with Alexander at the pole, Horsemount Boy second, Douglas third, Don Quixote fourth, and Potter on the outside and two lengths behind. As soon as they left the score Douglas, who was going fast and easily, the score Douglas, who was going fast and easily, shoved to the front, and went around the turn at a 2:20 clip, closely followed by Alexander, Don Quixote a poor third, and the others two lengths behind him. The quarter-pole was reached in 35½ seconds, but down the backstretch the pace feil off somewhat, the time at the half-mile being 1:11½, with the positions unchanged. Alexander and Don Quixote had a race together for second place, but the stallion broke, losing somewhat. He recovered quickly, however, but the gray made a run, and at the lower turn was second, Alexander four lengths away, and the other two well behind. Down the homestretch Dustin made a desperate effort to overtake Douglas with Don Quixote, but was unable to do so, the black fellow

WINNING BY A LENGTH IN 2:2514,-

winning by a lenoth in 2:25%,—
the second tastest time ever made in a threeminute race. Alexander was third, Potter
fourth, and Horsemount Boy just inside the
distance.

The time of this heat astonished everybody,
the general impression before the start having
been that 2:20 would not be beaten. Before the
second heat a protest was entered against Fred
Douglas, it being claimed that he was none
other than Richmond, a horse that trotted at
Providence last year and acquired a record of
3:26. The protest was sworn to by a man who
rubbed the gray mare Noontide last season.
The owner of Douglas, who is a gentleman well
known in Cincinnati, took the necessary affidavit regarding the gelding's eligibiity, and
subsequently backed up his assertion with a \$100
bet with the driver of Don Quixote. When the
start was made Douglas at once went to the
front, but a break at the turn sent him behind
all the others. When trotting again, he overhauled them one at a time, and soon had the
lead, which he never relinquished, winning
handily in 2:29, the others as per summary.

The third and deciding heat was taken easily
by Douglas, who went away very fast, and at
the marter pole had opened up a gap of six The third and deciding near was taken easily by Douglas, who went away very fast, and at the quarter pole had opened up a gap of six lengths. He kept up the clip to the three-quarter pole, but from that point home slowed up materially, jogging under the wire four lengths ahead in 2:29%; Don Quixote second, Aicxander third, and Fotter fourth.

THE SUMMARY.

THE SUMMARY.

THE 2:20 FLYERS THE 2:30 FLYERS
included Rose of Washington, Driver, Scott's
Thomas, Katie Middleton, Mazo-Manie, Belle
Brasfield, Charley Ford, John H., and Postboy.
Driver was made a favorit in the pools, selling
for \$50, to \$30 for Ford, \$40 for Middleton, and
\$35 for the field. When the draw for positions
was made it was found that Belle Brasfield had
the pole, Katie Middleton second place, Ford
third, Scott's Thomas fourth, Rose of Washington fifth, John H. sixth, Postboy seventh, Driver
eighth, and Mazo-Manie on the outside. After third, Scott's Thomas fourth, Rose of Washington fifth, John H. sixth, Postboy seventh, Driver eighth, and Mazo-Manie on the outside. After town scores, which were ineffectual, owing to the bad acting of Middleton, the word was given with the field well together. Van Ness at once cut across the track with Mazo-Manie, and at the turn he and Brasfield were halt a length in the lead of the others, who were bunched. Middleton bringing up the rear. "Old Mazy" 5000 outforded the mare, however, and at the quarter pole in thirty five seconds was two lengths to the good, with the others in hot pursuit, Charley Ford and Driver having moved up on the leaders. Both broke before reaching the half-mile pole, but were quickly settled, and again began the fight. Mazo-Manie was sent slong for all he was worth, and held his lead until the distance stand was reached, when he gave it up, and was passed by Charley Ford. Driver now came along on the outside of these two, and was lifted along very artistically, finishing a neck in front of Ford in 2::22%, both horses breaking as they went under the wire. Scott's Thomas, who finished a close third, was given second place over Ford, on account of several skips made by the latter. Mazo-Manie was fourth, Brasfield fifth, Rose of Washington sixth, Postboy seventh, John H. eighth, and Middleton last.

Belle Brasfield seventh, Middicton eighth, and John H. last.

The race was now conceded to Driver, but Charley Ford made a hot fight for the third heat, being at Driver's neck when the word was given, and sticking there like a leech until the finish. He was unable to show in front, however, the bay winning by a head in 2:23%, with Postboy third, Mazo-Manie fourth, Rose of Washington fifth, Scott's Thomas sixth, Belle Brasfield seventh, Katie Middleton eighth, and John H. last.

SAME DAY. —Purse, \$1,000, for 2:20 class; \$50 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to

TIME.

Quarter. Haif.

Pirst heat. 35 1:09%

Second heat 364 1:115

Third heat 35 1:10%

TO-DAY

TO-DAY there are three great races on the card,—for 2:23 horses, 2:30 horses, and pacers. In the latter event Sleepy Tom, whose record of 2:12¼, made here last July, has rendered him famous; Mattie Hunter, record 2:16; and Rowdy Boy, record 2:13%, will contend. This race alone should draw thousands to the track.

should draw thousands to the track.

WEDGEWOOD.

When Rarus was sold to Mr. Bonner for \$36,-000, people wondered what John Splan would do for a horse to take his place as a star performer. Horses that can trot three heats far below 2:20 every time they are called upon to do so are not easy to get, but Splan was bound to have one, and has succeeded. Last Sunday The TRIBUNE announced his departure for Kentucky, in company with Mr. Conklin, the former owner of Rarus, and stated that the object of their visit was to purchase the young stallion Wedgewood,—an animal considered by many horsemen to be not only the best bred and fastest trotting stallion in the world, but also one of the three fastest trotters,—bar none. The horse is one that the public knows little or nothing of, from the fact that he was raised and has always been owned on the Alexander Farm,—a place from which some of the best trotters in the land have come. But of all that ever left there, not one was so highly esteemed as Wedgewood. there, not one was so highly esteemed as Wedgewood. Had he been the only one of his

Wedgewood. Had he been the only one of his family on the piace no money could have purchased him. But a full brother, three years younger, was also one of the attractions, and hence one of them was offered for sale. Being by Belmont, the sire of Nil Desperandum, Nutwood, Mageuta, and other noted trotters, and out of old Woodbine, the dam of the great Woodford Mambrino, it was natural that Mr. Alexander should regard Wedgewood and his brother as the brightest gems in his unequaled collection of trotters. It was known that the combination of blood that flowed in the veins of these two horses was the best, and had proved itself to be such, both in the atreet and on the track. Therefore, the decision was made that under no circumstances should but one of them be sold. Wedgewood began developing speed at an early age, until now, at 8 years. il now, at 8 years,

HE CAN TROT HIS MILES IN 2:20.

HE CAN TROT HIS MILES IN 2:20.

He has never been subjected to a thorough course of training, but three weeks ago, after a full season in the street, he was exhibited at the Lexington Fair, and trotted three heats easily in 2:2334, 2:224, 2:24.

His great speed, unequaled breeding, and faultless conformation have been a matter of talk among horsemen for the past two years, and more than one man has journeyed to Kentucky for the purpose of buying Wedgewood, only to come away without him. The price set on this peerless horse—\$10,000—staggered them. When a successor to Rarus was to be found, Wedgewood was selected. Messrs. Splan and Conklin visited the Alexander farm, and had only to look at the horse and see him move when the sale was made. Ten thousand dollars is a good deal of money to put into a horse, but, if ever a horse was worth it, Wedgewood is the one. As competent a judge as Col. Conley has declared him to be the handsomest horse in America, and as he stood in his stall at the Jockey Club track yesterday (having just arrived from Kentucky) ne tuily justified all the praise bestowed upon bim. Of a beautiful dark brown color, and with every muscle splendidly developed, with eyes that flashed with spirit, but not with wickedness, he seemed the beau ideal of a horse-lover's fancy. Upon limb that, in point of beauty, a fancy. Upon limbs that, in point of beauty, a sculptor could not have excelled in marble, surmounting perfect feet, was a body that combined and illustrated all the points of excellence to be found in horseflesh. An intelligent head, joined to a neck whose lines were perfection, completed the picture, and had it not been for an occasional pricking of the ears, as some new sound was heard, Wedgewood might have passed for a statue.

ound was heard, wengewood might have passed for a statue.

"He'll do," said one sententious individual, whose words, although few, mean something; and the balance of the crowd around the horse seemed to think he would. When to such beauty of form is added the speed that enables him to beat 2.30. Wedgewood is indeed a wonderful horse, and one whose equal it would be impossible to find. Whether for the track or the stud, he cannot be duplicated. Splan has got a prize, and he knows it.

got a prize, and he knows it. The ionia band is a dismal failure.

The owners of Bonesetter were offered \$17,-500 for that horse at the track Tuesday, but declined to sell.

Budd Doble has returned from a two-months' trip to Long Branch, and was enjoying the races yesterday. Ed Geer, who drove McCurdy's Hambletonian in the 2:25 race Tuesday, winning the first and second heats, is the young man who developed Mattie Hunter, the fast young pacing mare, now owned by R. C. Pate, Esq., of St. Louis.

second heats, is the young man who developed Mattie Hunter, the fast young pacing mare, now owned by R. C. Pate, Esq., of St. Louis.

Mr. J. D. Lucas, the well-known St. Louis turfman, on returning home from a hunting excursion, stopped at Chicago, the other day, and purchased a handsome skeleton wagon of Thomas H. Brown's celebrated make, for the use of his team, Barney Kelly and mate.

PROSPECT PARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Sept. 17.—The meeting at Prospect Park, under the auspices of the National Association of Horse Breeders, was fairly attended to-day. There were three trots on the program; first, the Mail Declaration stakes for foals of 1876, by stallions whose get had not trotted in 2:45 or better, at 3 years oid or under. There were fifteen nominations, but the only two to compete were H. E. Green's ch. g. Rockford, and Mr. Mail's b. f. Jennie. The race was soon enoed, for the filly of Mr. Mail could not trot, and was distanced in the first heat. Time, 2:41%.

The second was the Declaration stake for foals of 1874, by stallions whose get have not trotted in 2:35 or better, at 5 years old or under. Two of the seven nominations started: J. Van Patten's Hambletonion, Mohawk, and Baker and Harrigan's Daisy Hamilton. Four heats were trotted, the first being won by Daisy Hamilton; but she swerved, and the heat was given to Mohawk. The mare won the second heat by six lengths, the third by three lengths, and the fourth by eight lengths. Time, 2:40, 2:334, 2:344, 2:2344.

The third race was the Stallions' stake for those that had not beaten 2:40. The starters were S. Condit's Patrician, Robert Steel's Elwood Medium, and J. G. Wilkins' Sunrise. Four heats were trotted, Elwood won the second by a length, and the third by half a length, but in this heat did some running, and the heat was given to Sunrise; but the fourth heat Elwood won by two lengths, and that settled the race. Time—2:314; 2:33; 2:36; 2:344.

To-morrow the sale of the twenty-eight head on the catalogue will begin.

Driver now came along on the outside of these two, and was lifted along very artistically, finishing a neck in front of Ford in 2::22%, both horses breaking as they went under the wire. Scott's Thomas, who finished a close third, was given account of several skips made by the latter. Mazo-Manie was fourth, Brasfield fifth. Rose of Washington sizth, Postboy seventh, John H. eighth, and Middleton last.

The second head them, although at the three-quarter pole the lot were pretty well bunched, Mazo-Manie having retained third place all the way. The leaders held their positions down the homestretch, but when inside the distance-stand Driver put his nose in front, winning the heat by a neck and shoulders in 3:22%. Maxo-Manie was third, Postboy fourth, Bose of Washington fifth. Scott's Thomas sixth,

of the Chicagos, played a wretched game, and the Chicagos could not bat Goldsmith. The Troys made the first run on a hit by Goldsmith and er-rors of Peters and Flint. The four in the sev-enth were obtained on hits by Cassidy, Rielly, and Holbert, and errors of Dalrymple, Flint, and Peters. The Chicagos earned one in the fifth on hits of Gore and Doscher, and obtained three in the seventh on the two-baser of Flint the singles of Gore and Quest, and the muff of

nd Brown. 1.

Passed grounders—Peters, 3; Gore, Bradley.
Fumbled grounder—Peters.
Wild throws—Peters, Flint.
Muffed fly—Dairymple, Cassidy.
Passed balls—Flint, 1.
Balls on Goldsmith. 94; strikes, 40; balls o Bails on Goldsmith, 94; Strikes, 90; Larkin, 68; strikes, 24.

Time—Two hours and afteen minutes.
Umpire—Furlong.
Base hits—Troy, 6-6; Chicago, 5-6.

Errors—Troy, 2; Chicago, 9.

PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATL Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—The tenth PROVIDENCE, R. L., Sept. 17.—The tenth Providence-Cincinnati game proved to be one of the most entertaining expositions of the national game of the saason. Both nines worked steadily and brilliantly for victory, the Grays proving to be the heavier batsmen, while the fielding on both sides was superb. Mathews employed the utmost strategy, the visitors obtaining but six straggling hits to thirteen for the home nine. Only nine men reached first base, to twenty-one of the Grays. The Cincinnatis lost the toss, and made two runs by Hotaling, who tallied in the third on called balls, singles of Kelly and McVey, and a passed ball; again in the eighth on a two-baser, a passed ball; again in the eighth on a two-baser, a passed ball with the sacrifice fly of O'Rourke. Gross and Ward crossed the plate in the eighth on a two-baser, and wild pitching by White. Gross and Ward crossed the plate in the eighth on a two-baser, a passed ball, an attempted retirement, and the sacrifice fly of O'Rourke. Capt. Wright made the sixth tally on Foley's fumble of a grounder, single drives of Start and Hines, and a put-out. The notable features of the contest were the dashing pick-ups by McGeary, Gerhardt, and Farrell, the catching by Gross and Kelly, a splendid running fly-catch in one hand by Deacon Jim. Gross did some capital batting. Kelly withdrew to centre field in the ninth by reason of an injury to his hand. McLean baving been summoned home by sick-

the ninth by reason of an injury to his hand. McLean having been summoned home by sickness in his family, O'Leary, recently with the Providence nine, was the choice of the Reds for the least of the le umpire. Impire.

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Providence....... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 1—6
Cincinnsti...... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Umpire—O'Leary, of Springfield.
Runs earned—Providence, 3.
Two-base hits—Gross and Hotaling.
First case on errors—Providence, 5; Cincinnsti. 3.

pati, 3.

Bases on called balls—Hines, Gross, McGeary, Bases on called balls—Hines, Gross, McGeary, Hotaing.
Struck ont—Hines, Kelly, Gerbardt, W. White, Double plays—McGeary, Farrell, Start; W. White, Gerhardt, McVey, Barnes, Gerhardt, McVey.
Passed balls—Gross. 2; Kelly, 1.
Wid pitches—White, 2.
Bails called—On Mathews, 95; on W. White, 105.
Strikes called—Off Mathews, 22; off White, 20.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND.

Bosron, Mass., Sept. 17.—To-day's game was notable for shocking errors on the part of the home nine, and by equally sharp fielding. Several times the Clevelands filled the bases when none or but one was out, and were sbut out from run-getting by the skill of Foley, who took Bond's place on account of the latter's lameness. The batting was about even, the Bostons' total first-base hits being eight, and that of the visitors nine. The fielding of the visitors was perfect, the two errors charged to them being to fect, the two errors charged to them being to McCormick for giving two men their bases on called balls. The andience was small.—only 400.

A CHARITABLE GAME. A CHARITABLE GAME.

The Lake Views, present leaders in the amateur championship race for 1879, and the Franklins, champions of 1878, will play a match game of ball to-day (18th) for the benefit of the Half-Orphan Asylum. This is a good cause, and, the admission being only 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, a large audience is noped for. The game will be played at White Stocking Park at 3:30 p. m.

PEDESTRIANISM.

LA CHAPELLE'S VICTORY.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The walkingeasy winner, scoring 257 to Von Berg's 184. The match has been a walk-over throughout for La Chapelle, who has taken her own time.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The Ashley belt pedestrians met to-day and signed articles of agreement. Weston's representatives objected to the plan for the management of the contest, which the others accepted. The plan is that each contestant have a representative, who, with Hess and Atkinson, will form a Board of Control, to be divided into reliefs of eight hours at the box-office to see everything fairly managed. box-office to see everything fairly managed Another meeting will be held.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The Health Office records furnish only nine new cases to-day, of which five were whites, embracing no names of more than ordinary prominence. The "dead" of new cases, and indicates more malignancy in the latter cases than was manifested in the earlier stages of the disease. Undertakers report eight interments, six of which were white, two of them being from outside the city.

At the Howard office two new cases are also reported, making eleven new cases, the aggregate of the day's work of the fever. One of the latter, Peter H. Donnally, is a prominent Poplar street retail grocer, who lost several members of his family by the fever last year. The information comes indirectly that he had an attack of it himself at the same

The rule prohibiting the handling of lint or seed-cotton having been decided by the State Board as essential to the safety of the world outside of Memphis, a scheme has been adopted by that body by which all cotton-pickers may be able to engage in their favorite pursuits, as fol-

able to engage in their favorite pursuits, as follows:

The State and National Boards of Health, being desirous to aid the people in their efforts to maintain themselves, propose to establish a camp of observation, into waith all persons wishing to go to the country to seek work will, with their families, be received, made comfortable, and furnished with Government rations for twenty days. At the expiration of ten days those in good nealth who desire to go to seek work in the surrounding comtry, will be furnished with a certificate stating the fact and that they have been out of the city for ten to twenty days, as the case may be, and that they can, without danger, be employed by parties desiring their services. Those who accept this bounty of the Bovernment must do it with the anderstanding that they will not be permitted to return to the city until the end of the epidemic. As soon as the probable number of those desiring to accept the acove generous offer of the Guvernment is accept the necessary tents and rations will be telegraphed for and the camp established.

Jour Johnson,
Superintendent Quarantine,
J. W. Ross, M. D.,
Inspecting Officer National Boars of Health.

The Howards are again in distress, having no

drew a few seconds abead. He led all the way down to the tannery, where he was five lengths ahead, but slackened up, and won by two lengths. Time about 21:35.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.

TROY VS. CHICAGO.

Abecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Chicagos were compelled to play Doscher, of the Troys, on third base to-day, owing to the sickness of Williamson and Remsen, but their nine was not weakened by the substitution. The game was won by the Troys by superior fielding. Peters, of the Chicagos, played a wretched game, and the Chicagos could not bat Goldsmith. The Troys and the contributions are ceived.

I funds to run on, and the fresh outbreak of the fever at various points in the vicinity of Memphis, near Raleigh. In the neighborhood Buntyn, White Station, and a number of country neighborhoods, is increasing the demand for the attention of nurses and physicians. Only a few days ago they began the curtasiment of expenses, dispensing with the services of two more at the end of the past week; but, while there is a diminished number of country neighborhoods, is increasing the demand for the attention of nurses and physicians. Only a few days ago they began the curtasiment of expenses, dispensing with the services of two more at the end of the past week; but, while there is a diminished number of country neighborhoods, is increasing the demand for the attention of nurses and physicians. Only a few days ago they began the curtasiment of expenses, dispensing with the services of two more at the end of the past week; but, while there is a diminished number of new cases, they are so distinct from the city, and one infected locality from the other, that they give attention to only the yellow-fever still find themselves unable to meet the necessary daily expenses with the small contributions are city.

still find themselves unable to meet the necessary daily expenses with the small contributions received.

A little improvement is noticed in business, owing to slight modifications in local quarantine regulations at various railway stations on lines leading out of the city, and several houses, mainly retail establishments, which have been closed during the present epidemic, are now opened by their owners or representatives who have pulled safely through an attack of the prevailing disease. The too-early returning refugees are beginning to show upon the sick-list, as was the case last year. John Devots, an employe of Stearla's restaurant, left in the first outbreak of the fever, but returned a few days ago, and is now down with a bad case. Two or three others are also heard of, but their names cannot be recalled.

To the Western Associated Press.

Memphis, Teun. Sept. 17—10 a. m.—Two new cases are reported this morning. Five deaths have occurred since last night. Among the number is W. H. Eanes, brother-in-law of Noland Fontaine, who died eight miles south of the city.

Noland Fontaine, who died eight inner south of the city.

The constitutionality of the order of the State Board of Health which prohibits loose cotton from being brought into the city and ginned during the epidemic is to be tested. An injunction has been prayed for, and awaits the action of the Judge to whom the petition has been agnt.

of the Judge to whom the petition has been sent.

The following telegram, addressed to D. T. Porter and John Johnson, the Committee, was received from Washington this afternoon:

"It has been decided by the President and Cabinet, after full consideration, that since the recent action of Congress, the relief for people in yellow-fever camps must come either from the National Board of Health or State authorities; Congress having passed a law on the subject, the Federal action must be guided thereby.

"Secretary of War."

Dr. C. A. Bell, President of the National Board of Health, telegraphs that "we will supply rations to persons now to go out of Memphis into the camp for a period in no case to exceed twenty days."

manufic the camp for a period in no case to exceed twenty days."

Manufic Sept. 17.—Among the number of deaths to-day are Charles Miller, Maggie Burns, Catherine Stokey, and A. Birman. One additional death occurred; Emma Hill (colored).

Donations to the Howards to-day aggregate

\$462.

A child of Mrs. Meux, residing eight miles south of Memphis, on the line of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, died of fever yesterday.

Fifteen nurses were sent out by the Howards

to-day. Among those supplied were Louis F. Sohn and Peter H. Donnelly.

The thermometer has ranged between 55 and 84

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A Greenville, Miss., special reports that the doctors have decided that yellow-fever prevails at Concordia, and trace the infection to Memphis. Three new cases are reported. One hundred and fifteen persons remain in Concordia unable to get through the shotgun quarantine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

through the shotzun quarantine.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna
GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 17.—Three new cases are reported at Concordia,—two colored and one white, the latter a clerk named S. Nicholas. George Tobin and Mrs. Key will probably die. Sam Rismon is doing well, but is not out of danger. All the inmates of Tobin's house, white and black, are down with the fever. There are forty-six whites and sitty-nine blacks in Concordia, and unable to get through the shotzun quarantine. A meeting of citizens will be held here this evening to devise means of relief for Concordia. If the fever spreads, as it doubtless will, the entire colored population of Concordia will have to be fed by contributions from outside. Father Bohmert, a Catholic priest, leaves for the stricken village to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Grand Master of this State is asked by the craft to collect funds for the relief of the Masons of Memphis. Collections at the Post-Office for the Memphis orphans are \$630. The amount was forwarded HENDERSON, KY.

Apecial Disputes to The Tribuna.

HENDERSON, Kr., Sept. 17.—The quarantine will be raised at Guthrie, Ky., on Saturday morning, Sept. 20. The following contributions made by the

The following contributions made by the wholesale drug and paint and oil merchants to C. H. Cutler were deposited vesterday with James D. Sturges, Treasurer, for the yellow-fever sufferers at Memphis: C. T. Raynolds & Co., \$25; P. C. Hanford & Co., \$25; Ferris & Avery, \$5; Fuller & Fuller, \$25; P. P. Senour & Co., \$5; Heath & Milligan, \$35; Kenly & Jenkins, \$10; H. A. Huriburt & Co., \$10; Acton Manufacturing Company, \$25; Lord, Stoughtenbugh & Co., \$15. Total, \$170. Previously reported, \$1,559. Total, \$1,759.

THE TESTBUNE BERANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUT NUMEROUS. Patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same trice as charged as the Main Office, and will be received until so cicek p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
HOBERT THRUMSTON, west-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-av., corner of Halstei-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Joweler, Newsdealer, and Fazey
Goods, 730 Eake-st., corner Lincoin.
LOUIS W. H. NEEEE, Praining and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between Lassile and Weils.

INANCIAAL

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FUR-

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11,
93 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
machinery, etc., without removal, and other good
collaterals. W. H. KINA', 58 East Madison-st., Room 8.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONOS, WATCHES,
etc., at one-half brokers rates D. LAUNDER,
Booms 5 and 6, 120 Ranisiph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
Omosey to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
Omeetiicensed, 39 East Madison-st. Established 1854.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS MONEY
Lo loan on Chicago real estate, in sums to suit,
at lowest rates; one sum of \$1,01 and \$3,500.

OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT BE-

Allowest races; one sain of \$1.00) and \$3,500.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVED AND ADDRESS OF SOME STATES.

DOWNS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVED AND ADDRESS OF SOME STATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, machinery, and other good collaterals; lowest increast races for fair and squine calling. Established in 1867 JAS. B. STORET, Private Banker, 84 LASAIGES, 25000 TO \$3,000 TO INCREASE AN established enlerprise, now paying \$30 profit daily. Security ampie. Address Tis, Tribune office.

\$1.500 \$2,000, AND LAIGGES SUMS TO LOAN TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-3s.

\$2.500 Washington-3s.

\$2.500 Which we can place safely on improved real estate well worth \$10,000 to \$12,000. Improvements now insured for \$5,000. S. H. RERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

\$100.000 OR NORE TO LOAN AT LOWEST GARDNER, N. E. co., Dearborn and Randolph, iss door BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT WILL BE SOLD at haif its value if taken this week, well furnished and doing a good business. Address 8 67, Tribune. and doing a good business. Address SG, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED CORNER

receives a trade made during the past fourteen years. The custom is each paring and the neighborhood first-class. The store is to be neighborhood first-class. The store is to be neighborhood first-class. The store is to be a second for the class.

The owner's reason for selling is ill-health, and to an
industrious party who can and wil hold the trade
already made inducements will be given. This is a
rare canne. For particulars address P. H. HEFFILON,
63 East Mandolph-St.

68 East Handolph-85.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 DRUG-STORE, DOING J.
first-class business: stock clean, handsomely fitter
up, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad
about thirty miles from Calcago. For particulars ad
dress TOLMAN & KINO, 51 Lake-st. FOR SALE-BARGAIN IN A GROCKEY STOR if taken in the next ten days, as I am going South Carl at 52 West Madison-st. POR SALE—A VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS for a worker well acquainted in Chicago. Will retain an interest and furnish part of capital—\$1,000 to \$1,500 required. Address I'll, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXtures of an established retail grocery, one of the best locations in the city; good cash trade; want city real estate, about \$4.00. Address I'l. Tribune.

LOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ALL. POR SALE—MEAT MARKET, ALL COMPLETE
T will be sold cheap. Call and make offer this morning. Hed front. Ogden-av. and hobey-at.

Planing-mill FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUE
planing mill for sale cheap; machinery all good and
in good order. Will take part pay in good real estate.

Address N B, Trioune office.

PHOFESSIONAL.

FOR SALE-LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE-LIMITS AND F adjoining city limits, four miles from Court-House, on Fulerton, Hofman, and Laurel-ave, #50. Accessible by steam- and horse-cars. Purchasers of these loss avoid city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Hoom 1. FOR SALE ST. 500—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY marble-front bouse, 1143 Michigan sv. Has all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn st., in bank.

TOR SALE—200 FERT ON THE NORTHWEST CORner of Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st.; very choice
and at a bargain it taken this weeks. THOMAS &
BRAGG, 132 LaSaile-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS IN LOTS WHICH
have been taken by mortgagee on foreclosure. Apply to S. M. DUNNING, 161 LaSaile-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT. ALSO TWOstory bouse and lot and other property, improved
and unimproved. KESLER BROS., 148 LaSaile-st. FOR SALE-FOR THRRE DAYS ONLY ELEGANT Drick house with all modern improvements on first-class street east of Rosey for \$2.97. Rents at \$30. E. P. HOTUHKISS, 144 LASsile-St., Room 9. POR SALE—A BARGAIN—255 MAY-ST., NEAR Harrison, nest cottage, four rooms, barn, and lot 24x135 to 40-foot street. Hents now for \$12 per month. Only \$1,200 if taken at once. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st. POR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. LOT, NEAR TWEN-ty-eighth-st., \$145 per foot; east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st., 28x175 feet, east front. MATSON HILL, 91

Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR RIGHTEENTHst., house and lot, \$3,000; also a building lot 24x
13s feet. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—A BARGAIN. WILL
take small clear piece for equity. Also fine marble
front, 701 West Monroe-st. Apply on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; encapest property inmarket, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, locents. IRA B.50WN, 142 Layalle-st., Room 4. REAL ESVATE WANTED.

WANTED-ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN THE Stock-Yards and the lake, and south of the city Will give in part payment three two-story and base-ment brick dwellings in a desirable part of the city free of all incumbrance, and all occupied by good-paying tenants, and will pay balance in cash. Parties desiring to sell will please communicate with SAM'L GERIC, 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-110 OAKLEY-ST.-STONE SWELL front, parlor and dining-room on kitchen floor; gastatures, furnace, etc., in thorough repair. H. POI-WIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44. TO RENT — \$30-390 CALUMET-AV.—THREE BULLOUK BRUS., 149 and 183 State-St.

TO RENT-NO. 300 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR Division, 3-story and basemont brick dwelling, with brick barn. SAM GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BEADLEY, 90 LaSalle-

1812 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone front. 84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front, 1812 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

84 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

851.

8 Groveland-court, 2-story and basement brick, \$15.

Rooms for small families, 112 and 114 Cottage Grove.

WEST SIDE.

532 and 522 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.

340 Warren-av., 3-story and basement stone fronts.

742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement frame.

742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement frame.

748 West Madison-st., flat of 6 rooms.

NUKTH SIDE.

584 North Clark-st., 7-story brick.

180 Cottage Grove-av., corner of South Park.

63 Kluzie-st., drug-store, with fixtures if desired.

SUBURBAN.

On the North Shore-Houses at Evanston, South Evanston, and North Evanston at low rates.

Ravenswood-2-story frame, lear depot, \$12.

Normal-2-story brick, large grounds.

Byde Fark-2-story frame, lear depot, \$12.

South Park-2-story frame, 2 blocks from depot, \$12.

South Park-2-story frame, 2 blocks from depot, \$12.

South Park-2-story frame, very low to good party.

Forty-seventh-st. and Egandale-av., 2-story frame, grounds 1003505; \$12.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at reasonable rates at 310 State-at.; transients accommodized. TO BENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$6 PER MONTH;
also unfurnished, \$4. 744 State-st.

North Side.

1 O RENT-241 INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, gas, bath, hot water, furnace; also
one unfurnished room. West Side.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF TWO UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; \$6. Apply 420 Van Buren-st., in store. fliscellant out.

TO RENT-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 WEST
Madison-st.—The 2 front rooms on second floor,
150 State-st.; 5 rooms first floor, 178 South Green-st.,
12; 6 rooms second floor, \$18; also 2 rooms main floor,
239 West Madison-st., \$10. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH-FINE STORE AND good living rooms in rear, No. 538 Western-sr. A good location for any kind of business. Inquire at 508 Western-av. TO REN-PART OF A SUITE OF LAW OFFICES.

at Room 52 Major Block. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-THE BUILDING KNOWN AS HEMLOCK
Block, corner of Lassile and Michigan-wa, brick,
five storics and basement, SOX100 feet, and spiendidly
liguised, is very strong, and suited for most say kind of
manufacturing: has engine, bollers, sandting, and
clevators, all complete: contains 45,000 square feet of
floor; all modern conveniences on each separate floor:
will be rented favorably for a term of years to the right
party. O. M. SUPER, 172 LaSsile-st., or H. M. CULVER, 118 Monroe-st.

WANTED TO BENT-GOOD OWELLING. FUR-

WANTED TO RENT-GOOD DWELLING, FURnished or unfurnished, on Dearbora-av., north of
Oak-st., with bars for at least four horses. Apply to
A. LOEB & BRJTHERS, 122 and 131 LaSaile-st.

WANTED TO RENT-BY GENTLEMAN AND
wife (no children), a moderate sized house or flat
on South Side. Address T 13, Triouae office.

WANTED TO RENT-3 OR 4 ROOMS IN GOOD
neighborhood, by gentleman and wife, for light
housekeeping, within mile and a half of Court-House.
Address T 18, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-ALCOVE ROOM, OR TWO smaller rooms, furnished; state terms. Address S 61, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-UNFURNISHED FLAT OF of about eight rooms, immediately: South side, near lake, preferred. Address 8 63. Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-ALCOVE ROOM, OR TWO smaller rooms. Address S. 80, Tribung of the. 16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-LARGE AND SMALL rooms, newly furnished, with first-class board.

680 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH, and Twentieth-sts.—One large and nicely furnished front room suitable for two persons. References.

967 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY PURNISHED wanted.

1079 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED prize of the property of th

Miscella Cuts.

Several Desirable Rooms to Rent, With Shoard: private family. References exchanged. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN DESIRE board (6 o'clock dinner), with separate rooms, in sum nice family on the North Side. References exchanged. Address T 12, Tribune office. BOARD-WITH ROOM, IN NICE FAMILY, NOT more than diteen minutes walk from Lake-st.; North Side preferred. Address 8 57, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUND-PUCKET-BOOK; MADISON-ST., NEAR Fifth-av. Owner can have by paying advertising charges and describe property. Address S 64. Tribune.

LOST-ON THE WEST SIDE, TUESDAY EVENING. Sept. 18, gold earring, coral setting. Finder will call at 187 South Green-sts.

LOST-ON THE 18TH INST., A LADY'S ROMAN gold black-enameled pin. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to Room 18, 242 South Water.

LOST-WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A HEAVY. Finder will inscription and mame of Little Pearly. Finder will receive reward by returning it to office of Olympic Thesispe.

A BOUT HATS-LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE.
103 Randolph-st., near Dearborn, fine hata. \$1;
best feit, \$1.50, \$2; new style square crowns, \$1 to \$2;
slik hata, \$3.

planing mill for sale cheap; machinery all good and in good order. Will take part pay in good real estate.

Address N.B. Tribune office.

PHOFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 172 CLARS-ST. CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by Jetter, on chronic male and femial diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 338 pages, beautifully bound; proscriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, bostosid.

DR. MARSH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM HIS delightful trip East. Beady to see his patrons.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE SECOND-HAND 15-borne power engine, 50 feet of 2-fact shafting, and such and blind machinery. Address M.S. Tribune.

WANTED-DRUG CLERK FOR THE FAR WEST must be energetic and capable; a good chance. Address VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., whole-WANTED-DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES CLERK: young and capable, with best references. Address OMEGA. Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERE.

WANTED_MALE HELP.

Beckkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD DRY-GOODS CLERK: ALSO
Aboy to learn the dry-goods trade, at 1477 State-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GROCERYclerk. Apply at 888 State-st.

WANTED-CAPABLE YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; wages \$1 per day. Address in .own hand-writing. 8 53, Tribune office. WANTED-A BOY FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS OLD, and be correct at figures. References required. Address in own handwriting, staing references, where last employed, and salary wanted, E. S., Tribune.

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED mended, at 464 Centre-av. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL UP IN THE cigar, business to take charge of the cigar department in a grocery house, for city trade. Must be of good address. Answer with references and full particulars. S 68, Tribune office.

WANTED-SEVERAL CARPENTERS AT BUILD-ing northeast corner Deering st. and Archor-av. Also at planing-mill on West Fourteenth-st., between Lumber and Stewart-av. WANTED-SLATE ROOFER. APPLY TO R. GRIFFITH, rear of 837 Wabash-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACK-smith on new work and repairs. 400 West Madi-

WANTED-2 GOOD CARPENTERS WITH TOOLS this morning, at 50 and 62 Third-av.

WANTED-TWO GOOD STOVE MOLDERS AND two cabinet-makers. Apply to Sherwood School F. Co., 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TAILORS AND TAILORESSES TO work on plain coats and pants; one man to press and baste. Apply sarly morning. JOHN HANAGIN, 800 State-st., or 4 Market-st. 800 State-st., or 4 Market-st.

W ANTED—COMPOSITORS, CALL AT 7 O'CLOCK
Thursday moraing Noom 8, 70 Dearborn-st.

W ANTED—AT 145 FIFTH-AV. ONE BLACKsmith and one honest man for dairy and marketing. Both must milk. Call at 20 clock. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN to copy plate of lands and lots. Address SHAR-MAN LELAND & CO., Box 1878, Ottawa. Ill. WANTED-A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN immediately, at Wonder Coll Boiler Co., 48 West Van Buren-st., cty.
WANTED-SLATE ROUFERS, AT B. P. GORMULLY'S, 228 and 230 Michigan-st.

Employment Agencies. WANTED IMMEDIATELY — 103 SCANDINA-vians for the iron mines, steady work, cood pay, free fare: 100 railroad laborers, wages \$1.25 to \$1.50; \$5 for sawmills and pineries, \$16 to \$20 per month and board, work for winter; 25 woodchoppers; 25 for lum-ber-yard in city; 50 for rolling-milia, etc. Christian & Ob., 204 South Water-st. WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR MILLS AND placeries, from 816 to \$23 per month; so to-day; 200 for railroad and lumber yard; \$1.30 per day. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS IMMEDIATELY FOR rolling-mill, saw-mill, railroad, farms, etc.; all free fare. Apoly in cigar-store 70 South Canal-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR STEADY INSIDE.
work. Apply to McHUGH & Co., 68 South Canal. WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY
work: wages \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; also men for
sawmills. rolling-mills. lumber-yards, and various
other occupations all through the country. Those in
need of work apply to McHUGH & CO., 88 S. Canal-st. WANTED—25 LABOBERS FOR ROLLING MILL,
50 for lumber-yard, 30 for saw-mill, 100 for railroad; free fare. AMGELL & CO., 10 South Canai-st.
WANTED—200 SCANDINAVIAN LABOBERS FOR
fron mine and railroad work: from \$1.25 to \$1.75
per day; steady work; 400 for Northwestern Company
in lows; 50 sawmill men: 25 track-layers; free fare;
10 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Coach men. Tenmsters. &c.

WANTED-AT THE NEW DELAVAN HOUSE, 102
North Clark-st. a boy 16 or 18 years old that understands taking care of a horse and buggy and willing to make thusel useful about the house. Must have good references as to honesty. Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—A GOOD CLASS OF MEN will be pleased with our goods and plan of introduction. It will pay those seeking business in city or country to investigate. Our plan pays four times the profit on small capital offered by any other agency extant. 4: samples free to those who mean business, send stamp for papers or call. Merrill MTg Co., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-130 LABORERS TO work on the Chicago & Strawn Rallroad, seventeen miles from Chicago; wages \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Apply on line near Connely's, seven miles west of Blue Bisan I.

W ANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIPUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; best su-thorship, handsomely bound and illustrated. Is pleases everybody. R. O. PREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-BOY OR YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID to work. Must come well recommended. Pre-fer one who has been in a tailor store. Address, in own handwriting, 856, Fribune office. WANTED—A WHOLESALE GHOCERY SALES-in Iowa: only those who command a good trade need apply, and will treat a good man liberally. Address 55, Tribune office. WANTED-10 PIG-FOOT SHAVERS. 298 TWEN-ty-first-st., rear.

W WANTED-THIS MORNING-A YARDMAN AT MELSTED'S, 34 North Clark-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 283 Forquer-st.

WANTED-AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV.-A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer. Must have good references.

WANTED-A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT 10 AND 12 Madison-st. to-day; no washing. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN PRIVATE boarding-house, 256 Ontario-st.

W ANTED-AT 1553 DEARBORN-ST., A SWEDE girl for general housework; must be good washer and troacr: small family.

W ANTED-AT 1555 INDIANA-AV., GIRL FOR general housework.

W ANTED-AT 253 EAST INDIANA-ST., TWO first-class second girls; none but good walters need apply. NATED—AT 10 WARREN-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A SMALL FAMILY AT once; \$3 per week. 818 North Franklin-st., half block north of centre.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A SMALL FAMILY AT once; \$3 per week. 818 North Franklin-st., half block north of Centre.

WANTED—AT 10 WARREN-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework.

WANTED—GIRL, 17 OR 18, TO DO HOUSE WORK and assist in sewing: small family. Apply at 417 South Clark-st., first floor front over drug-store.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL, FOR GEN-

South Clark st., first floor front over drag-store.

W ANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR GRNeral housework, for a family of four. Must be a
first-class cook and isandress, and bring good reference.
477 Washington st.

W ANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK.
on Wellington st., at the north city limits. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

W ANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE
girl for goaeral housework, in a private family.
Apply as 355 Kast Chicago-av. WANTED-DISH-WASHERS. COME PREPARED to work at 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—DISH-WASHERS. COME PREPARED

to work at 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A COMPETENT GIBL. TO
do general housework in a small private family.

1103 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIBL. TO DO
washing, irorlag, and cooking; 84 a week to a
good girl. Apply at 148 East Chicago-av.

Beamstresses.

WANTED—100EXPERIENCED GIRLS ON COATS,
pants, vests, overalls, and shirts; also cost pressens: the lightest, most comfortable, and pleasant sewlag-room in Chicago-inghest wages paid: steady work;
steam-power machines, no treadles to work. Apply
Immediately at clothing factory of CLEMENT &
SATEM, 4616 454 Milwantkee-av.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICES; WILL PAY
while learning. 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GREMANORS WEDISH NURSE-GIRL.
Good wages. 350 East Chicago-av.

MISCEHARROUS.

WANTED—GIRLS AT 270 WEST MAPISON-ST.,
HULL'S Hair Store.

PABTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED-875,000-AN ACTIVE PARTner in a prosperous manufacturing and lumber
business. Mill and yard situated on the Mississip.il
liver, in the largest city of Southern Minnesota. There
are \$75,000 invested. An experienced and competent
business mass with sufficient capital to take a half,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of the best
openings in the Northwest. There is no limit to the
growth of the business. The active services of the
right man are signing object. Address communicatious to MANUFACTURES, Tribune office. The state of the s

DERSONAL—DIANA :L COULD NOT POSSIBLY see you Tuesday at 3 p. m. Must see you evening.
Address same as before.

DERSONAL—DON D.: CAN'T POSSIBLY GO BEfore Friday night. Be sure and wait, piease. DERSONAL—MINNIE SCHNEIDER, FROM HAKenbach, Germany, can learn of something to her
advantage by immediately calling for letter at Grand
Pacific Hotel Baroer-Shop.
DERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 DESIRES THE
acquaintance of a young lady not over 20 and not
under 18 years of age. Address, giving full name and
picture inclosed, H M S, Lodi, Ill.

DERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES to form the acquaintance of a respectable and reped young lady. Address, in condens, 8 cb, Tribune. D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE St. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. CITOATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
bookkeeper, who can also correspond in Germun,
French, and English; moderate salary. Good reference. Address 5 88, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Odouble-entry bookkeeper and business man of ability. Address 8 32, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN Some wholesale house; has had some experience in wholesale grovery business; good penman; good habits.
Good references. Address T 9, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-IN THE CITY OR NICE OF COUNTY town, by a good druggist, age 25; speaks German, Address J. FULBRECHT, corner Lincolnsv. and Larrabee.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RAN OF LIBERAL COURSEON. In some partnarials house as because education, in some mercantile house as bookkeeper or correspondent; only a just appreciation of his worth desired. Can furnism good references as to character and ability. Address it 100, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-OFFICE WORK OF ANY kind, in store, fire insurance or newspaper office, or as collector, oy a reliable man well acquained in the city. Can furnish A I references. Address T 19, Tripune office. une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YALE GRADUATE.

some position of trust and responsibility in mercastile or professional life; salary in accordance with services rendered. Good references for honesty and ability. E 70, Fribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHASER. BRASSfinisher, gider, or nickel plater; can invest some
sito in a small business. Seg. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM
cutter and tailor, in city or country; can also cut
shirts and isalies closks. Best of reference from last
employer. Address M. 226 West Randoniph-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. & Co.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A
married man (a Dane). Best of reference. Address T. Tribune office, giving number of residence.
SITUATION WANTED—AS CARDNER AND
coachman, by a man who is able to milk cows and
make himself useful around the house. Good references. Address T 15, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY YOUNG man, good penman; willing and hand; at any work good references. Address R 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-WHERE A LEVEL HEAD With experience and activity is required. Address R 67, Tribune office. R 67, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MANIN A
wholesale house, willing to work. Best of reference given. Address T 16, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, THORoughly competent, one as cook and the ether as
second girl; live together or separate, Good references. No objections to the suburbs. Call at 807 Wabash-av. bash-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTable girl in a small family. Please call or address at
304 Cotage Grove-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
and isundress, in a small private family. Good
references given. Please call at 258 Calumet-ay.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRTENT GIRL
for general work in small private family. Best of
reference. No postal. 1085 Dearoorn-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL Stor second work. References given. Call at 185 East Eighteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do cooking or general housework. Reference given if required. Please call at 1575 Butterfield-st., down-stairs. down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS in private family. Good reference if required. Call at 578 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for cooking or general housework. Good reference. Call at 1873 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.

Please call at 223 Division-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL 5 3335; wash, and iron or general housework in privatef amily. Please call at 19 Bremer-st,

SITUATION WANTED-IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR boarding-house by a first-class laundress. Inquire 672 South State-86. 672 South State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. References. Inquire in rear of
1897 Wentworth-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook or housekeeper: none but first-class need
apply: hotel preferred. Call at 623 West Washingtonst. for two days. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SECOND GIRL IN a first-class family. Best of references given. Address T 11. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-TOGETHER, IN A NICE private family: can do all kinds of housework. CITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIR.
to do general housework in a respectable family
Call at 183 West Indiana-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDTSE girl to do second or general housework; second work preferred. Call at 158 South Park-av. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HO work in a boarding-house. Apply at 377 Twenty-second-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL

5 to do second work in a private family. Best of city
references given. Please call at 774 Wabash-sv. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO Cook in restaurant or boarding house. Call at 72 West Handolph-st. up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work or second work. Call at 141 Townsend-st., up-stairs, in front. up-stairs, in front.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO Cook wash, and fron in private family, or general how work in small family. Reference given. Call at 60 North Franklin-st., beacement.

Housekeepershealthy: is competent and carable of taking charge of a house. Can be seen at last employers. Call as 1477 State-st., for two days.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW. As housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children. Address 8 62, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHRIStian Association Employment Bureau furnishes—
on application of employers—free of charge, and with
the best of references, seamstresses, copylats, clerks,
governesses, housekeepers, nurses, etc., etc. Attantion
is earnestly solicited to this most deserving branch of
charitable effort. Apoly by letter or in person at Room
s Farweil Hall. SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN REED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTS DON'T MIDDLE AGED
Frenchisdy wasts a position in a first-class family as governess, and will teach plane. Address 5 79,
Tribune office.

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DARGAINS

We have in stock the following planos and organs
on which well give very low prices and liberal terms
for the next thirty days. They must be closed out to
make room for our immense fall stocks.

2 Decker Bros. 'Granda; magnificent.
4 Cabinet Grand Decker Bros.'; very fine.
6 Stries 1 and 2 Upright Decker Bros.'; elegant.
2 Styles 3 Upright Decker Bros.'; second-hand.
4 Styles Grand Square Decker Bros.'; unequaled.
8 Styles J and 2 Square Decker Bros.'; unequaled.
8 Styles J and 2 Square Decker Bros.'; supern.
2 Upright Decker Bros.' in French walnut cases.
3 Upright Mathushelt; genuine.
1 Square Mathushelt; genuine.
1 Square Mathushelt; genuine.
1 Square Mathushelt; genuine.
1 Square Story & Camp planos.
21 Other planos, including Arlon, Pease, Bradbury,
Miller, Schubert, Wheelock, and others.

OtiGANS.
321 Ester Organs, old styles.
38 Ester Organs, old styles.
38 Ester Organs, old styles.
38 Ester Organs, organs.
7 other organs.
5 second-hand and shop-worn organs.
For further particulars inquire of
STORY & CAMP, 183 and 180 State-st.

POR SALE—BRADBURY UPRIGHT PLANU (\$1.000)

1 tries, health-lift; lady-deck

FOR SALE-BRADBURY UPRIGHT PLANU (\$1.000 I' style), health-lift, lady's-desk, type-writer, and electric pen, all in perfect condition and nearly new, are offered at about half their value by a clergyman about to break up housekeeping to go to Europa. Two last articles are at 140 Lasalie-81, and the others may be seen at 106 Twenty-fourth-82, between 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

PIANOS FOR RENT-ORGANS DIANOS

ORGANS

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

DIANUS, ORGAND, BAND INSTRUMENTS, AND
all other musical instruments repaired and made to
look like new if required. We have the most complete
repairing establishment west of New York, in which
the HEALT, State and Monroe-sta.

50 IN CASH BUTS A SPLENDID PARLOR ORTOSEWOOD upright plane. MARTIN'S, 285 and 297
State-st.

100 MARTIN'S, 285 and 297 State-st.

110 IN CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSS1500. MARTIN'S, 285 and 297 State-st.

110 IN CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSS1500. MARTIN'S, 285 and 297 State-st.

110 IN CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSS1500. MARTIN'S, 285 and 297 State-st.

TLOCUTION—A CLASS IN ELOCUTION AND Cramatic reading will begin at the South Side Academy, 5: Langiey-av., Tucsday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, under Prof. Samuel Kayser of the Hershey School of Musical Art. Terms, 3: for ten leasons. Apply or address Mrs. R. C. RUSS, 6: Langiey-av, and Mr. KAYZER. Room 9 Hershey Hall.

M. R. I. DUREGE, PIANIST, TEACHER, AND ACCOMMUNICATION OF STREET, AND ACCOMMUN

POR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST perfect coupe horses in America; is bright bay, with black points 17 nands, 6 years old, weight 1,350, with fine style and action; is thoroughly broke: will give a satisfactory trial, and warrant him sound sand gentle in every particular. Apply 35 drug store, 523 Waddah-av.

WANTED-SECOND-HAND EXTENSION TABLE, also laundry store. Address & & Tribune.

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WANTED—A HEAVY DOUBLE-TRAM HARNESS.

WANTED—A HEAVY DOUBLE-TRAM HARNESS.

WANTED—CHEAP FUR CASH—A LADY'S SIDEaddress O 67. Tribune office.

HOUSEMOLD GOODS.

DARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
mattresses, and bedding. Elegant raw silk parior
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Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

Hooley's Theatre.
Esadolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Rivengeline Combination. "Evangeline." Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph 'Blow for Blow."

McCormick Hall.
North Side, Clark street, corner of Kin
hurch and School Uncle Tom's Cabin C Hershey Music Hall. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lecture by Wong Ching Foo. Subject: "Philosophy vs.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

Figures showing the state of trade between the United States and Great Britain for the year ending June 30 have just been received at Washington, and the exhibit is a remarkable one. In specie and merchandise the total exportations to Great Britain for the year were more than three times the amount of importations from that country. the figures being, respectively, \$363,013,646 and \$111.971.766.

A showing of more than common intere to policy-holders in life-insurance companies is made in our columns this morning by the Mutual Life of New York, a company whose accumulated assets now reach the enormous aggregate of \$87,000,000, and whose disents during the year 1878 were \$3,436,046. The question of reduction of rates is discussed in a manner worthy of the attention of policy-holders generally.

The Philadelphia manufacturers of quithat the price of quinine would advance if the tax thereon was repealed refuse to be verified. When the tax was repealed in July the wholesale price was \$3.45 per ounce; it then advanced to \$3.55; subsequently it fell off again, and yesterday the wholesale price in Chicago was down to \$3 per ounce. The tax repealed was 20 per cent; the reduction in price since July has been a fraction over 16 per cent, and "protection" has nearly been

It now appears that the British troops at ey in Cabul were in a measure to blame for the recent massacre which occurred there. The mob of mutineers surrounded the house in which the Embassy was quartered, and but for the hasty action of the English soldiers, who fired without or ders, might have been satisfied with the destruction of property, and spared the lives of the inmates. several of their number fall by the bullets o the soldiers, they became enraged beyond all bounds, and nothing but blood would satisfy their vengeance. The slaughter was not, however, so complete as was at first reported, several more soldiers belonging to the escort of the Embassy having arrived within the English lines in safety.

President Haves yesterday departed from his usual custom of making short and commonplace speeches on the occasion of his appearance at public gatherings, and at ingstown, O., delivered a speech which was of considerable length, and open to the charge of being a political address in so far as he defended the financial policy of his Administration, and pointed with pride to its results as affecting the prosperity of the country, and also in his the doctrine of State-rights. These are matters affecting the welfare of the people and the strength and stability of the Federal Government, and as such would as naturally be discussed in a speech as in a message by the President to Congress. There is no danger of President Haves making too many political speeches of the Youngstown pattern, and no fear that the people will tire of listening to or reading what he has to say.

etively engaged in the outrage perpetrated in that city yesterday, have forfeited all claim to the sympathy of right-minded people. It appears that some fifty French-Canadians had been engaged to work in the mills in that city to fill the places of strikers who have been out for the past two months. These new arrivals were mostly defenseles women and children, who doubtless were to a great extent ignorant of the risk they were incurring, and supposed they were engaging in a legitimate undertaking. These poor creatures, even before they had had an opportunity to enter the mills, were stoned and beaten by a cowardly mob of men, and even one woman with a babe in her arms was rudely knocked down and trampled underfoot by the heartless ruf-fians. Such exhibitions of brutality hardly add to the diguity of labor in this civilized

in their resolutions that this is to be a State election solely, and they deprecate the introduction of any save State questions,-all of which is decidedly cool in view of the notorious fact that BUTLER's election this year as Governor of Massachusetts means Butter's nomination next year Greenback-Labor-Socialistic party. Nothing would please the Butlerites better than to keep national politics in the background, but nothing is more unlikely than that they will succeed in doing this. The Republicans took care that their platform should bring into great prominence the issues which lie above and beyond the mere question whether Brown or Love shall be the next Governor of Massachusetts, and there is no danger that these issues will be lost sight of in the ensuing campaign.

A correspondent a few days since sent us

remonstrance against a recent ruling of the Treasury Department concerning the exchange of mutilated currency and the issue of new. He calls attention to the filthy and torn condition of the notes of the National banks. These are worse than the greenbacks, which, with the exception of the one and two dollar notes, are largely held permanently as reserves. The banks enerally retain the greenbacks they receive. and pay out bank-notes, and as a consenence the general condition of the latter is such worse than that of the former. The correspondent, who writes from a personal familiarity with the subject, gives another and the principal reason for the present condition of the currency. Before 1874 muti-lated notes had to be sold to brokers at a discount of \$5 per thousand, and hence the currency fell into a lamentable condition. The Redemption act of 1874 provided for the return of National-bank notes, unassorted and at the expense of the banks issuing them. Under this excellent arrangement one half of the bank note currency was sent in for redemption, cancellation, and destruction, and new notes were issued for it hanks to keen their circulating notes in a clean and whole condition. Any person could send in the mutilated notes, and the cost of transportation was charged up against the banks issuing them. Secretary SHER-MAN, however, arbitrarily changed this order, and pow insists that the cost of transportation shall be paid by the persons sending in the ragged and filthy paper. This was done to prevent outsiders from sending the notes for redemption, and, of course, the banks will not do it. There is no inducement to send the notes for redemption, and there is no compulsion. The remedy is, therefore, in the hands of the people. Every person must refuse to receive any bank-note that is torn or filthy; private bankers must refuse to receive such notes on deposit, and, whereever possible, such notes should be presented at the bank counter and greenbacks de manded in exchange for them. There seems t be no appeal from Secretary SHERMAN, so the only remedy or protection is to refuse to take

REPUBLICANS OF OHIO, BEWARE!

the note. A few months of such refusal

will gradually force the paper back to th

banks which have issued it.

Our dispatches from Ohio all bear the stamp of strong Republican confidence in a complete victory. They speak of Democratic discouragement,"-indeed, of its entire abandonment of the Gubernatorial contest, and a desperate effort to save the Legislature. We confess that we do not like the idea of considering a battle settled before the fight well, but overconfidence means negligence and recklessness,-neglect of essential conods. To nerve an army to victory there must be doubt of the result. The race which is considered a walk-away in advance is rarely won at all. The Democratic party, like Gen TAYLOR, hever surrenders. It has, too, some of the characteristics of the Indian It delights in ambuscades, and not infrequently pounces upon its adversary when he unarmed and utterly unprepared to fight. It may not have occurred to the Republica of Ohio that the surest way to elect the Gov. ernor is to carry the Legislature. Desperate efforts to elect a member of the Assembly in doubtful district are sure to swall the vote for the candidate for Governor on the ticket n whose interest the efforts are put forth. The Republicans have the advantage; let

this be admitted. But how has this advan-

tage been secured? Not by any effort of the

Republicans of Ohio. The advantage is simply a moral force derived from Republican victories in California and Maine. Those elections are expected to have an effect favor. able to the Republican cause upon the forthcoming contest in Ohio. But they can have no such effect unless Republicans go to the polls; and, the more certain a political party feels of success, the larger will be the factor of stay-at-homes. Democrats are discouraged; let this be admitted. But a discouraged Democrat will work more to the purpose than an overconfident Republican. forlorn hope often wins; and Democratic leaders lead a forlorn hope and the Democratic rank and file follow the leader of forlorn hope better than any other soldiers political or otherwise, on earth. There is always danger in the air when the Democratic party enters upon a still-hunt. There are less Democratic than Republican massmeetings being held in Ohio. This means that the Democracy, apprehensive of the result in a fair, open fight, have taken to the timber,—adopted the Indian plan of campaign. Under these circumstances be sure that the Democratic party expects every man to do his duty. And what is more, he will do it. As the Indian in the brush picks off his man, so the Democrat on the still-hunt will secure a vote and watch it until it goes into the ballct-box. The assumption that the Democratic party as given up the contest for Governor is a lind. The presumption that it cannot work s effectively for Ewing while it strains every nerve to secure the election of members of the Legislature is illogical and absurd. Suppose Thurman's henchmen organize a club of a hundred in a district to push the claims of a Democratic candidate for the Legislature. Is any Republican so foolish as to believe that the club will fail to work also for Ewing? Democrats, in a close contest, are not much in the habit of splitting their tickets. It follows that all the special tickets. It follows that all the special work done in Truranan's behalf will inure to the to cut loose from Russian influences benefit of the whole Democratic ticket,

from Governor to Constable. We share, to a degree, the co Ohio Republicans, but we are not blind to the truth of the proposition that overconfi-dence, to speak paradoxically, is a powerful the parent of disorganization; and in politics. as in war, disorganization is the precursor of defeat. The Republican party almost never

are sure to win this fall, that there is n emergency, and the way is paved for defeat through the failure of Republicans to vote. The average Republican votes only because he regards the act as a duty. Convince him that his party can achieve a victory without his vote, and he refrains from voting. On the other hand, the average Democrat because he loves to. He loves to see ballots go into the box ; he loves to stand all day at the polls and fight for "the cause"; he oves to see the vote canvassed. He carried the indulgence of his passion for voting so far that he will if he has the opportunity, and, if it become necessary to stuff the ballot-box to win, h will put in more votes than are necessary, for the love of the thing. It is never safe count surely upon the defeat of a party so composed and organized until the las turns are in; hence it is folly on the part of the Republicans of Ohio to assume a vic tory over the Democracy in advance of the

contest on election-day. The Republicans of Ohio should reflect that they have but a small margin, if any, to go upon. The State is, or has been, closely palanced, and the way for the Republican to win a grand victory now is to fully realize the importance of the contest, and the far reaching influence of the result, whether favorable or unfavorable, to maintain party discipline. Keep the columns well advanced and well in hand, so that when election-day arrives they may be hurled upon the enemy in good order, and, consequently, with terrible effect.

THE EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUD.

The cable dispatches report that strained relations between Russia and Germany are causing decided uneasiness, and that it is believed on the Berlin and Paris bourses that a war-cloud is hanging over Europe. As the result of this uneasiness, values are unsettled, and heavy operators are holding off, anxiously awaiting the result of the diplomatic negotiations. While this within sixteen months. This was the cloud, which now threatens so darkly, may declared purpose of the law: to compel the dissipate and pass harmlessly away, there is without question abundant cause for apprehension. There has not been a time for years when the political pot has boiled so furiously as since the signing of that mischievons instrument, the Berlin Treaty, which, by its most sanguine advocates even was only regarded as bridging over difficulties temporarily. It now appears as it the tide of political complications had be come strong enough to carry the bridge completely away. There is scarcely a section of Europe, except Scandinavia, that is not involved in difficulty with some other

A brief review of the situation will show

how well grounded are the apprehensions in the commercial centres, which are always the most sensitive points and the quickest to feel any disturbing influences. Since the massacre in Cabul the Afghan tribes have risen in revolt. The Ameer's loyalty is in doubt. The Russian journals are urging the Government to hurry their troops to the frontier and demand a partition of the country. It is evident that the work which was supposed to have been settled by Maj. CAVAGNARI must be all done over again. In their desperation the English people are not slow in charging that the disloyalty of the Ameer and the revolt of the Afghan troops are the result of Russian intrigue, and the charge is made with all the more boldness and recklesness because, in the presen weakened financial condition of Russia, and the extreme delicacy of her relations with Germany and Austria, England can afford to as Germany and Russia are concerned, it is not easy to see what has disturbed the relations of these two old friends, except that Germany cannot bear the pressure of such a formidable military power upon her borders, and is consequently seeking some cause to make war against her. As their interests are not opposed, and they have no mutual territorial aspirations, it is difficult to find any other reason than that Germany determined to reduce the military strength of Russia. If this be the motive of Germany, she has chosen an opportune time to assert it. A Russian alliance is no longer ndispensable to Germany, and Russia has no other alliances with the Continental Powers, while Germany has just made a fresh and strong alliance with Austria besides having offered overtures to England and France, which have been favorably considered. Again, while Russia emerged from the Turkish war with a halo of glory around her, it left her weakened and almost orippled financially, burdened with an enormous debt and flooded with paper money. The German people have not been slow in speaking out their real sentiments, and the Russians have angrily retorted. That it is not all " news. paper talk," however, is shown by the interview between the Emperor and the Czar

Threatened by England on the one hand and Germany on the other, another danger threatens Russia in the future, and that is the possibility of the erection of a new Sclavic Empire south of the Danube, with Austria as its promoter, if net its actual head. The latter Power has already occ pied Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Berlin Treaty, and by the consent of the same treaty has still further pushed her way sousheastwardly into the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, which is only the prelude to her ultimate extension to Salonica, on the Egean. Directly this is a commercial necessity, but indirectly its effect must be to add immensely to the Sclavic population of Austria, if not to give at a preponderance over the Magyars. Independent of Austria, other causes are operating towards the same result. It is absolutely certain that at no distant day Eastern Roumelia, Macedonia, and Thrace, down to the Greek line, will unite with Bulgaria, forming one powerful Sclave Kingdom. The whole tendency of events is towards such a consummation. What influences will then control the new Kingdom? To answer this it must be remembered that Austria will extend along its entire western frontier. It sies f. om Montenegro, Servia, and Roumania altogether and affiliate with Austria. Should such a departure occur, Austria would place own would be occupied by a rival Power, and that Power in complete sympathy with Germany. Thus beset with complications

and the negotiations between BISMARCK and

GORTSCHAROFF, and the situation is all the

more grave because, notwithstanding these

consultations, the misunderstanding still con-

and threatened on three sides, that the Czar is reported to be des ent and sick. It would be rash to predict that war is going to result immediately from this significant combination of events and this unusual tension of diplomatic relations for diplomatists are very fertile in resource for patching up complications; but at the same time the breaking of any one thread may scatter the Treaty of Berlin to the winds and involve a general war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN. Last year's struggle in Massachusetts is to repeated this year, notwithstanding the severe lesson then given to Burnes and his

Communist following.

Fortunately, the Republicans are even better prepared to meet the fanatics and demagogs than they were when BUTLER first united the latter under his standard. Resumption is now conceded to be an accomplished fact, even to the extent of announcing redemption at the Sub-Treasuries, which is going further than the law requires. There has been a revival in trade and industry which will render it difficult for politicians of the Burles school to find any examples of the want and suffering which they have been accustomed to deplore. The de-mands of the Figures have lost all force and meaning, if they ever had any, and the workingmen are beginning to enjoy too many benefits from their association with capital to make war upon capitalists. The Democrats are more disgusted than ever with BUTLER, by reason of his defeat last year, and, though he may seize their Convention, the bolt will be more general than before. That BUTLER is a candidate at all is due to his own desperation, feeling that he has everything to gain and nothing to lose; and to the conviction of the Democrats that a straight Bourbon ticket in Massachusetts wouldn't have the ghost of a chance in any The Republicans have nominated a strong

and popular ticket. Lieut.-Gov. Long, who ow heads the ticket, is a young man, and hails not only from the State of Maine, which has the prestige this year of beating Greenbackers, Communists, and Bourbons, but also from a particular county in Maine which has furnished a long list of Governors Oxford County, Maine, was the native county of Govs. ALVIN K. PARRIS, ENOCH LINCOLN. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, JOHN W. DANA, SIDNEY PERHAM, and ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., -all Governors of that State; also of La FAYETTE GROVER, Governor of Oregon; C. C. WASH-BUBN, Governor of Wisconsin; and MARCEL-LUS T. STEABNS, Governor of Florida, and will add to the list this year the name of JOHN D. LONG, who will undoubtedly be elected Governor of Massachusette State of Maine, by the way as further contributed to the list of Govrnors ALPHEUS FELCH, of Michigan ; SAM-UEL MERBILL, of Iowa; S. B. PACKARD, of Louisiana; GEORGE C. PERKINS, of California; and John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. Gov. Long has a birthright which carries the prestige of success with it in running for Governor. Besides, his nomina tion, along with a strong ticket to back him, has given general satisfaction to the Repub icans of Massachusetts.

The platform adopted by the Massach setts Republicans is conservative in tone and well snited to the time. In view of the revival by the Democrats of the State-Sovereignty heresy, special prominence is given to the affirmation of the National theory of government, which was vindicated by the successful war against the Rebellion. The demand is made that " elections shall be of armed men, and shall also be free from the interference of National or State military forces, except when employed as a part of the posse comitatus." This is precisely position taken by the Presiden and the Republicans in Congress in resisting the Democratic effort to destroy the Nationa Election laws. The successful maintenance of the public faith by the resumption specie-payments is made a subject of contion, and President HAYES is warmly pproved for his share in defending the con tutional prerogatives of the Executive is he effort to restore good feeling between the North and the South, in the improvement of the Civil Service, and in the protection of he elective system against the attacks of the Democrats. A frank disavowal of any pur pose to control individual convictions as to he duty of the State to interfere in behalf of temperance concludes the topics of gen-

eral interest in the platform. Against an unobjectionable ticket and patriotic platform, which together must command the respect of all the conservative citizens of the State, the Democrats, Comnunists, and Greenbackers will unite with no higher purpose than to seize the offices, levate a political adventurer to the chief office, and thus acquire a certain influence in National affairs favorable to the most offen sive and dangerous political speculations of he time. In this condition of things the good sense of the Massachusetts people, the ong experience of that Commonwealth in political affairs, the material interests of the helming Republican triumph.

APPEALS FOR THE MEMPHIS SUFFERERS Mr. A. D. LANGSTAFF, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, who was recently in Chicago soliciting money contrioutions to enable the Society to continue its similar mission. It is not a pleasant thing to discourage charity, whatever form it may take; but there are many reasons why an appeal from the South this year does not | will take them on deposit. meet with as ready and generous a response at the North as a similar appeal received last year. It is not because the people of the Northern cities are less able to contribute now than they were at that time; as a matter of fact, the Northern communities generally are more prosperous to-day than they were a year ago when they gave so bountifully to the plague-stricken districts. It is not because there is any less sympathy with the unfortunate victims to the fever, nor be cause of an increased indifference growing out of so quick a recurrence of the epidemie. But there are other reasons which have operated to chill the Northern sentiment that las must also be taken into account that embas- year produced such open-handed aid. The Lord helps those who help themselves, has been the guiding principle of the most efficient charity in recent times. It was upon this basis that the Chicago Relief and Aid Society made the generous fund contribute herself along the whole north line of the after the great fire of 1871 last so long and two Bulgarias and be a complete barrier be- do so much good as it did. The people tween them and Russia. The end would be a vast Sclavic Empire along the Danube, dominated by Austrian influences, and thus the after all the money and supplies had been after all the money and supplies had been contributed which were necessary to their relief during the last visitation of the plague. After the fever had subsided last fall, the people of Mamphis and of Tannas.

pose of making good the losses inci-dent to a suspension of business, without any thought of protecting did city in the future. Not only they rely upon a renewal of donations carry them through another plague, if it should come but they proceeded to who the should come, but they proceeded to rob the people from whom they had received the most generous contributions in their necessity. The people of Memphis and the peo ple of Tennessee joined in schemes of repu diation that were calculated to excite the resentment of honest men everywhere in any subsequent appeal for monetary ance. Loans and even gifts are made freely to a suffering people who observe the com mon principles of business and pay whe they can, that are denied or are renewed unwillingly in the case of people who deliberately avoid the payment of their debt The people of Tennessee seemed to be absorbed by the desire to repudiate their debts, and, acting upon this dishonest tendency, they deliberately alienated much of the good feeling that was felt for them among the very people who were best abl to contribute to them again in time of need. The entire South, to a greater or less degree, has seemed to sympathize with this spirit of repudiation. Moreover, the generosity of the North appeared to develop a more pronounced sentiment of sectional hostility than prevailed before. Devotion to the doctrine of State Sovereignty manifested itself even to the extent of antagonizing a scheme for National measures to combat the return of the fever. A large part of the newspaper press was more virulent than ever in the denunciation of the North. The shotgun was again brought into political contests and leveled against even Southern men who dared to oppose the ruling Bourbonism of the section. These circumstances may not justify a refusal to extend aid to suffering humanity in any part of the world, but they certainly do not promote that good feeling which is quick to respond to an appeal for help. It is not in human nature to condone flagrant ingratitude nor to forget deliberate injury which was suggested by sectional hatred. Nor is it the spirit of the age to increase charity in proportion to the growth of improvidence and the m nifestation of dishonesty. If apneals from Memphis this year have met with a cooler reception than they did last year, the blame is upon the Southern people, who have inspired the feeling at the North that they should help themselves so long as their sectional independence takes the form of

hostility and repudiation. THE INFLOW OF COIN. When resumption went into operation on the 1st of January, the places of redemption were confined to the Sub-Treasury at New York and the Treasury at Washington. Tois was a sort of protection against a "run" on the Treasury for gold. In the nearly nine months that have passed since then the whole sum of greenbacks which has been presented for redemption has not exceeded one million of dollars, while the gold in the Treasury has increased between \$15,000.000 and \$20,000,000. The gold in the Treasury at this time is nearly \$150,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has at last got so far over his scare that he has ordered that gold and silver shall hereafter be kept at all the Government depositories, to be exchanged on demand for greenbacks. This is a matter of great public convenience as well as a matter of right, and might as well have

been provided six months ago as now. A few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury so far modified his hostility to the silver dollar as to direct that, in payment of salaries of subordinate officers, 10 per cent of the payments should be in silver. The Secretary, in excuse for not paying out silver to meet the current expenditures of the Government, has represented that he had no legal authority to compel any person to take silver; but he has now found authority to the extent of 10 per cent. Having gone that far, perhaps he will in time find authority to pay out 25 per cent, or even 100 per cent. if the occasion warrants it. The difference between gold and silver coin in the Treasury is a marked one. Gold is coined for individuals on private account. As a general thing, gold, as it comes from the mint, is passed into the Treasury, and a certificate is issued therefor, and this gold certificate is negotiable, and passes as freely in all transactions as the gold coin itself,

The silver in the Treasury is in a different condition. The silver dollar is coined exclusively on Government account, and goes into the Treasury as the property of the Government. Like the gold, it remains there, but, unlike the gold, is not represented by ontstanding certificates. It is necessary. therefore, for the Treasury to pay it out like other money to get it into the hands of the people. So long as the Secretary refused to pay it out, it remained there undisturbed. the property of the Government. Under this new process of issuing silver dollars in part payment of salaries the silver will be drawn from the Treasury in small sums, and when it accumulates in banks or elsewhere the silver can be deposited in State, and the election of last year, all war-rant the confident prediction of an over-now is, and certificates will be issued in exchange. In this way the whole 30. 000,000 of silver dollars now the exclusive property of the Treasury can be put in circulation, and all of them in excess of what may be needed for general use will be exchanged at the Treasury for certificates These certificates, if issued in small denom relief work, is now in New York City upon a | inations, will be equal to coin notes, redeemable in coin on demand at the Treasury, and as such will become an addition to the general currency of the country. All the banks

> The silver, then, as fast as coined. become the property of the people, and will be represented by and circulate under the form of silver certificates. All this the Secretary of the Treasury might have accomplished from the beginning, and there is, therefore, no possible reason now why the coinage of silver dollars may not be pushed to the maximum amount anthorized by law. The policy of the Government is a clear one. The accumulation of money in this country is now large, and, as there is but little practical use for coin, the accumulation should be at the Treasury. The gold, as fast as it comes to the United States, will

pass into the Treasury and be represented by certificates; it will all, therefore, remain practically in general use. Why should not the coinage and accumulation of silver dol-lars go on simultaneously? With a Treasury filled with gold and silver com, such a thing as a panie or sudden drain is rendered impossible. Had the Silver act been prosecuted as it should have been, and should it be prosecuted hereafter as it ought to be, the Treasury might, without any very extraordinary effort, have \$100,000,000 of silver dol lars in its vaults, represented by certificates in the hands of the people, one of the

any sudden convulsions of trade, change of market, or disaster in production. Such a stock of coin—gold and silver—as promises to be on hand by January next, or at by May next, will be wholly unprecedented on this Continent, giving a firmness and stability to American finances and to American interests which the most sanguine have hardly hoped to witness. Let the gold and the silver, therefore, pile up in the vaults; let the coin certificates be issued to whatever extent they be called for, and the prosperity of the country, thus placed on a solid foundation, will endure as no previous prosperity has endured in the history of this Continent.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM. The chief argument advanced against the adoption of the cental system by the grain trade of this city is that it would interfere with the present method of making charges for storage, which is regulated by law. It is urged that the law provides for charges of so much per bushel, and that to charge by the cental would be a breach of the law, besides being exceedingly inconvenient. The sheer folly of such a claim is self-evident to any one acquainted with the facts. The law, in effect, provides that the ware usemen shall, at the beginning of each

calendar year, publish by advertisement the rates at which they have decided to store grain during the ensuing twelve months, and gives them full power to fix upon any scale of charges they please, always provided such charges do not exceed a named maximum. The avarehouseman receives the grain, and weighs in on scales which tell how many pounds weight there are in the draft, and weighs it out again in the same manner His scales do not tell him the number of bushels, and he can only obtain a knowledge of the "quantity," as he calls it, by dividin the total weight by the number of pound taken as the weight of a bushel of grain. He has then to multiply the result by the price charged per bushel. This process involves a multiplication and a division, if it be performed in the old-fashioned way; if the process be shortened by canceling the price out of the weight per bushel, it is then exactly the process that would be used under the cental system, which is so stoutly objected to. We may illustrate the difference by reference to the first storage charge on 26,341 pounds of wheat, that being about ar ordinary car-load. Dividing by 60 gives 439.017 bushels; add one-quarter of gives \$5.49 as the storage. In the other way write down the quantity twice, and one twelfth of the same gives the answer, Thus:

26,341 lbs. 12) 26,341 2,195 \$5,49

And the division by 12, already performed by moving the decimal point one place to the right, gives \$2.19} as the charge at the rate of } cent per bushel for each succeeding term of ten days after the first storage has expired.

The other cereals might be handled with nearly the same facility by retaining exactly the same storage charges as now. But the law does not forbid a change in the rates, provided that such change be in the direction of a decrease. A slight reduction would give the following beautifully simple scale of

charges per cental: First storage. Second storage Corn and rye

housemen themselves, but will admit that the present schedule of charges might be slightly reduced with profit to the whole in the warehouse companies. Indeed, it would require little argument to prove that existing rates are outrageous in the case of the cheaper grains. Think of 111 per cent for the first month, and 71 per cent each succeeding month, on the selling price of rejected oats, which constitute a large proportion of our current receipts! Then say i

it be not an extortion? The fear that the change involved in the adoption of the cental system would be accompanied by a reduction of rates is the real reason why the warehousemen are not in favor of it. Their word is taken unthin ingly by the majority of traders, some of whom are afraid of reduced comm and the rest do not take the trouble to think at all. But the reform is too desirable to be much longer delayed. Already New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have decided t adopt the cental as the unit of wholesal trading in grain with the close of the present calendar year; and the opposition manifested in this city will soon melt away under scathing ridicule from the public when the public aforesaid commences to think for itself on the subject.

"Ignoramus" writes to THE TRIBUNE as fol-

I have been to the Exposition, and seen the beautiful engravings of the New York Etching Club. Now, will you tell me what an etching is, and how it is made?

An etching is an engraving produced by acids acting on a metal or giass plate. In the old days engravings were made only by cutting away parts of the plate with a steel instrume commonly known as the burin. This was a laborious and expensive process. Etching is much simpler. Any person with a little instruction can master the technical difficulties of etching.
The merits of the work when it is finished will depend more on the design and the artists skill of the engraver than upon special training such as is required for line-engraving. The development of the art of etching has almost killed line-engraving. Any good artist may now become his own engraver, and many have done so, either for pleasure or profit. Most of the etchings at the Exposition are by New York artists, who would make very poor work with the old-fashioned burin if they tried to use it. The process of etching requires that the plate should first be covered with a waxy composition. Parts of this are then cut away with a fine needle, so that the acid gets at the plate and eats it. Every spot that the acid touches is represented in printing, and the draw-ing is produced by laying on acids much as colors would be put on, but in a reversed order.

The Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, and is soon expected home. When he arrives in New York it expected that SAMUEL J. TILDEN and other influential personal and business acquaintances will see him, with the avowed object of inducing him to reconsider his determination not to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, which was recently unanimous tendered to him by the State Convention. Mr. TILDEN seems to be defuded with the idea that Wisconsin is a doubtful State, and that his money, joined with Mr. MITCHELL's, could easimoney, joined with Mr. MITCHELL'S, could easily elect the latter to the chief executive office of the State this fall, and thus pave the way for a Democratic success in the supreme Presidential struggle of 1880. This is Tilden's "idee," which is motive enough for Sly Sammt, and back of it pecunious Wisconsin Bourbons, who are greed; for a cintch at the contents of MITGUELL' bare been written to, and the program has been

road king sets his foot upon the whart. But the headed, conservative, eminently practical business-man, and his residence in Wisconsia for over forty years has given him opportunities to over forty years as given him opportunities to know its people much better than Mr. Tilden does, and he knows that it will be no more doubtful in 1880 than Massa-chusetts or Vermont. He knows, too, perfectly induce him to decline—that he would be beat en this fall if he should run, and that all the money he and Tripes both have got could not save him. Consequently all hope of getting Mr. MITCHBLL to consent may as well by abandoned. He understands the political situa-tion of his State perfectly well, and he is not to be inveigled into accepting a nomination and entering into a campaign that is certain to end n personal defeat and humiliation. He is also tolerably well acquainted with De methods in Wisconsin, and knows from bitter experience what an insatiable maw the parts has for money. If Mr. Tilden has any money to spend this fall in the experiment of carrying the Badger State for the Democracy, he will fin an ample field and a will ng crowd upon which o exhaust all his resources. But ALEXANDER MITCHELL will not be roped into the arrange

Ulster County, New York, have been driven to the novel course of cutting off two "patches," inhabited chiefly by pauper-voters, from the municipal corporation. The tax-rates of the town have risen from 1½ per cent in 1871 to 7% per cent in 1879. The last year of Republica rule was 1871. Since then the town has been controlled, the New York Times says, by "s corrupt Board of Bourbon Supervisors," who have fed at the public expense "whole com munities of Irish Democratic paupers." Nearly one-third of the area of Ulster County is advertised for sale to pay unpaid taxes. The property-owners have at last got power through the Legislature to cut off the "patches" in juestion,-Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill,-and the anywevers will soon begin work. It is an gested that many of the beautiful towns along the Hudson are suffering in the same way. and that excessive taxation has more to d "malaria" so often spoken of. However this may be, it is certain that many towns in al some means of reducing the exorbitant rates of taxation can be found. Perhaps the ingenious right way out of their diff ulties

One result of the election in Maine is a falling out of the Greenbackers and Democrata Each faction thinks that the other is rea ble for their joint defeat. The Democrats point to the fact that in Madawaska County, where the party stood squarely by GARCHLON and re fused to have anything to do with fusion, the party made large gains; and this is the only point where the opposition had a larger vote this year than last. The Greenbackers, on the and say that fusion killed the opposition party in 1879. The Auburn (Me.) Greenback-Labor the caption "Fusion Did It." and below the tal lowing suggestive figures:

The Republican majority in the Senate will be 7, in the House 31, and on joint ballot 38. It s safe to say there will be no more fusion in Maine, and without it the party is beaten before

it goes to the polls.

It is fifty years since a police system was es--old London proper and the adjoining cities and suburbs. The proportion which the London the metropolis is about the same as when it was established, the figures being then 1,468,422 population and 3,341 police, while they are not 4.534.040 and 10.477. The cost of the London police per head is as nothing compared to that of New York, for the men who in New York receive \$100 a month, in London is to the full as efficiently done, and without clubbing, while there is little difference in the cost of living in the two cities. A London policeman never carries his club in his hand; in fact, it is kept under his coat, and, except on very rare occasions, he does not carry

Syracuse did a shrewd thing in nor CLARKSON N. POTTER as candidate for Lieuten ant-Governor. POTTER comes from Westches ter County, the district next north of New York, so that, to use the words of the Springfield Republican, "the revolt is practically shut up on Manhattan Island." But a revolt of any consequence on Manhattan Island will lose the State to the Democracy. JOHN KELLY boasts County. If he has half this number. ROBINSON will be badly beaten, making no allowances for the defections from the Democratic party on account of "recent events."

The Democratic flasco at Madison last week was probably owing to the presence in the State Governor. For example, there was HARRISON C. HOBART, who was beaten by RANDALL in 1859 and by FAIRCHILD in 1865; BEN FEROT SON, who was defeated in 1863 by HARVEY! C. D. ROBINSON, who was beaten by FAIRCHILD in 1867; and J. R. DOOLITILE, who was overcome by WASHBURN in 1871. They were all delegates, and the sight of these old fossils was enough to frighten younger men off the track.

A Chicago jury the other day found a man guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. This is something unusual for Chicago jurors to do. They are generally actuated by the principle of letting every guilty man escape, but here they have convicted a gentieman who seems to have amply deserved it. What is the matter-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

for his life was an American and a Protestant, and had no powerful organization and no Judge

St Keck, formerly Boss of Cincinnati, is in Paris, and an Enquirer correspondent says he is arranging to run an incline railroad to the top the incline roads in Cincinnati, and would be glad to organize a company to put one ap Mont Blanc or anywhere else; but we fear the Br quirer correspondent is quizzing the bucolic denizens of Cincinnati.

The Hon. AUSTIN BIRCHARD, an uncle of the latter was named, died at Favetteville, Vt., on the 12th just, at the age of 86 years. He was known in public life as a member of the State Council and a State Senator.

According to the Atlanta Constitution, all the flabby refinement which compares to true edi-torial scholarship as a basin of cold gruel to a bowl of hot punch." The Constitution shouldn't be so sweep ng. There is one paper in New York that knows the value of Anglo-Saxon.

The Toronto Globe says that the talk of abrogating the Fishery Treaty is "mere buncombe." It will think differently this time pext year, The Fishery Treaty is as sure to be called in as the Toronto Globe is to take a petty, provincial view of the question whenever it comes up for

The Sunday edition of the Springfield Republicants that a rear old and the owners boast lican is just a year old, and the owners boast that it has paid for itself within \$2,000, and is now on a paying basis. Its circulation is now between 5,500 and 6,000. The paper is well made up and its success speaks well for Puritan

The King that was nominated the other day by the Democrats of Wisconsin as their candi-date for Lieutenant-Governor is not the King

dat gave GRORGE HAZE orush for Congress last fall trict. The former is a redreen County, and is a new was nominated after four or but, as he was not presen onto" Kino.

The New York and Boston and applaud Secretary Sham to put gold into circulation. they have used against silve

The left hand of the Br Senator ALLISON, of Iuwa.

PERSON Christine Nilsson is in h Adelina Patti is at he

Emperor William favor The bourne from whi

Great speech by Presi Mr. Gladstone will retu the Continent in November. It is hinted that the lo Smith sends to Worth for her Boucicault is an indus He has just written a new pla

The Fat Men's Asso tent next year, and things do

King Humbert of Ital life at Monza, where he is a of the State. Gov. McClellan, of Ne so seriously ill as at first re

The inventor of the 1796, Alois Senefelder, a B Democratic platform in

shall spell nation with a .litt. Cetywayo has been ca time to enter him in the tor as an English pedestrian. A memorial chapel to th

ubscribed for the purpose. The Society of the Arr land meets in Washington N monument of Gen. Thomas. Denny Kearney is goin take the stamp, and Sam will have to pool their issues Capt. Bogardus might

the shotgun policy how to she fact that it shoots pretty well Mr. Ewing has lost elected Governor, and has, placard "Taken" on his sea Dr. Howard Crosby, University of the City of Ne the next course of Yale-lectur The telephone is to b Paris, but before it can be t

the Frenchmen must learn to The Wisconsin Democr plight as French Imperialist Pernaps John Kelly had bette Victorien Sardon is a giving the last touch to a opresented next winter at the The Queen is in the kil

and honey, and the honey i Mark Twain is at hom frighted Truth, scared half t as Jim Anderson, has flown Justice Clifford, thou enough to stand waist-deep Maine lakes, and catch seve

Mr Tannyaon's naw d hands of Mr. Irving with a tion at the Lyceum. The ivory tusk sent negotiations has reached lengthed to the Queen.

An interesting match licans, twenty-one yards r boundary, might be arran Barksdale and Gully. Since his acquittal ! not shot any young girls. however, that Mr. Guilythan

pose his powder is wet. Senator Bayard writes of living at Carlsbad is grea and the comforts of life hard than at the latter blace. The Cincinnati Comi Democrats of Ohio are ! Greenback party of that

eats crow can stomach any The new party to w has recently become a father a Presidential ticket. We n ever, that it will be Ingersol James Russell Lowell

Charlie Foste comes ridicule in connection with reminds us that two lengt shout the length of Ewing's Prof. Perkins, of the mont, has in his conservatorare plant, brought from Be markable power of volunts. The motion is not, like that seed by pressure or a to

bore important dispatches Scott, then in Washington, Col. Thomas Scott in Phi attempted massacre of Mas Baltimore mobs in 1861.

A Green River Kent A Green River Kentu seven children the following the Ausbrey most Iturbide Cadwallader bia Semiramis Phelps. Jar Phelps. Bothenia Permelia Manursal Albashbar Phelps Turner Phelps, Thompson erges Phelps.

The Archduchess Ma dition to her other accomplisely with wood carving. Ev the habit of sending garme the poor children of the tor She is much attached to he to them. She yields witho any wish expressed by the shild when praised. When the Prince of

laying the foundation-ston Lighthouse the other day it following the example of a the illustrious Black Prince Particular interest in the Cordonan Lighthouse, is Travers Twiss at the Inter

President Hayes, wi journey into Kentucky the ject of many interesting co people. One enthusiastic hands with his Excellency, and, zazing at him admiris this is the first real Pri

Just before his dent
whose mind had been failing
penny postage-stamps and
former being at hand were
he failed to recognize the
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ot upon the whart. But the Mr. MITCHELL is a level-, eminently practical busiresidence in Wisconsin for given him coportunities to the better than Mr. Tilden nows that it will be nows that it will be it is 1889 than MassaHe knows, too, perfectly one of the reasons which the—that he would be beatoud run, and that all the s both have got could not ntly all hope of getting consent may as well be rstands the political situa ectly well, and he is not to scepting a nomination and ed humiliation. He is also quainted with Democratic a and knows from bitter insatiable maw the party Mr. Tilden has any money he experiment of carrying the Democracy, he will find will ng crowd upon which ources. But ALEXANDER oe roped into the arrange-

he Town of Kingston, in York, have been driven to utting off two "patches," panper-voters, from the The tax-rates of the n 1% per cent in 1871 to 7% The last year of Republican then the town has been York Times says, by ". urbon Supervisors," ublic expense "whole commocratic paupers." Nearly es of Ulster County is adpay unpaid taxes. The re at last got power through cut off the "patches" in on begin work. It is sugthe beautiful towns along affering in the same way, saxation has more to do spoken of. However this that many towns in all must be abandoned unless ueing the exorbitant rates of and. Perhaps the ingenious Kingston have hit upon the eir diffi ulties.

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wing of the Democracy at shrewd thing in nominating TER as candidate for Lieutenpitter comes from Westches-district next north of New nas the words of the Spring-the revolt is practically shut Island." But a revolt of any danhattan Island will lose the eracy. John Kelly boasts 50,000 votes in New York shalf this number. RORINSON half this number, ROBINSON en, making no allowances for n the Democratic party on ac-

flasco at Madison last week g to the presence in the State many defeated candidates for cample, there was Harrison was beaten by Randall in RCHILD in 1865; BEN FERGU-ated in 1863 by Harvey; C. was beaten by Fairchild in OCLITILE, who was overcome 371. They were afl delegates, men off the track.

e other day found a man guilty was sentenced to imprisonment mething unusual for Chicago

was that the person on trial American and a Protestant, tul organization and no Judge

erly Boss of Cincinnati, is in rcorrespondent says he is an incline railroad to the top fr. KECK knows much about in Cincinnati, and would be company to put one up Mont e else; but we fear the Enent is quizzing the bucolle

hited States, after whom the died at Favetteville, Vt., on the age of 86 years. He was anti-Masonic party, and was as a member of the State

are "weighted down with a which compares to true edi-as a basin of cold gruel to a ..." The Coastitution shouldn't There is one paper in New

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tion of the Springfield Repub-ar old, and the owners boast for itself within \$2,000, and is 6,000. The paper is well made speaks well for Puritan Mas-

of Wisconsin as their candi-ut-Governor is not the Kunn

est gave GRORGE HAZELTON such a lively orush for Congress last fall in the Third Disrict. The former is a resident of Mon Green County, and is a new man in politics. He pominated after four or five had declined, but, as he was not present, they "swore it

The New York and Boston press should notice and applaud Secretary SHERMAN'S heroic efforts to put gold into circulation. All the arguments they have used against silver will now apply to

The left hand of the BLAINE movement is Senator ALLISON, of Iuwa.

PERSONALS.

Christine Nilsson is in her native Sweden. Adelina Patti is at her country home in Emperor William favors a world's fair at

Berlin in 1885. The bourne from which no Republican der returns: Mississippi. Great speech by President Hayes: Those

adeed are fine pumpkins. Mr. Gladstone will return to England from Continent in November. It is hinted that the lovely Col. Nicholas

smith sends to Worth for her dresses. Boucicault is an industrious play-writer. He has just written a new play by Victorien Sar-

The New York Democratic ticket is double barreled, but it is feared that both barrels will flash in the pan.

The Fat Men's Association elect a President next year, and things do not look so dark for King Humbert of Italy is living a retired

ife at Monza, where he is absorbed with business Gov. McClellan, of New Jersey, was not so seriously ill as at first reported. He is now

The inventor of the art of lithografy, in 1796. Alois Senefelder, a Bohemian, is to have a tatue in Munich.

Democratic platform in Mississippi: You shall spell nation with a little "n," and Mississippi with a big "M." Cetywayo has been caught, but hardly in time to enter bim in the tournament at New York

as an English pedestrian. A memorial chapel to the Prince Imperial is to be built in Paris, about \$12,000 having been oscribed for the purpose

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets in Washington Nov. 20 to unveil the monument of Gen. Thomas. Denny Kearney is going to New York to

ske the stump, and Sam Tilden and John Kelly will have to pool their issues or go. Capt. Bogardus might go South to teach the shotgan policy how to shoot were it not for the fact that it shoots pretty well already.

Mr. Ewing has lost all hope of being elected Governor, and has, therefore, tacked the placard "Taken" on his seat in Congress.

Dr. Howard Crosby, Caancellor of the University of the City of New York, is to deliver the next course of Yale lectures on preaching. The telephone is to be introduced into

the Frenchmen must learn to bawl "Hello!" The Wisconsin Democracy is in the same plight as French Imperialism. It has no head. Pernaps John Kelly had better go to Wisconsin. Nictorien Sardon is actively engaged in giving the last touch to a comedy which is to be presented next winter at the Theatre Francaise.

The Queen is in the kitchen eating bread bees, and the bread is made from American flour Mark Twain is at home in Emira, and frighted Truth, scared half to death by such liars a lim Anderson, has flown there for protection. Justice Clifford, though very old, is hale snough to stand waist-deep in water up among the

Maine lakes, and catch seventeen fine trout in one Becket." is finished, and has been placed in the hands of Mr. Irving with a view to its representa-tion at the Lycoum.

The ivery tusk sent by King Ketchwaye to Lord Chelmsford as a pledge of faith in peace sectiations has reached London, and will be pre-

An interesting match at shooting Republicans, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, might be arranged between Messrs. Barksdale and Gully.

Since his acquittal Mr. Henry Gully has not shot any young girls. We do not believe, however, that Mr. Guily has reformed. We suppose his powder is wet.

Senator Bayard writes home that the cost of living at Carlsbad is greater than at Saratoga, and the comforts of life harder to get at the former

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the Democrats of Ohio are trying to swallow the Greenback party of that State. A party which

ests crow can stomach anything. The new party to which Bob Ingersoll has recently become a father has not yet nominated a Presidential ticket. We may safely assert, however, that it will be Ingersoil and Satan.

James Russell Lowell will be 60 years old sent February. The ill health of Mrs. Lowell and dislike of the monotony of his position may cause him to resign as Minister to Spain ere long.

Charlie Foste come in for a good deal of ridicule in connection with his yardstick, which reminds us that two lengths of his yardstick is about the length of Ewing's political grave.

Prof. Perkins, of the University of Vermont, has in his conservatory a specimen of a very rare plant, brought from Bengal, which has the remarkable power of voluntary motion of its leaves. The motion is not, like that of the sensitive plant.

J. H. Puleston, the British M. P. who will visit this country shortly, is the same Puleston who here important dispatches from Gen. Winfield Scott, then in Washington, to Gen. Patterson and Cel. Thomas Scott in Philadelphia just after the attempted massacre of Massachusetts soldiers by Baltimore mobe in 1861.

A Green River Kentuckian has given his saven children the following names: Robert Goderich Channing De Ausbrey Phelps, Quitman Fremont Iturbide Cadwallader Phelps, Belchis Zenobia Semiramis Phelps, James Richard Augustus Phelps, Bothenia Permella Metvina Phelps, Essu Mabursal Albashbar Phelps, Dionysius Edric Bod Turner Phelps, Thompson Baker Sampson Boantages Phelps.

The Archduchess Marie Christine, in addies to ber other accomplishments, occupies her-self with wood carving. Every year she has been in the habit of sending garments made by herself to the poor children of the town near-which she lived. She is much attached to her teachers and very kind to them. She yields without any contradiction to any wish expressed by them, and rejoices like a child when praised.

When the Prince of Wales was engaged in laring the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone lighthouse the other day it seems that he was only following the example of another Prince of Wales, the illustrious Black Prince. This warrior took a perturbar interest in the restoration of the great Cordonan Lighthouse, lately described by Sir Travers Twiss at the International Conference.

journey into Kentucky the other day, was the ob-ject of many interesting comments by the country people. One enthusiastic dame, after shaking hands with his Excellency, retired a few steps, and, gazing at him admiringly, observed: "Well, this is the first real President I ever seen, and what a handsome, nice-looking man he is, to be sure!"

Just before his death Sir Rowland Hill, where mind had been failing, asked for a supply of prany postage-stamps and telegraph forms. The former being at hand were placed before him, but he failed to recognize them. He tossed away the plact-tinted postal representation of the Queen's face, and endeavored to write some few words for dispatch over the Hampstead wire, but the effort was beyond accomplishment.

THE BEST OF INVESTMENTS Life-Insurance as a Matter of Fact.

The Great Perpetual Family Fund of \$87,127,614.52.

The Mutual Life-Incurance Company of New York,

Pays out in one year (1878) \$3,426,046 in cash to Widmes and Orumins. Total amount paid by the Company on deaths and en-diaments, \$44,020,388.17. REDUCTION OF RATES.

From Harper's Weekly, August, 1879. In every family, not of such positive affluence as to be beyond the reach of disaster by failure of the sources of income, there must always be a sense of apprehension for the future. Death casts a menacing shadow across the brightest prospects, and the fear of a bereaved family enduring wants for which no adequate resources can be afforded, makes the sharpest goad with which the man in business is incited. It is this, more than avarice, or the desire of inordinate gratifications, that impels the overstrained strife for money smong our people. As a rule, the manifestations of greed do not continue among us through life in a sordid way. With business success comes the family, and as the household advances, the culture, taste, and liberal graces of mature life mitigate the wear and tear of the struggle for property and a stable home.

A RANSOM FROM ANXIETY.

But the fact that by a simple and practical expedient the corroding fear of death and of ousiness failure may be superseded, and the provision of a moderate certainty secured at once, forms one of the peculiar developments of our time. By means of a life-insurance, which may be maintained for a trifle from year to year, a man secures an indemnity which protects, in case of his death, his family against want. This expedient deemed novel and mysterious in the last generation, has, in the present, become a commonplace usage, and the life-policy forms a predential feature of the greater portion of completed households. From its infancy in the a predential feature of the greater portion of connideted households. From its infancy in the present century, lid-insurance has become a giant, and with the fostering shelter of our republican institutions it has reached proportions rivaling the fiscal operations of the National Government. The outstanding obligations of the life-insurance companies have measured as high as the volume of our national debt.

LIFE-INSURANCE AT A REDUCED COST. As a topic of the day, interesting to almost every household, the final settlement of the five years' controversy about the reduction of the cost of insurance commands attention. At the close of this period of strife and opposition on all sides, THE MUTTAL LIPS-INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NEW YORK HAS FINALLY AND PER-MANENTLY REDUCED ITS PREMION 15 PER CENT FROM THE ESTABLISHED RATES. This reduction is no longer an experiment, but has reached the level of regular and established THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE AVERAGE DURATION

OF HUMAN LIFE.

Among the factors which make such a reduc-Among the factors which make such a reduction oracticable and safe is the truth that the average of human existence, noder modern institutions, has improved in an appreciable degree. In some of the Registrar-deneral's reports this improvement is intred at in England, and Prof. De Morgan calls attention to the discrepancies between the old and the newer lifetables as explainable on this ground. He says: "The real improvement of life which has taken place from the introduction of vaccination, more temperate habits, better medical assistance, and greater cleanliness in towns," acsistance, and greater cleaniness in towns," ac-counts in a degree for the differences in the tables. Is it not a significant and important testimony to the success of our great education-al system, of our more expanded popular intel-ligence, of our ansattutions, whether political or social, that this practical result in life insurance has become feasible? This subject might be en larged upon, but we must restrict our notice of there to some details regarding the business of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

THE MEASURE OF THE GREAT PAMILY PUND. The measure of the great family fund.

The great question, "Does it pay?" puts aside all others as to how the thing is done. Disputes about management must at last be solved by results. For those who want only insurance, it may be interest up to learn that the Mutual Life is a compact of individuals all assuring each other, the newcomer and the old being on one footing. There is no question of stock or proprietary idterests of the shareholders of a corporation absorbing or controlling the common interest. The measure of the accumulated assets of the Mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as magnitude in the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the mutual Life has now attained as the standard of the s ling the common interest. The measure of the accumulated assets of the Mutual Life has now attained a magnitude in millions, some twenty-five per cent greater than all the capital of the banks of the Metropolis, being in the aggregate eighty-seven millions of dollars. It is the largest banacial corporation known to exist. Its policies outstanding, securing life-insurance, equal in amount the entire issue of the National-bank currency affoat. But the practical measure of its beneficent usefulness will be bost seen in the exact list of its payment for a year. During last year \$3,426.-646 was distributed, and the annexed tables recite in what sum the Company paid it out to the survivors of the insured—the policy-holders. Besides the names and residences classified in localities and States, the original amount of the policy is given, and also in a separate column the amount of earnings remaining at death. It may be useful to note that many of the dudicate policies were paid for from these carning, or their current premium paid by applying the dividends for this purpose. Those policies showing extraordinary accumulations, even to the extent of two and three fold the amount of the original sum insured, attest alike the prudence and success of the management and the obvious expediency and justice of the reduction of so large a percentage of premium rates. Those rates still exceed what is called for to secure the amount insured. It may be claimed that this excess was returned with interest by the Mutual Life, but it is equally certain that it would have slipped into the pockets of the stockholders in a proprietary or stock company, for it should be borne in mind that some of the largest companies are conducted on a different plan from the Mutual Life, and they are manged, like all other corporations, for the tenchrolders in a proprietary or stock commany, for it should be borne in mind that some of the largest companies are conducted on a different plan from the policy-holders, which have here to for the set of the sto

THE SAFE WAY TO GO ABOUT INSURANCE. All the disputes that have filled the newspaners about this subject can be con-lessed into two sentences, so far as surance require to be intelligently guided. They should first seek the necessary information for themselves, and not wait to be hunted up and canvassed by an agent.

Next, as the largest, the soundest, the best accredited company in the world has now permanently established the lowest rates and the safest eerms, only the absolutely uninformed

manentity established the lowest rates and the safest terms, only the absolutely uninformed and those incompetent to judge can be imposed upon and misled.

The source of difficulty with those who insure is that they get more insurance than they can afford to carry. They give way to the persuasion of agents who push their investment for a strictly safe and printential object beyond their means into the very vortex of that speculation which it was the original design of the transaction to guard against. Out of this has arisen the lapse and forfeiture of policies so much complained of. The pretense of turning a life-insurance into a savings bank is also a fallacy of very dangerous tendencies. An inordinate insurance policy is no more desirable than a big mortgage for a family.

Where the persuast safety and the partent safety.

dinate insurance policy is no more desirable than a big mortrage for a family.

WHERE THE PITPALLS ARE—THE PATENT SAPETY INSURANCE GAMES.

The reckless efforts tending to degrade this beneficent scheme into the channels of mere stock speculation should meet with severe reprobation. All the devices of what may be termed fancy life-insurance have come to grief. Although it is the latest development of the higher ma he matical schenes, the system is really simple and rigid in its requirements. It is as exact and inexorable as any of the other laws of Nature. Any decartures from its rules and experiences as to indiscriminate selection, nonforfeiture, incontestability, or looseness of handling in any shape which may impair the precision of estimates, are taula to its very existence upon scientific principles. The various baits and plausibilities put forth in this way are of the same characters in eluxury with which he feasts of the waming-house are set forth to entice their victims to the faro-table. They lead merely to fraud, vexation, and disaster. They are resorted to for issuing temporary policies of which the great mass are abandoued inside of three years, affording the chief field of the speculative or proprietary companies for their private profits. The pretended liberality of such concerns is the least desirable of all features of the system. Like oratory, in regard to which it was said by the greatest orator that the dirst requirement was action, and, when asked what else, he said the rest also is action,—so the first thing in life-insurance is safety, and all the rest likewise is safety.

In choosing between a stock company and the storual, it is as if the ownership and cultivation of your farm and the possession of all its

avails for yourself were compared with working it on shares with another person, who makes
returns at his option. The stock companies
must have their snare of the profits, which they
can deduct only from the money of the policyholders. SURRENDER VALUES AND INCONTESTABILITY.

The Legislature of the State of New York having last winter declared by statute the manner in which surrender values shall be adjusted for the future, the MUTUAL LIE has applied the rule uniformly to the cutire body of policyholders, old as well as new, in the same spirit of liberality which the common equity of their association necessarily requires. The like essential principle which makes the interest of each individual the same as that of the aggregate members, compels the prompt payment of death claims as the imperative duty of the officers of the Company. Polic honders' just claims are not lingsted. There are no cross-interests of stock to suggest litigation, as in the stockholders' concerns, and it would obviously be against an immutable principle for a man "to law" himself.

The established revival of business will make coagainst an immusable brinciple for a man "to law" himself.

The established revival of business will make a new demand for moderate policies. The acquisition of this safeguard will prompt a sacrifice of "first-fruits" from profits at the domestic altar. The true use of life-insurance as the ark of the household covenant has been the great lesson in the wilderness of hard times.

Those insurance concerns attempting to build up a gambling feature of the system abuse its great usefulness and commit au off-use against public polity. The MUTUAL LIFE declines uniformly this class of application. All who seek legitimate insurance should beware of finding themselves associated with the sporting circles of bazardous pool-selling.

SOME OF LAST YEAR'S DEATH-CLAIMS FOR EX-SOME OF LAST YEAR'S DEATH-CLAIMS FOR EX-AMPLE—THE MUTUAL LIFE JUDGED BY ITS An example of better business methods will be observed in the annexed record. Take the second name on the New York City list, that of a lady: the sted leaving a policy for. Making a total of \$20, 190 An example of what smaller sums can yield seen in the Colorado list:

Making a total sum paid of William M. Clarke, of New York..... \$10,000 10,758 Paid at death, total..... ... \$20,753 sloner) 5,000 Paid at death, total 810.554 John Warren, New York City, policy for...... \$ 5,000 Earnings 8,363 Paid at death, total..... ..\$13,963 lso, a second policy for..... . . \$ 5,000 daking for the two policies of \$10,000 a profit of \$17,074, or a payment in full at death of ...\$27,074 Paid at death, total\$12,088 Samuel M. Isaacs, New York City. ... 8 5,0 m Paid at death, total .. .\$11,171 Paid at death, total\$15,583 John T. Sprague, New York City. Paid at death, total..... .. 8 6,540 William P. Allen (late Justice of the New York Court of Appeals) \$ 1,500 Earnings 2,145 Paid at death, total William Wing, Columbus, O......

Paid at death, total8 2,441 ouis A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa. Paid at death, total Franklin Forbes, Clinton, Mass..... .. 5,000 Paid at death, total..... .\$10,097 Edward E. Manton, Swampscott, Mass...... \$ 3,000 Paid at death, total... Edward L. Baker, New Bedford, Mass. \$ 2,500 Paid at death, total..... .8 4,728 Ezra Palmer, M. D., Boston, Mass. Paid at death, total..... William C. O'Driscoll, Savannah, Ga.... ..\$10,826 John G. Lonsdale. Memphis, Tenn..... Earnings..... ... 8,878 Paid at death, total.....\$18,878

.....\$ 7,926

Paid at death, total.....

The new reduction in the rates of premium exhibit the following comparisons from the old and the new tables of the MUTUAL LIFE for insurance of \$1,000, annual payments:

surance of \$1,000, annual payments:

Age of 20, old rates \$18.80, new \$16.91.

Age of 30, old rates 22.70, new 19.38.

Age of 30, old rates 29.38, new 22.42,

Age of 40, old rates 37.90, new 28.61.

Age of 45, old rates 37.90, new 32.27.

Age of 45, old rates 37.97, new 32.27.

Age of 50, old rates 49.90, new 50.92.

Age of 50, old rates 49.90, new 50.92.

Age of 60, old rates 49.90, new 50.92.

The other companies continue to charge the old rates. The MUTUAL LIFE's new rates are uniform to the old sa wall as the new policy-hold-

form to the old as well as the new policy-holders, and to the different classes of the insured, whether life or endowment. DEATH-CLAIMS PAID IN 1878 BY THE MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

[The first column shows the amount of the policy upon which the premium was paid, and the second column shows the earnings of the policy, paid at death in addition to the sum named in the policy.]

Amount of policy ings.

\$2,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 40,000 \$ 40,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 7,000 \$ 10,100,000 \$ 10,100,000 \$ 10,100,000 \$ 10, 24.00 4,712.00 1,046.00 82.400 1,858.00 6,785.00 782.00 1,601,00 John iges. Sierrat.

William, R. Sierrat.

Charles A. Lockwood.

Lerman Von Kesier.

Heinrich Melyer.

Lazarus Minsier.

Lernest Caylus.

Jane W. Greenleaf.

Andreas Willman.

Linest Caylus.

Jane E. Araold.

John W. Minfield.

Larael Fleish man.

Louis Hammel.

Samuel Zei Kowski.

Jacob A. Ge Feyster.

William Foster.

William Foster.

William Foster.

William Foster.

William Foster.

William Foster.

William M. Vermilye.

Charles A. Fox.

Louis Spelss

Barry T. Modrell.

Lacyold S. Fox.

John Warren.

John Warren.

John Bishop, M. D.

John Bish 1,032 00 1,540,00 1,923,00 4,918,00 1,923,00 953,00 1,374,00 8,5,8,0 3,5,8,0 3,00,00

708.00 11.60 246.00 109.00 376.00 1,273.00 10,758.10 2,6 8.00 2,152.00 NEW YORK STATE. John Stockell, Portamouth, N. H... John Prescott, Atkinson, N. H... Jona Paine, Anson, Me. Jona Paine, Archivol. N. H.
Jona Paine, Archivol. Me.

Hobert A. Roddy, Portland, Me.

Lohn W. Little, Concord, W. M.

John W. Little, Concord, W. M.

H. John W. Little, Concord, W. M.

H. John W. Little, Concord, W. M.

Richard Scammon, Stratham, N. H.

Richard Scammon, Stratham, N. H.

Solomon H. Fuller, Dover, N. H.

Asa Bucknam, Eastport, Me.

Alexander Jaylor, Pertland, Me.

Charles Walker, Biddeferd Pool, Me.

Charles Walker, Biddeferd Pool, Me.

Heary Rhodes, Victoria, Me.

Otla Little, Castine, Me.

Otla Little, Castine, Me. dinger. Knowersville helps, Jr., Millerton. Platt, Clarkesville. Otla Little, Castine. Mc.

RHODE ISLAND.

Cornells A. Earle, Providence.
Simeon Howard, Cumberland.
Mary H. Church. Tiverton.
Obadish B. Devall. Bristol.
Charles F. Manchesier, Pawiucket.
Horatio N. Williams, Providence.
Benjamin R. Hoxie, Barriagton.
George B. Earle, Providence.
Benjamin R. Hoxie, Barriagton.
George B. Earle, Providence.
Andrew G. Vaughn, East Greenwich.
James M. Davis. Newbort.
Frederick H. Hayward. E. Providence.
Seth Fadelford, Providence.
William Earstow, Providence.
William Earstow, Providence.
John H. Hennessy, Providence.
John H. Hennessy, Providence.
John H. Hennessy, Providence. James Whire. Syracuse.

James B. Strong, Olean.

Josse Shepherd, Rochester.

Henry D. Fuller, Cohoes.

Hiram R. Wood, Syringfield Centre.

Jacob Schliding, Rome.

Edward Hovan. Baffilo.

Washington I. Maine, De Ruyter.

William F. Allen, Oswego.

Franklin W. Tobey, Port Henry.

Jersey, Port Henry.

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Jensey, Port Henry.

John Williams, West Farms.

Charles H. Meridian.

James Van Gerkel, Buffalo.

Charles S. Bidwell, Buffalo.

James Van Gerkell.

Thomas C. Armitage, Seneca Falls.

Gamsliel Humacon, Buffalo.

New Edward.

Heller M. Meller M. Mellerown.

John E. Slicocks, Cohoes.

James M. Morehouse, Goshen.

Henry P. Belcher, Berkshire.

John M. Stilwell, Yonkers.

Jerre P. Irving, New Brighton.

Pierre P. Irving, New Brighton.

John W. Armstrong, Fredonia.

Adam Oun Insham, Cuddeb Will. James Rice, Pawist.

Samuel H. Gulid, Bellows Fais.
Samuel H. Gulid, Bellows Fais.
Horace L. Hoxsie, Milison Fais.
Daniel Corbett. Chipman's Point.
Joseph R. Nash, New Haven.
Henry W. Austin. Winooski Fails.
Henry W. Bradford, Hennington.
James H. Phelps, Bellows Fails.
Anneel Whedon, Pawiet.
Albert P. Drake. Castieton.
Hiram M. Marshall. Brattleboro
Francis Fisher, Rutland.
George Q. Day, Rutland.
George Q. Day, Rutland.
Alvin G. Hoadley, Castleton. VERMONT. CONNECTICUT

George A. Moody, Pisinville
David M. Marvin, Westport
Loward F. Leeds, LitchBeid.
Sherman R. Warner, New Haven
Lyman W. Randall, Norwich
Martin Kaehrle, New Haven
Uriah T. Smith, Hartford
Gurdon A. Jones, Jr. Norwich.
Luward Pierson, Fairfield.
James Burke. Meriden
Elias B. Meigs, Dunham.
William Lockwood, New Canaan
Patrick J. O'Dwyer, Norwalk.
Hartison W. Richmond, Brooklyn
Samuel Lynes, Norwalk. CONNECTICUT. 2.00 264,00 5,525.00 John P. Hassier, Carlisie.

William Groves, Harrisburg.
Jacob F. Frey, Lancaster.
Owen Frederick, Catasauqua.
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Myer Strouse, Pottaville.
Jacob C. Hauer, Lebanon.
Luther C. Simcox, Lancaster.
Albert T. McMurpher, West Vincent
William Hester, Reading.
William Hester, Reading.
Henry A. Hiley.
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James H. Green, Salem.

Kodman Backus, Newark.

Rodman Backus, Newark.

Charles Girradd.

N. T. Ithus, Hightstown.

Charles Girradd.

L. R. Chesbrouch, Elizabeth.

Henry G. Worthington, Trenton.

Henry G. Worthington, Trenton.

Christins Girroach, Newark.

Joseph C. Fuller, Orange.

Alfred Eagles, Green Village.

Mary B. Dean, Newark.

William H. Chase, Jersey City.

Ecward D. G. Smith, Newark.

Theodore H. Baker. Trenton.

Henry G. Yones, New Brunswick.

Charles R. Baker. Trenton.

Henry G. Joseph C. Carlstadd.

Isaas N. Decker, Newark.

George M. Baker. Trenton.

Henry Greecke, Carlstadd.

Isaas N. Decker, Newark.

Cornel B. Gandolus, Caldwell.

Harriet W. Beil, Jersey City.

John Hartshorne, Newark.

William K. Andrews, Woodoury.

George M. Dawes, Newark.

Frances k. Lindsley, Newark.

Frances R. Lindsley, Newark.

John Kennedy, Belleville.

John Kinmouth, Hoboken.

John Fuller, Phillipburg.

Charles P. Hall, Treaton.

Lzekiei Magie, Montville.

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Jeremy Peters, Cincinnati
Charles H. Hays, Cincinnati
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J. J. Heitmann, Cincinnati
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Christian Webber, Cincinnati
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John G. Attee, Cincinnati
Samuel Fichenbach, Cincinnati
Herman F. Krumpe, Cincinnati
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Herman F. Krumpe, Cincinnati
Lambert Heemann, Cincinnati
Lambert Medicter, Communication
Lacob Abel, Delphos,
Jacob Abel, Delphos,
Milliam Wing, Columboa
Byron S. Chase, Akron.
G. H. McElever, Youngatown
Lesaew Calawell, Oxford
Frederick Sprain, Akron.
G. H. McElever, Youngatown
Lesaew G. Culmous
Henry T. Wells, Toledo.
John B. Oerl, Cleveland
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Lobert McMurrer, Wasknoeta
John M. Galibreahn, Sandont
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John H. Mosilven, Chillicothe
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John Bernhardt, Situhlenburk.

W. H. H. Ginkinger.
William H. Fitt-ross
Stephen darding
Joseph Enhraim
Adam Bengert.
Renjamin C. Everett
Jacob V. Weidon
W. G. Waiter
Thomas Fay
Kichard Levick
John Muller
John Reakirt.
William M. Smith.
Pietrica W. Kolbe
Henry Schneider
Henry Schneider
Henry Schneider
Henry Schneider
Lewis N. Coofley
Jacob Holl
Frank X. Leutny
Edwin W. Winsiow
John G. L. Brown
John G. L. Brown
John G. L. Brown
M. Lachausses Bujac.
John M. Fine
George H. Bender
August W. F. Smith
Simcon Stine
Hedward B. Snider
W. F. Beaty
Michael Ul.man
Henry Waceler
William Baird
Marle Kohler
Charles H. Graff
Palite Hoddmar
Richard M. Newman
Kichard M. Newman
Kich PHILADELPHIA. \$ 18.00 103.00 12.00 23.00 87.00 30,00 1.00 91,60 39,00 2,00 29,00 400,00 330,00 167,00 1,327,00 27,00 6,00 1,827,00 106,00 1,827,00 108,00 10,00 24,00 152.00 39.00 39.00 John H. Rober, Chimbers, Detroit.

Prancis E. Chambers, Detroit.

Prancis E. Chambers, Detroit.

Prancis E. Chambers, Detroit.

Prancis E. Chambers, Detroit.

Bernard L. Meister, Bay City.

George Wagner, Monroe City.

Charles F. Trowbrilge, Ann Arbor.

Son John Haur, Mani tee.

Prancis W. Lawson, Wayne County.

John C. Adama, Ispheming.

Loo

John Haur, Mani tee.

Prancis W. Lawson, Wayne County.

John J. Adama, Ispheming.

Loo

John J. Adama, Ispheming.

Loo

John H. Berder, Fills.

Son Jerone B. Fitzgerald, Niles.

Son Jerone B. Fitzgerald, Niles.

Son John I. Srede.

John J. Berder, Cadiliac.

John J. Berder, Coddwater

John J. Beach, Coddwater

John H. Beach, Coddwater

John J. Beach, Coddwater

John J. Beach, Coddwater

John J. Beach, Coddwater

John John J. Beach, Coddwater

John J. Johnson, Detroit

Josept P. Burrail, Bashe Oreek, 502

Zers C. Thomas, Kendalirulie.

Josept Green, Lugrasport, Loo

Wesier H. Addimon, Veray, 500

Chauncy W. Fitch, Jeffersonville.

Loo

Chauncy W. Fitch, Jeffersonville. Nathaniel Poole, Rockland
Nathaniel Poole, Rockland
Nathaniel Poole, Rockland
Nathaniel Poole, Rockland
Franklin Forbes, Clinton
John D. Sarsent, Cambridge
Samuel Bowies, Springfield
Samuel H. Thayer, Hadley
Samuel H. Thayer, Hadley
Samuel H. Thayer, Hadley
James Woodbouse, S. Hadley Falls
Heriman S. Sears, Kast Dennis
Leyman I. Traft, Worcester
Richard Field, Great Barrington
William Hall, West Hurley
Charles A. Holmes, Fall River
William Harris, Neednam
Eilen M. Frost, Chelaca
Charles Adama, North Brookfield
Moses C. Reynolds, Salem
Moses C. Reynolds, Salem
Moses C. Reynolds, Salem
Moses C. Reynolds, Salem
Thomas Met Ool, N. Billerica
David G. Dalzell, S. Egreero L.
Edward I. Baser, New Bedford,
Anseem D. Roblinson, Quincy
Elbridge Gardner, Metrose.
Lauria Wartin, Lowell.
Bella Kellogg, Greenfield \$1, 112.00 \$,097.00 \$0,097.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 \$2,00 \$1,00 10,00 1,987,00 1,986,00 67,00 16,00 16,00 16,00 11,00 239,00 11,00 239,00 11,00 4,00 31,00 78,00

Edmund W. Crittenden, Allen Tenilp.
Edwin S. Ferris, Galesburg.
William B. Gale, Chicago.
William B. Gale, Chicago.
William B. Gale, Chicago.
William B. Clarke, Chicago.
William B. Clarke, Chicago.
John B. Calhoun, Hyde Park.
John F. Carter, Chicago.
John F. Carter, Chicago.
John F. Carter, Chicago.
Harry Horwitz, Chicago.
Abraham Lieberman, Chicago.
Abraham Lieberman, Chicago.
Charles D. Wells, Macomb.
Rosweil Waldo, Cairo.
William H. W. Cushman, Ottawa
Rensselaer Greenman, near Dizo
Harry Taylor, Alton. Rensselaer Greenman, near I Harry Taylor, Alton. Harry Taylor, Alton. John S. Berrer, Chicago.... Frederick W. Levinga, Paris George H. Addrich, Chicago. Moses Kuh, Chicago. Daniel E. Whitney, Green Bay Adward H. Ball, Milwankee. Edward H. Ball, Milwankee. Henry G. V. Bertram, Juneas Lewis Doering, Watertown. Otls B. Hopkins, Milwankee. Anthony Van Inwapen, tsacin Cyrus C. Kemington, Barabot Emily Hitchoock, Jefferson. Emanuel Silvernaa, Milwank Matthew White, Marston,... Frederick B. Peck, Berlin... Lewis B. Ayers. Oskaloosa.

Cyrus F. Huffman, Madison County.
William H. Week, Cedar Kapida.

John W. Hunter, Burlington.

Horatio S. Brayton, State Centre.

David Thoma, Furfeid.

Hugo Sohmidt, Davenport.

Edward K. Bueli, Keokuk.

Mortimer E. Giliette, Burlington.

Mortimer E. Giliette, Burlington.

Fatima Kathbun, Lyon.

Charies A. Brantigam, Burlington.

Prederick Houseman, Cinton.

Lodovick S. Davis, Daven, ort

James Clark, Binghamton.

William McClain, Des Molices MARYLAND, 51.00 15.00 86.00 69.00 10.00 16.00 252.00 19.00 71.00 40.00 73.00 47.00 21.00 753.00 178.00 Henry D. Danforth, Richmond. ... 5,000
William M. Fitzhugh, Fairfax Co. 1,20
John W. Paddon, Waverly. ... 2,000
John W. Paddon, Waverly. ... 5,000
William Heburn, Wheelis L. W. Va. ... 650
Samuel Q. A. Burche, Parkersby E. W. V. 1,290
Robert J. Burlington, Richmond. 1,000
KENTUCKY.

Josiah Veech, Owensboro. ... 1,000
Richard Apperson. Jr., Mt. Sterling. 5,000
Norbourn Arisrbura, Jedierson Co. 1,520
Thomas V. Rodman. Curdsrille. 3,000
John Duffy, Louisville. 1,000
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John Duffy, Louisville. 2,500
Euseblus Hutchings. Louisville. 2,500
William A. Gleaves. Nashville. 2,000
William A. Gleaves. Nashville. 2,000
Charles G. Fisher, Membhis. 1,000
John G. Lonsdele, Sr., Memphis. 5,000
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Viritam C. Woodruff, Membhis. 10,000
William C. Woodruff, Membhis. 10,000
Patrick Burns, Memphis. 1,000
Henry J. Owen, Colorado Springs, Col. 3,009
Patrick Burns, Memphis. 1,000

Thomas H. Cox, Salem O'P.

Samuel M. Wellborn, Russell Co., Ala55, 000
Samuel M. Wellborn, Russell Co., Ala55, 000
Samuel M. Wellborn, Russell Co., Ala 5, 000
John C. Porter, Alken County, S. C. 1, 400
Thomas M. Jackson, Savannah, Ga. 2, 500
William C. O'Driscoll, Savannah, Ga. 6, 000
Thomas J. Perry, Rome Gs. 1, 000
Aaron F. Nunnaily, Atlanta, Ga. 2, 000
Joseph Bernheim, New Orleans. 700
Joseph Bernheim, New Orleans. 8, 000
POREION STATES.

This Company has paid for discounted endowment-policies, in advance of their maturity, since its organization. \$ 4,464,675.50 Total payments to beneficia-ries. S14,698,388.17 This Company has no stock or capital. Its policy-holders are its only stockholders. They alone have control of its affairs, and the custody of its \$87,127,614.53 of assets. Each policy-holder in this Company has the

right to vote for Trustees to manage its affi which are not, as in a stock-company, subject the caprice of a small body of stockholders, as may happen, to the apeculative whime of person who may hold a majority of stock.

person who may hold a majority of stock.

WHAT THE MUTUAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY DOES NOT DO.

No "TONTINE" insurance is issued compelling the Company to do an injustice to an unfortunate policy-holder by withholding his gains in dividends, however much he may have paid more than the coat of his insurance, in case of his death before the end of the Tontine period, and then to give those gains to another who has not carned them. A failure to pay the premium on a Tontine policy works an absolute forfeiture of all that has been paid.

on a Tontine policy works an absolute forfeiture of all that has been paid.

SURE FOUNDATIONS.

From the Soston Journal.

Among the institutions which have undergone the crucial test unsea hed is the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York, which, from the statement currently published, has paid during the year 1878 death claums amounting to \$3,426,046. This wast sum has been paid in the regular course of business. By mathematical calculations these payments are not regarded as losses, but as accrued claims, for which full compensation has been received and upon which compensation has been received and upon which compensation earnings have been made, that were passed to the credit of the policy-holder and at his option added to the face value of the policy. The policy of the Company is its bills payable, certain to mature, and, taking a large number in a class, certain to mature in an average definite time. Bills payable are not regarded by merchants as losses. They are not regarded by the deficient of the first fulfilled, obligations discharged, and liabilities canceled. This is what the statement of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company signifies.

The total payments by this Company since its organization in 1843 upon endowment and life policies up to January last was \$44,690,388.17, a sum nearly equal to the aggregate capital of the Boston banks. It is gratifying to see an institution that has for more than ageneration withstood the viciesitudes under which so many have fallen, still going on from strength to strength, with increased resources, dispensing annually millions to those who have trusted to its "sure foundations." Such results demonstrate that there is a substructure of sound principles and a superstructure of wise administratio

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Women and Children Stoned and Beaten by the Fall River Strikers.
Fall River, Sept. 17.—By far the most shameful outrage of the strike was committed shameful outrage of the strike was committed by strikers this afternoon. Eight French fami-lies, comprising between seventy and eighty men, women, and children, were brought here to-day from Canada. They have never worked in a cotton-mill, and are to work at the Stafford and Crescent mills. The company divided into two parties, and one was taken to the Stafford mill, the other to a block on Davis street. It was subsequently decided to remove the latter party to a house in the rear of the Crescent mills, some few hunared yards away. The party consisted of two men, besides, the agent whe consisted of two men, besides the agent was brought them here, four women, and the remainder young boys and girls from 18 years of age downwards. As the party came out on the street they were booted at by a crowd of women, children, and some men, and a few stones were thrown. To make the shortest cut. lot, where they were assaulted by a crowd of 150, mostly men. Stones were thrown at them Bouche was so roughly assaulted that a man who witnessed the whole affair said be did not expect to see him come out of it alive. He was severely kicked, and bruised by a stone. One woman (with a babe in her arms) was mocked down and kicked. A little boy about years of age was struck on the face, and all the little children were stoned as well as the

the little children were stoned as well as the older persons.

The party separated and ran in different directions, which broke the crowd.

The police were summoned, and, with Officer Hill and the whole of the district police, who happened to be near by, were on hand in a few moments, but an alarm was given at their approach. The district police are already knowaby the disturbers, and the crowd had dispersed.

Three of the assaulted party gut separated from their friends, but one is reported to have been found with some old sequaintances in ano her part of the city. More indignation is expressed by the citizens at this outrage than all the others that have occurred, the cowardly assault on the women and children sirring the feelings of every good citizen. No arrests are yet made.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 17.—Subreme Court preceedings this day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

25. Lieb et al. vs. Henderson et al.; petition for rehearing denied.

27. Coates vs. Cunningham; same order.

21. Bowen, impleaded, etc., vs. Galloway, Receiver, etc.; petition for rehearing allowed.

72. Pratt vs. Pratt; time extended for the appellece to file briefs until Sept. 29, and the appellant allowed fifteen days thereafter to reply.

62. McIntosh et al. vs. The People ex rel, McCrea; an opinion is filed in this case, affirmed in part, and reversed in part, reserving the privilege to change the form of the judgment; either party may file suggestions as to the modifications.

22. The Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company vs. Gray et al.; petition for rehearing denied, and an order will be entered to remain the case.

27. The People, etc., vs. Harper et al.; netition for a senering denied.

28. The Mailland Pacific Railway Company vs. McDermid et al.; same order.

26. Beech et al. vs. Dyer et al.; petition for rehearing allowed.

BEW MOTIONS.

141. Gillett vs. Booth; application for a super-

hearing allowed.

***EW MOTIONS.**

141. Gillett va. Booth; application for a supersedeas.

152. Stow vs. Steel; motion by the appelles for an order directed to the Superior Court of Cook County, directing it to allow the appelles to make suggestions and prosecute her claim for damages for the detention of her said premises by the interference of the said spoellant in this case.

13. Alexander vs. The People; application for a supersedeas. "This is rather an extraordinary case. The party applying is to be hanged on Friday next, and I will also state that there is a material part wanting that I could not put in the record,—the gun with which the killing was done, for which he was convicted. The reason why refer to that particularly is that in the record and abstract he is charged with shooting L. Alexander, when the fact is the gune bursts open on one side no charge ever goes out of the muzzie of the barriel."

14. In the matter of the application of F. E. Hinckley, petition was presented for a habeas corpus.

Scott, J., said: "No. 13. Alexander va. The People. This is a capital case, and the application is for a writ of error and the issuing of a supersedeas. We have examined the record and are of the opinion that the writ ought to be allowed, and it will accordingly be allowed, and a supersedeas issued in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided."

The Court adjourned to 9 c'clock to-morrow morning.

NEBRASKA CROPS.

OMARA, Sept. 17.—The Republican to morrow morning will contain full crop reports from various counties in the State. The reports from the North Platte region include the Counties of Antelope, Valley, Boone, Sherman, Madison, Stanton, Greeley, and Wayne, and are representative of the vast expicultural region there. Wheat is returned at 11 to 18 bushels per acre, and, in one section, 23 bushels or acre; cats, 25 to 35; rye, 15 to 30; oarley, 28 to 35; corn, 45 to 50; with a most abundant crop of potatices and o her roots. In Lancaster County, south of the Platte River, and along the line of the Burtimgton & Missouri River Railroad, the wheat yield is 12 to 15 bushels per acre; cats, 40 to 45; barley, 25 to 30; and corn, 30 to 70. In Saline County, on the same line of road, wheat averages 11 bushel; barley, owing to dry weather early in the season is light, averaging 20 bushels; cats, 20 to 40; corn, 45 bushels per acre; und hay abundant. In York and Adams Counties wheat yields 12 bushels; barley, in fork, 38; rye, 15; cats, 40; corn in the two counties, 50 bushels per acre.

A TEST QUESTION.

A 148.384 01

Decad Dispute to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 17.—The tion. John M.

Palmer is in the city as attorney for an association of colored persons, by whom he bas been employed to test in the courts the right of colored children to admission to all the public schools of the city. For the present they have all the advantages that are afforded to the other schools.

Arend's Kumyes. The Deletiest and most nourishing of foods. Appropriate in all forms of decase. New for infants; medium and old for adults.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Awful Tragedy on the American Ship Sea King, at Sea.

The Second Mate, Charles E. Brooks, Killed by Several of the Crew.

Their Justification Is, that He Was Inhuman in His Treatment of Them.

The Sycamore, Ill., Murderer, Alexander, Secures a Writ of Supersedeas.

Indiana Moonshiners ... Promiscuo Burglars Miscellaneous Law-

Breakers KILLED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—Seven seame ed in jail here last night constitute the starpard watch of the American ship Sea King, of nd. Me., and are under arrest for the nost barbarous and brutal extinguishment with belaying pins, of the life of the second mate, Charles . E. Brooks, 42 years old, a Baltimoran, while the vessel was at sea. Informa ion of the arrival of the ship in the Lower Bay th the culprits on board had been sent up t Clark, 22 years old, from Liverpool, an Irishman by birth, and the only one able to make himself comprehended in

Inglish; Charles Hoffman, 18 years old, of Germany: Exle Nebey, or Nevey, 20 years old; and Exle Oesse, 19 years, both of Sweden; Charles Graufoos, 32 years, and Isaac Jacobson 32 years old, of Finland; and Peter Roseman. ship is Benjamin Adams. The sanguinary crime which is laid against them happened Aug. 12. The ship sailed from Hull, England, Au in ballast, bound for this port to load with oleum. All the prisoners concur in the declaration that they were sub-jected to abuse and violent threats rom the ill-fated mate from the day they left port. The watch to which they belonged seemed particularly exposed to his threats, and never knew what moment he might carry them into fatal effect. He carried his revolver habitually. The prisoners say there was no concert of action among them, but that the deed was the sponaneous work of those who had been made de perate under the conduct of their tormentor. He had been beating and kicking the men around in the most ruthless fashion for several ave. On the night of Aug. 15, about 8 or 9 o'clock. starboard watch were furling sails in a " blow," when the mate sent the boy to find a reefing tackle. The lad returned in a few monts, and said he could not find any. Brooks, second mate, said he would "kill the whole uped watch." The men attacked him with ying pins, like furies, as he was going for-d, regardless of his revolver, and literally hed his skull to atoms. He was tripped up ward, regardless of his revolver, and interally mashed his skull to atoms. He was tripped up by one of the crew, and the others of the watch, except the man at the wheel, and, it is claimed, young Hoffman, united in the assault. Brooks lingered a long until two days afterwards, when he expired, and was committed to the deep to afford food for the sharks. The cook was in irons half a day, but was released to go upon duty. The Captain had no difficulty with the men after they wreaked their vengeance upon the obnoxious mate. Hoffman says the men wanted him to help them dispatch Brooks, but he refused. He took a pin, however, and concealed it under his coat. He tried to warn Brooks concerning the threats of the sailors, but found that he could not do so without detection. While the mate was on the poop-deck Hoffman heard one of the strong say, "He will come forward soon, and then we'll give it to him." Jacobson went forward and sung out, "Red light on the port bow." Brooks came forward. As he did so, one of the men tripped him up, and then all hands jumped on him except Granfoos. They struck him with the pins and kicked him. He pleaded for his life. Hoffman got frightened, and threw his helaving-pin overboard, which he had not

for his life. Hoffman got frightened, and threw his belaying-pin overboard, which he had not used; so he says. When the encounter was all over, and the bleeding wretch, Brooks, lay upon the deck some of the other watch came up and took him below. He lived forty-nine hours. None of the men who particulared in the attack evinced any particular forty-nine hours. None of the men who par-ticipated in the attack evinced any particular remorse over their act, last evening, when they heard their comrades talking about the occur-rence to the newspaper man; and it was evident that they regarded it in the light of a duty dis-charged for the nautical profession in ridding it of the man whose reputation and conduct had

MURDERERS ARRESTED. WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 17.—Sheriff Nichols, of Little Rock, arrived here to-day with a requisi-tion from the Governor of Arkansas, and ar-

dated Ottawa, to-day, as follows: "The Su-preme Court has just granted a supersedeas in the Alexander case." This is all that is known at present, but an authoritative tele-gram is expected to-morrow. The gallows has been oullt, and the town is full of people; but it seems certain that Alexander has an extended case of life.

AN INDIANA MOONSHINER.

Special Dispatch to 2... Trivera.

Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 17.—Deputy Collector M. Krebs arrested John White this morning and selzed his fillicit still. He was operating about one mile south from Wheatland and twelve miles east of this city. This is the second time white has been caught "moonshining," having been arrested three years ago in Monroe County engaged in the same business.

Clark County, was brought before Commis er Beuton yesterday charged with swinding the widow of a Union soldier out of her pension. He applied for and received nearly \$2,000 pension and arrearages and gave her only \$50 out of it. In her ignorance she was content until better advised.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—A tramp who robbed Mr. Hauser's dwelling in Midland City of \$75 worth of goods was apprehended at Lawnsdale yesterday and brought to this city, where he was lodged in jail. It is thought he is the man who has burglarized many houses in this city recently.

EAST SAGINAW BURGLARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 17.—A number of daring ourglaries have been committed in this city the past few weeks, and no arrests have been made. Last night the residence of John Bucket was entered and \$98 in money and a gold watch and chain valued at \$450 taken.

ing honor to our distinguished guest.

KEARNEY'S MARCH MADNESS.

Those who have given Dennis Kearney, despite his ignorance and arrant demagogism, credit for possessing sagacity as a political leader, will probably modify their opinions in view of his last "departure" in threatening to hang ex-President Grant in effigy on the sand-lots. Every one knows that his silly threat will never be carried out, and that no one dares attempt to carry it out. Even the most rash and infatuated of his deluded followers must realize by this time that Dennis perpetrated a monstrous blunder when he indulged in that out-rageous and disgusting menace. There never has been in this city a more unanimous and overwhelming manifestation of popular indignation than that which has been caused by Kearney's infamous threat. The best thing which the sand-lot agitstor can now do is to get out of town and hige himself away in some rural seclusion until the storm which he has evoked by his rashness and folly shall have passed over. WANTS TO COMPROMISE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIAMAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—Warren Tate
has paid the widow of William Love, whom he
killed last year, \$3,700 to compromise her suit
for damages against him. The law limits damages in cases of this kind to \$5,000.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.
DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 17.—A well-known, salthy farmer in Warren County, named riffiths, a descon in the church, and all that, duest a young woman, and run her to of the county to prevent her pearance before the Grand Jury as a tness sgainst him. Last Friday night

MISSING—JAMES REUPATH.

Anciel Disputch to The Tribuna

New York, Sept. 17.—James Redpath, the widely-known Lecture Bureau manager, has been missing from his home in Boston for two weeks. Search for him here has been made by his friends for more than a week without avail. His son fears that he is insane and has done himself violence.

a Vigilance Committee took him from his house, applied a coat of tar and feathers, and decided to set fire to him, but finally desisted at his earnest appeals for life. He was notified to leave the county within ninety days, which he promised to do. He will have to travel.

CAMP DUTY.

CAMP DUTY.

ANOTHER WRETCH. ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 17.—John Ekeland, Swede, was brought in this afternoon charged

with two attempts to commit rape,—the com-plainant being a deaf French giel. Both parties are in the employ of Nathan Earls. TAKEN BACK. CINCINNATI, U., Sept. 17.—Detective Mead started this morning for Charleston, S. C., having in custody B. R. Caldwell, charged with the embezzlement of \$20,000 from his employers, Parker & Co., of Charleston. The money has been expended in fast living.

MURERER CAPTURED. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 17.—John T. Sharp, who murdeeed Elder D. Y. Benjamin for enthe abuse of her husband, at McArthur, O., a few days since, was yesterday captured near that town and lodged in jail.

EMBEZZLEMENT. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Berry Russell, President of the Bank of Lafayette, now in liquidation, was arrested to-day, charged with embezziing nearly \$13,000 of the bank's money.

FAIRS.

He was jailed in default of \$10,000 ball.

PAXTON, ILL.

PAXTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—Over 2,000 people are n the grounds this afternoon. Every departnent is filled to overflowing, and the stalls and uildings are crowded to their utmost capacity. The special attraction to-day was a four-hour nedestrian contest, in which there were eight F. Mannville, of Rantoul, Ill. There will be three trotting matches to-morrow, and one pac-

ROCKFORD, ILL. Rockroan, Ill., Sept. 17.—There were more cople on the fair-grounds to-day than for the corresponding day of any other Fair ever held here. The 2:40 race was won by lda K.

VERY EXALTED MASONS.

The Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction at Philadelphia Yesterday-Conferring the Thirty-third Degree-Election of Officers-Other Business.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—A meeting of

he Supreme Council, A. & A. Rite, for the

Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, was Paris Guard Drum Corps. This battalion is held here to-day. The Thirty-third Degree was newly organized, and includes companies from conferred on seventeen members Marshall, Greenup, and Paris. Battery B, Springfield, 30 men. the Philadelphia Consistory, elected thereto last vear. Thirteen members were er of men as above given, it appears that there Supreme Council made an order that hereafter are 2,400 men in camp. The total strength of the pro rata for promotion to the Thirty-third degree will be one for every hundred members the brigade is 3,148 men, and it is worthy of remark that the Fourth Regiment has but twenty of a consistory who have attained the Thirty-second degree. The Hon. Josiah H. Drumen absent, and the Seventeenth has but eleven. A feature in camp-life thus far has been th mond, Grand Commander, presided, assisted by Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas; Dr. A. mount of guard duty performed. Owing to he size of the grounds, some 280 men are on G. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., and other duty constantly, keeping up the picket-lines officers of the Supreme Council of the Southern etc., which surround the camp. Gen. Reece proposes that every man shall become familiar by practical experience with all the details attending guard mounting, releiving guard, etc., considering this an important part of a soldier's duty, which they can learn in no other way. Jurisdiction. Representatives were present from twenty States. Philadelphia Consistory Masonic Temple this evening, at which over 130 Third-members participated. The final session of the Grand Council will be held to-morrow. Following is the full text of the address of

List of officers elected by the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction: Henry L lcome delivered by Gov. Cullom last even which perhaps throws some light upon his pos-tion in regard to the constitutionality of the Palmer, Wisconsin, Sovereign Grand Commander; Charles Levi Woodbury, Boston, Lieutenant Grand Commander; Joseph D. Evans, New York, Minister of State; Heman Ely, Obio, Grand Treasurer; Gen. Clinton F. Page, New York, Grand Secretary General; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass., Grand Keeper of Seals and Archives; Charles T. McClenachan, New York City, Grand Master

new Military Code:

General Officers and Soldiers of the Second Brigade National Guard: As a citizen of Springfield, as a citizen of our State, as the Chief Executive of the State, and, under the Constitution,
your Commander-in-Chief, I welcome you to this
camp. You come here under the orders of your
superior officers to remain in camp four days. You
have come for the purpose of mutual instruction
and benefit. You have come to drill and to give
and receive instruction, so that if the State or

GOV. CULLOM'S ADDRESS.

have come for the purpose or matual instruction and benefit. You have come to drill and to give and receive instruction, so that if the State or Nation should call you into active service you may better and more perfectly perform your whole duty as soldiers.

For the first time in the history of the State provision has been made for such an encampment for the State mititia. The Illinois National Guard has entered upon a new era in its career. The State, by its Legislative Department, has recognized you in a substantial way, and has made partial provision for this encampment. On account of the energy of your commanding officer (Gen. Recce), and the generosity of the railroads of the State, you came free of cost for transportation. The State for the first time has provided them with camp equipage, for the first time it has provided them with subsistence; so that, I say, the National Guard of the State has entered upon a new career, and you have been recognized by the State, not only in its executive capacity, but in its legislative as well.

Let me say, my friends, that although a little question has been raised in some quarters as to the validity or constitutionality of the military code enacted by the last Legislature, let me say that I have full confidence that the State and people of llinous will maintain and sustain the militia from this time henceforth. I say that, whatever differences of opinion exist in regard to the present statute, the people of the State will sustain you, because you are an important branch of the State Government. T. McClenachan, New York City, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Homer S. Goodwin, Pennsylvania, Grand Marshai; Gen. William R. Higby, Cincinnati, Grand Standard-Bearer; George O. Tyler, Vermont, Grand Captain of the Guard. The thirty-third degree was conferred upon the seventeen members as follows: George Henry Bigelow, Vermont; James Kirker, Connecticut; Charles William Batchelor, Pitteburg; John Hodge, New York; Edwin Gates, Brooklyn; William P. Wiltize, Ohio; T. N. Sullivan, Dayton, O.; Joel B. Parsons, Cleveland, O.; Edgar P. Tobey, John McLaren, Alfred Russell, Amos Pettibone, J. A. Allen, M. D., James B. Bradwell, Loomis E. Bullock, all of Chicagp; William D. Kowell, Freeport, Ill.; H. C. Clarke, Kankakee, Ill. Deputies for the States, George W. Deering, Maine; John Christie, New Hampshire; George O. Tyler, Vermont; Beujamin Dean, Massachusetts; Thomas A. Doyle, Rhode Island; Charles W. Carter, Connecticut; Col. Robert McCoskey Graham. New York; John H. Hough, New Jersey; Anthony S. Stoker, Pennsylvania; D. Burnham Tracey, Michigan; Enoch T. Cakson, Ohio; Elbridge G. Hamilton, Indiana; Homer A. Johnson, Illinois; Aivin D. Alden, Wisconsin. The next meeting will be in September, 1880, in Boston. At the meeting; of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, Gen. Albert Pike presiding, D. B. Cooley, of Minnesota, R. C. Gordon and G. H. Thummel, of Nebraska; R. M. Johnson, of Arkansas; and T. W. Reed, of Washington Territory, were elected to membership, and will receive their degrees at the next Convention of the Royal Order at Washington, D. C., in October, 1889. This brings the total of members to 129, out of a possible 150 in America.

this time henceforth. I say that, whatever differences of opinion exist in regard to the presensature, the people of the State will sustain you, because you are an important branch of the State Government.

I have had occasion to call you out once since I have been Governor, and trust that it will not be necessary to call you out again. When I called on you soon after becoming Chief Executive, notwithstanding that you had no arms, notwithstanding that you had no arms, notwithstanding that you had no emis, notwithstanding that you had no emis, notwithstanding that you had no emis, notwithstanding that you had no tents, notwithstanding that the State had done nothing towards making provision for you even in active service, so far as I know every man performed his duty well. If it should become necessary to call on you again, or if the National Government should call upon you, I have no doubt you would respond with aiacrity.

So far as I am concerned, I believe in the doctrine that the civil power of the State should administer its affairs. It is the pride of our country that the law gives all citizens the right to engage in the administration of its affairs. But while I propose, as far as I am concerned, to administer the laws through the civil government, I believe it is the part of wisdom and a necessary to provide a strong arm to use against lawless combinations among the community. It is to provide against such contingencies, such lawless combinations as may arise, that the National Guard is sustained.

The National Guard was not organized as a mense, it is not organized for the purpose of trampling on the rights of any citizen, but as a terror to evil-docts, as an auxiliary of the civil power of the State when it is incapable of preserving order and projecting the people. For these reasons it is necessary that the State should sustain you, and that far I pledge myself as the Chief Executive and a citizen of the State.

You come here not for a play-spell or a frolic, but for improvement as solders of the Nati

San Francisco Preparing for His Reception.

San Francisco Circosicie, Sast. 11.

Mayor Bryant, in compliance with the clearly-expressed sentiment of this community, has named a number of our prominent citizens to confer with the Board of Supervisors, with a view of making preparations for a suitable reception to Gen.

Grant. The names chosen by the Mayor in this connection represent every shade of political opinion, as was fitting in arranging for a demonstration which is neither Democratic nor Republican in its character, but purely National and patriotic. The list embraces men of all parties,—George C. Perkins, Samuel Wilson, W. H. L. Barnes, M. S. Latham, Horace Davis, Eugene Casserly, and John H. Wise. Here we have Republicans and Democrats, men who stood up for the North during the Civil War, and men who honestly sympathized with the Confederate cause. Yet now they are all willing to ignore political differences and old party feuds, and to unite in doing honor to a distinguished American citizen, whose name is identified with the history of his country and whose character and career are a part of her historical treasures. As is eminently fitting on such an occasion, all petty political animosities disappear for the time, and the most eminent citizens of San Francisco, without distinction of party, will unite in paying honor to our distinguished guest.

KEARNEY'S MARCH MADNESS.

Those who have given Dennis Kearney, de-

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—The Catholic Total
Abstinence Union of America opened its ninth annual Convention at the Young Men's Catholic Institute here to-day. About fifty delegates are present representing, over 500 societies and a membership of 100,000. The delegates this morning attended high mass at St. Aloysius Pro-Cathedral. An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Father Walsh, & J.

This afternoon a letter from Pope Leo XIII. was read granting great spiritual privileges to the members, also letters of encouragement

from various ecclesiastical divines throughout the country.

Reports of officers were read, which showed a favorable condition of the Union.

RELIGIOUS.

BISHOP HARRIS. DETROIT, Sept. 17.—The consecration

Strength Assembled at

Camp Cullom.

All the Regiments and

Battalions.

The Troops Appear to Advan-

tage in a Brigade Re-

view.

Gov. Cullom's Views as to the Rights

the State under the Military

Code.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

different commands are now upon the grounds

men; the Canton Cornet Band and the Gales

Seventh Regiment, Col. Isaac Taylor, 310

nen, with Spencer's Light Guard Band and the

National Blues' Drum Corps, both of Peoria

These men are from Peoria (three companies)

Washington, Eureka, Havana, Pekin, Lacon

Mason City, and Delevan.

Eighth Regiment, Col. William Hanna, 360

men, with the Carthage Band and a drum corps.

These companies represent Quincy (two companies), Ripley, Camp Point, Keokuk Junction, Augusta, Carthage, Mount Sterling, Clayton,

Fourteenth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. William P

Butler, 180 men, with the Great Western Band

of Davenport, Ia. This command includes com-

panies from Moline (three companies), Morri-

Fifteenth Battalion, Lt.-Col. James T.

Cooper, 200 men, with the Vandalia Cornet Band, the Alton Guards, and the Jerse; ville

Drum Corps. These companies are from Alton, Carrollton, Greenville, Winchester, Jerseyville,

on, 157 men, with the Marshall Band and the

their strength being as follows:

mira, Prairie City, and Wyoming.

Decatur (two).

son, and Rock Island.

Grafton, and Edwardsville.

Remarkably Fine Turnout of Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris as Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan drew an immense thron of people to St. Paul's Church this forenoon. was filled in orderly fashion as soon as the doors opened, upwards of 1,200 people gaining admitcesan Convention, visiting clergymen from Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Nebraska, Min-nesota, and Ontario; members of the Standing Committee of the diocese; Bishops from lifferent States, and other dignitaries of the Church, gathered in the basement and joined the procession, which, at the appointed hour, filed nto the main aisle of the audience room, which was profusely and exquisitely decorated with banners and flowers. First came the clergy, ay members of the Standing Committee, an SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—The first en-campment of the Second Brigade, I. N. G., lay delegates to the Convention. After these nad ascended the stairs, and were provide seems destined to be a decided success. All the with pews, they remained standing while the ong procession of white-robed clergymen lowly advanced up the aisle chanting Fourth Regiment, Col. William Whiting, 550 Holy," accompanied by the organ and choir. burg Drum Corps. The companies of this regi-ment represent Oneids, Galesburg, Princeton, Arranging themselves on either side of the uisle, the clergymen formed a double row, brough which Bishop-elect Harris and his Altona, Farmington, Kewanee, Ellisville, Elattending presbyters advanced to the chancel platform, taking positions at the right of the platform. While the clergy were being seated Fifth Regiment, Col. J. H. Barkely, 375 men, n the chancel and in the front row of pews, represent Taylorville, Springfield, Williamsville, Petersburg, Atlanta, Virden, Jacksonville, and

and his Presbyters, the Revs. Clinton Locke and John Fulton, then took their places, prayer facing the chancel, and the Presiding Bishor seated himself in the chair on the Gospel side of the altar. The other chair, on the side, over which a magnificent floral mitre and crosier hung, was occuthe Bishop of The formal services then began. Morning prayer was read, to the First Lesson, by the Rev. Canon J. H. Knowles, of Chicago. The abso-lution was read by the Bishop of Indians, and the First Lesson by the Rev. M. Lane, of Flint. The choir sang the "Te Deum," and the Rev. L. S. Stevens read the Second Lesson, which was followed by the Nicene Creed and Collects read by the Rev. E. R. Bishop. The Bishops of Indians, Illinois, and Western Michigan read the ante-Communion service. 128 was sung, and then Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon of about a half-hour in length, in which he dwelt on the qualtitles which are necessary to fit a Bishop for his nigh office, closing with an eloquent charge to the new Bishop, who rose and remained standing during its delivery. After Bishop Clarkson fin-ished his address, the congregation united in singing the "Doxology," and then

THE CEREMONY OF THE CONSECRATION began. The Bishop-elect was presented to Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, by Bishop Gillepie, of Western Michigan, and Bishop McLaren, of Illinois, and the usual testimonials were given, as follows: The Rev. J. T. Webster presented the certificate of election by the Diocese; the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking presented the testimonial of the Standing Company sented the testimonial of the Standing Committee; the Rev. W. J. Harris gave the evidence of the consent of a majority of the Bishops also the order of the Presiding Bishop for the also the order of the Presiding Bishop for the consecration; and the Bishop-elect gave his promise of conformity to the rules and regulations of the Church laid down for the office which he was about to assume. Then followed the Litany and suffrages by the Rev. John Fulton, the examination of the Bishop-elect by the Consecraor, and the clothing of Bishop Harris in the vestments of his office by his attacked to Prespective. This was followed by the

tendant Presbyters. This was followed by the Collects, laying on of hands, delivery of the Holy Bible to the Consecrated Bishop (a most impressive ceremony), which was witnessed with intense interest by the congregation.

After a portion of the audience had been dismissed a communion service was celebrated, and formed the close of the consecration.

After the ceremony ex-Gov. Baldwin entertained the clergy and lay delegates at a lunch. Bishop Harris remains here this week, arranging the preliminaries of his Episcopal labors. He preaches here next Sunday, holds his first confirmation at Monroe on Monday, and then goes to the Upper Peninsula, where he will spend the month of October. In November r. In Nov the Episcopal residence will be completed, and

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 17 .- The meeting of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America convened at session will continue the balance of the week. There were some fifty delegates present at the beginning of the exercises. Others are expected to arrive during the day.

The Conference was called to order by the President, Elder J. L. Clark, of the Brush Point and Flora Circuit. Devotional exercises were led by Elder W. W. Stewart, of Lawrence. At the roll-call the following-named delegates answered to their names: Elders—A.
R. Brook, of Harmon; W. H. Spencer,
Caledonia; J. L. Clark, Brush Point; D. W. Bond, Nora; J. Pinkney, Sycamore; W. D. Lathrop, Viola; G. P. Ritey, Bureau; W. W. Stewart, Lawrence; O. S. Davis, Nora; and C. F. Hawley, Allegheny. Lay Delegates-D. Nichols, Sugar Creek; Cyrus Purkett, Nora; Fletcher Smith, W. W. Watson, Hopewell Hamlet; B. J. B. Barker, Sugar Creek; G. L. Arnold, Sycamore. Besides these there were a

number of resident brethren and sisters present. On the motion of Eider Brooks, all visiting brethren were invited to become honorary members. Eider W. H. Spencer, Mr. G. L. Arnold, and Mr. L. W. Mills were appointed a Committee on Religious Exercises. Mr. G. L. Arnold and Eider D. W. Bond were appointed a Committee on Statistics.

Having concluded these preliminaries, the Conference proceeded to the examination of the ministerial character of members and the hearing of reports.

It was resolved by the Conference, after some debate, that in reporting union schools the proportion of Weslevan children be reported.

A fraternal letter was read from Eider J. Cambbell, who reported progress, though he could not be present, owing to distance and lack of funds. He requested to be transferred to Kansas. His request was granted.

Elder H. R. Brooks led in prayer, and the Conference took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m. At the hour indicated the Conference met again, and found itself without a quorum. It was then proposed to change the rule so that a majority of those present at any given Conagain, and found itself without a quorum. It was then proposed to change the rule so that a majority of those present at any given Conference should constitute a quorum, instead of a majority of all those enrolled as heretofore. This was carried. A number of ministerial committees were appointed, and a long debate ensued as to the admission of two lay-delegates instead of one from Sugar, Creek. An inculry ensued as to the admission of two lay-delegates instead of one from Sugar Creek. An inquiry developed the fact that Brother David P. Campbell had been recommended by the Sugar Cresk congregation and quarterly Conference for Elder's orders, and as such it was claimed that he was a member of the Conference, and the congregation has a right to elect a lay delegate for every Elder in the Conference. It was decided that the licentiate had no right to a seat and a vote until his ministerial qualifications had been determined and the recommendation for Elder's orders had been concurred in. The exercises to-morrow will be the application of Brother P. S. Grinnell, of Wheaton, which was also received, for Elder's orders.

To-morrow will be spent in religious exercises, most of the business having been accomplished to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.—For the ninth time in its history the Illinois M. E. Conference has convened in our city. The fifty-seventh anhas convened in our city. The fifty-seventh annual session of this large and influential body opened this morning by communion services at the Centenary Church. About 200 members are present, and when the lay delegates reach here, on Friday, there will be fully 500. The presiding officer is Bishop E. G. Andrews. The Rev. M. A. Hewes, of Waverly, was elected Secretary for the seventh time. The Standing Committee and some special ones were announced this morning. Chaplain McCabe and Philip Phillips, the "singing pilgrim," are among the visiting brethren. The deaths of the Revs. J. L. Crane, N. P. Heath, and P. C. Carroll were announced. This afternoon the Rev. W. H. Muagrove preached a sermon upon "The Spirit of Christianity," THE RAILROADS.

The Southwestern Pool to Be Soon in Full Working Order.

Distribution of the Traffic to Be Settled by Arbitration

The Eastern Roads Striving to Even Up Their Business.

THE SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIA TION.
The Managers of the Southwestern Railroad from Chicago, St. Louis, and Hannibal were in session all day yesterday without completing their labors. Still enough headway has been made to warrant the announcement that another Southwestern pool will be in full operation by the end of this week.

The first thing done yesterday morning was to agree upon the territorial divisions. It was ded that the Chicago Division should com prise the Alton, Burlington & Quincy, and Rock Island; the St. Louis Division, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Alton; the Hannibal Division, the Hannibal & St. Joe and Wabash. committee, consisting of J. C. McMullin of the Alton; C. W. Smith, Burlington Quincy; A. A. Talmadge, Missouri Pacific; T. McKissock, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island, was ap

and A. A. Coule, of the accumentation, was ap-pointed to agree upon the allottment of the tonnage to each division.

After a long conference the Committee re-ported that it was unable to agree, and recom-mended that the matter be referred to arbitrat-ors at once. The recommendation was unaniously adopted.

The gentlemen then went to work to select

The geutlemen then went to work to select arbitrators. It was decided that the meeting choose two,—one to be named by the St. Louis roads and the other by the Chicago lines,—and these two to select the third member. The selection was readily made, but as all those present at the secret conclave were pledged not to reveal the names untit they had signified their acceptance of the position, it was not an easy matter to find out who the lucky dignitaries were. The reporter tried his patent force pump upon every person present, but the implement refused to act. All were as dumb as an oyster on the subject. The reporter threw the pump aside and consulted other quarters, from which he learned that the lucky dignitaries were C. C. Wheeler, Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Gen. Albert Fink, Trunk Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Gen. Albert Fink, Trunk Line Pool Commissioner.

An election of officers for the new Southwest-

ern Railway Association was next in order, and

resulted as follows:

Executive Committee—C. W. Smith. BurIngton & Quincy, Chairman; J. C. McMullin,
Alton; J. B. Carson, Hannibal & St. Joe; T.

McKissock, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern;

A. Tolking of the Control of the Con McKissock, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern,
A. A. Taimadge, Missouri Pacific. This is the
same Committee that existed when the old Association broke up. In fact, the entire new organization is simply a re-establishment of the
old pool, with the exception that the percentages may be changed somewhat. Of course a
rearrangement of the pool will become necessary as soon as the Wabash has completed
its extension to this city, provided
the pool remains in axistence that
long. It was decreed that the pooling
arrangements should date from Sept. 15, and
that it should continue until one or the other
should become sick of it and draw out of the
Association. No road, however, can withdraw
until forty days' notice of such intention has
been given. Several of the roads have already
signified their intention to give a forty days'
notice if the award made by the arbitrators
proves unsatisfactory to them. A. A. Taimadge, Missouri Pacific. This is to

proves unsatisfactory to them.

The question of pooling the passenger business or regulating the same, of which mention was made in yesterdays's paper, was then taken up, but pending its discussion an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning.

The General Freight Agents of the Peoria roads, who have been here during the last two days trying to get the ear of the Southwestern managers, and to have the Peoria rates from Missouri River points based on the rates from Chicago and St. Louis,—for example, if the rases from New York to Peoria is 84 cents, and from New York to Chicago 75 cents. a proportionate difference should be allowed the Peoria roads from Peoria,—submitted to the managers in writing a proposition to be allowed the folwas had until 10 o'clock this mornin in writing a proposition to be allowed the following rates from Peoria to Missouri River points: First class, 75 cents per 100; second class, 60 cents; third class, 40 cents; fourth class, 22 cents; special class, 20 cents; sait, 50

cents per barrel; coke, \$4.50 per ton; coal oil, 80 cents; lumber, 20 cents per 100. Class A \$65 per car. Class B \$50, and Class C \$35.

The Peoria men think they have done the fair thing in asking the above rates, as by right they were entitled to the same rates as from St. Louis. No action on this matter was taken yesterday. It is stated that of the Chicago roads the Alton and Rock Island are in favor of making the concession, while the Burlington is opposed to it.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS. The General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city held their regular weekly pool meeting at the office of the Lake leading east from this city held their regular weekly pool meeting at the office of the Lake Shore Road yesterday. The only business transacted was the submission of a statement showing the amount of freight carried by the various roads up to Sept. 18. It appears from the statement that the roads have not yet succeeded in evening up their business as much as was generally supposed. In fact, they are about as wide apart as ever, and some of the roads will have to go slow during the next few weeks in order to allow the roads that have run behind to catch up. The various roads stood Sept. 18 as follows: The Michigan Central has carried 9,836 tons more than its allotted percentage, and the Battimore & Ohio 487 tons more. The Lake Shore was short on that date 7,446 tons, and the Pennsylvania Company's roads (Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis), 2,202 tons. It is the opinion of the friends of the east-bound pool that it will be impossible to even up the business with the present mode of working. At present daily reports are being made out and sent to Commissioner Fink at New York, who complies the statements and then sends instructions as to how much business should be turned over by the roads to the roads short. But by the time these instructions reach here about two weeks have elapsed, and, of course, the percentages have all changed in the meantime, and the very roads which were abead when Mr. Fink's statement was made out may be found to have run considerably behind, and the business cannot be turned over as per instructions. There is believed to be but one way in which the equalizing can be done satisfactorily, and that is to appoint a Commissioner or Pool Agent at this point whose duty it shall be not only to compile the daily reports, but who also shall have the power to order the business from a road that is over to one that is short. The way the system has worked thus far shows the impracticability of doing the work of compiling and equalizing in New York. of doing the work of compiling and equalizing in New York.

SUBURBAN RATES.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
SOUTH EVANSTON, ill., Sept. 17.—While Mr.
Hughitt is considering the petition of Mr. Farwell and others respecting the rates of fare on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, we would very respectfully request his attention to the following extracti

If the distance traveled is the basis of charges, the price to South Evanston should be, to make it correspond with

esa is the basis for price, what is it? Please solve the conundrum.

If it is not unjust discrimination to charge South Evanston 10 or 20 per cent more than its neighbors, will the General Manager "rise and explsio" the precise meaning of those very important words?

South Evansion.

WEST MADISON STREET DEPOT. The leading officials of the Pennsylvania Com-pany are now in the city. Mr. Layng, General Manager, and Mr. Slataper, Chief-Engineer, came Tuesday, and Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and several other officials arrived las evening. It is believed that the presence of all these officials has something to do with the construction of a new depot on the corner of Madison and Canal streets. The passage of the ordinance allowing the Chicago & West Indiana to come into the city and construct a depot, has rather stirred up the officials of the Pennsylvania Company, as they stand in danger of losing the roads which now run into their Side depot. It has heretofore been stated that the Fort Wayne, & Alton, Burlington, and one or two other roads were to build a union denot at the west end of Madi-son street bridge. But the negotiations failed owing to the rejuctancy of the Fort Wayne peo-ple to remove their freighthouses at that owing to the reluctancy of the Fort Wayne people, to remove their freight-houses at that point, the other roads contending that there was not room enough unless those freight-houses were removed. Lately the Alton and Burlington have signified an intention to come in with the Chicago & West Indiana on the South Side. An effort is now to be made by the Pennsyania efficiely to wart your a calculation of the late wart your a calculation and make some

THAT BRIDGE.

It is understood that Corporation-Counse Adams is preparing, at the request of the Mayor, an elaborate opinion on the legality of the ordinance allowing the Illinois Central the main branch of the river just east of Elevator C, to connect with the tracks of the Northwestern on the other side of the river. Judging from the Communistic tendencies of his opposition to more railroads, it is to be sup posed that he expects the Corporation Counse to give an adverse opinion. A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed Mr. B. F. Ayer, General Solicitor of the Illinois Central, in regard to the matter. Mr. Ayer said he was not aware that such opinion was to be given, but he had examined the matter fully, and had not the least doubt as to the legality of the ordinance. The Company had perfected all its arrangements for the construction of the bridge, and expects to build it as soon as navigation closes, when there would be little annoyance to vessels. The bridge will be similar to the one lately constructed by the Chicago & Northwestern over the Northwestern over

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Chamber of Com-

nerce Transportation Committee have addressed a letter to Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett, suggesting that the Presidents of the trunk lines prepare for presentation at the next Congress a bill designed to secure proper legis-lation connected with the appointment by Con-gress of Railroad Commissions to regulate inter-State communication in the matter of freights, either by railroad or rail and water combined. An expression of their views is requested of the gentlemen addressed.

WATER VS. RAILS. The total shipments of grain for the week ending Sopt. 13 were 3,040,019 bushels. Of this, rail carried 647,141 bushels, and water 2,392,868

This, again, shows the great advantage Chirins, again, snows the great advantage Chicago has over the more southern cities in her means of transportation, and of the cheaper transportation given her by this greatest of water routes, the lakes, and it gives her like advantages in cheap freight from the East, making it not only the greatest but the cest distributing point of the West for every species of merchandise.

A SALE ORDERED.

Sioux Citi, Is., Sept. 17.—The Covington Columbus & Risck Hills Railroad is advertise to be sold at public auction, by order of the United States Court, Oct. 21. W. H. Brown & Co., of New York, acting, it is supposed, for the St. Paul & Sioux City Company, bought the will give them possession. It is reported that the gauge will be changed to "standard," and

The Omaha extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern has been completed to Mary-ville and twenty-two miles beyond. Seventy-

second week in September amounted to \$72,700, by far the best showing that has been made this year. The increase in earnings of this road from Jan. 1 up to the end of last week amounts to about \$400,000. At the present rate, the increase on this road at the end of the year will amount to a million of dollars or over.

The reorganization of the Southwestern Railway Association kills the "Four in Hand" route which ran from Kansas City & Northero, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, and Illinois Central, deader than a door-nail. This line was organized after the breaking of the pool by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northero, after being deprived of its regular Chicago connection via the Chicago & Alton. It could never nave existed but for the disorganized condition of freight and passenger rates, enabling it to offer inducements to shippers and travelers in the shape of largely reduced rates.

The Indianapolis Journai says the lease of the

shape of largely reduced rates.

The Indianapolis Journal says the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western to the Erie seems to be given up, or at least indefinitly postponed. The opposition to it in England was sufficient to make it hard to raise the new capital required to complete the foreclosure which was to be a preliminary of the lease. The representatives of the opposition to the lease did not recommend a conflict with the reorganization Trustees, but agreed with them to recommend the pending plan, to which there appears to be no opposition, by which the Company is to reorganize independently, and then do whatever may appear best,—work the road on its own account or accept the best offer for a lease.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat states that the

accept the best offer for a lease.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat states that the controversy between the Hannibal & St. Joe and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, in relation to the track around Randolph Bluffs, in Clay County, is now likely to be adjusted without further difficulty. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern having obtained an injunction to restrain the Hannibal Road from interfering with the removal of the track of the latter fourteen feet to the north for a distance of one mile around the bluff, the Hannibal Road now agrees that the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern may construct a new track at the point in question, fourteen feet from the present line, and that when completed the Hannibal Road will take the new road and give the Kansas City & Northern its track.

MICHIGAN LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 17.—Heavy rains have flooded most of the streams of Northern have flooded most of the streams of Northern Michigan, and large quantities of logs, supposed "hung up," are coming out. The stock that will come up the several streams is estimated as follows: Riffle River, 90,000,000; Augres River, 70,000,000; Kawkawlin, 17,000,000; Pine River, 70,000,000; Bad River, 15,000,000; Cass, 13,000,000; Tittshawassee and tributaries, 450,000,000. The lumber market is active and firm; freights to Buffaio were made to-day at 12% cents.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Seps. 17.—The semi-annual trade sale of books opened to-day. The attendance was good and prices fair.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 17.—Ex-Senator Oglesby arrived in our city this afternoon, and will deliver an address before our Agricultural Society to-morrow.

Murdock, Lafavetre. Warden Charles Mayne will retire after eight years' service.

Special Disasten to The Tributs.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 17.—Gov. Creswell is confined to bed, seriously sick with a stomach difficulty complicated with calib. His attending physicians are sanguine the trouble can be combatted and convalescence established in a few days.

FIRES.

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—Incendiaries are daily occuring here. Eleven stables have been destroyed by flames within the past two days, and two dwellings badly damaged, with a total loss of about \$2,500. These inco total loss of about \$2,500. These incendiary acts have been committed almost daily for the past six weeks, causing the destruction of over eighty barns and houses, and only two of the criminals have been captured, both being small boys of about 10 years of age. They were not imprison,

AT SUMAN, IND. SUMAN, Ind., Sept. 17.—Quite a disastron fire occurred here to-day. Gen. Suman's entire crop of wheat and oats was consumed at 11:30 o'clock; caught from a steam threaner. The wind being high, it was impossible to put the flames out. A steamer was barely saved from burning. The fire spread quite rapidly and covered the entire stacks instantly. The ten-eral's loss is about 1,000 bushels of fine wheat. AT SIDNEY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 17.—A grain-elevato at Sidney, this county, owned by Helm Broth ers, and only recently completed at a cost of \$6,500, was totally destroyed by first last night It was supposed that the fire was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive on the Wabash Road, or that it was incendiary. There was insurance of \$3,200 on the building and machinery, \$1,200 of which is in the Ætna of hariford.

AT CARIBOU, COL.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—About sixty families
were rendered homeless by the Caribou fire, which was more extensive than first reported The loss is not less than \$75,000. Pires are raging all through the mountains, and the sky and sun are hidden by smoke. The Indians have started most of the fires for spite.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 376 at 11:30 last evening was caused by a fire in a one-story barn at No. 276 Centre avenue, owned by Patrick Finerty. The structure, which was valued at \$100, was entirely consumed, together with a horse and harness valued at \$100. The cause of the fire

STEAMER BURNED. ERIE, Pa., Sept. 17.—The lake steamer George S. Frost, Capt. Welcome, was burned to the water's edge to-night. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$1,000. The cause is presumed to be a tram who got aboard to sleep during the absence of

IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Ex-Mayor Tlemen's paint factory burned last night. Loss, \$3,000 SYDNEY MYERS.

The Endeavor to Quash the In Against Sydney Myers, Late of the De-funct Bee-Hive Bank-Attempt to Prove the Illegality of the Grand Jury-Ad-

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 17 .- The argument in the case of The People vs. Sydney Myers, late of the Bee-Hive Bank, Chicago, on a motion to quash the indictment pending again for embezzlement, came up before his Ronge Judge Upton this evening, by special arrangement of counsel. Mr. Weber appeared for the State, and Messrs. Swett, Haskell, and Manning for the defense. The indictment was found against Myers in September, 1877. The Farmers', Merchants' & Mechanics' Savings Bank suspended payment on Sept. 20, 1877. seven days thereafter an indictment was found against him by the Grand Sent. 22, 1877, has been out on bail. In Novem ber, 1877, a change of venue was taken to this place from Cook County, where the cause has been continued from term to term. The ground for the motion to quash is based on the fact that the venue to summon the Grand Jury was never served. To constitute a Grand Jury the statuts requires that the County Board shall make out a list of twenty-three men. The venue is thereupon placed in the hands of the Sheriff to summon them; but in this case rille and twenty-two miles beyond. Seventyfour miles are now constructed westward from
Pattonsburg, and twenty-seven miles have been
completed eastward from Council Bluffs.

J. H. Parsons, Superintendent Western Division Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Chicago, has been granted a leave of absence for a few weeks. Col. A. M. Tucker, Assistant Superintendent Michigan Division, is
acting for Mr. Parsons while he is away.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is still booming. The increase in gross earnings for the
second week in September amounted to \$72,700,
by far the best showing that has been made this
year. The increase in earnings of this road. claimed that when the Court directed the Sheriff

jurors from the body of the county. It is claimed that when the Court directed the Sheriff to summon the three jurors to fill the places of those absent, he violated that provision of the statute which says that the Sheriff shall summon such absentees from the body of the county. It is also claimed that one of these jurors, named Thomas Rawley, appears upon the list selected by the County Board in the venue as Rawley Thomas. Therefore, it is claimed that fhomas Rawley, who was actually upon the Grand Jury, was never selected and never summoned.

Mr. Manning opened the argument, andforesented his reasons for believing that this Grand Jury was illegal.

Mr. Haskell enforced the positions laid down by Mr. Manning in an argument of some length, and, citing numerous authorities, he claimed that the law directed the Sheriff how to select the jurors, and he was not authorized to receive illegal orders from the Court. The forms of law must be compiled with to render the jury legal and its actions valid. A grand jury which did not possess the proper and legal qualification had no power to find a legal indictment where the law prescribed a particular form of proceeding, and where it was not observed in the selection of a grand jury its action was not binding and valid.

Mr. Weber replied to these arguments briefly, claiming that the common law powers and the statutory powers of courts in reference to the selection of Grand Jurors were parallel to each other, and went hand in hand. The only guide the Court had in this case was the records in this case, which did not show that there were any irregularities in the selection of the Grand Jury. The defendant had the opportunity of challenge at the time the Grand Jury was organized, and, having failed to assert their rights in that regard, were now estopped from raising the question.

At the close of Mr. Weber's argument, Mr. Swett requested that the further nearing of the case be postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow, which request was complied with. The hearing of the case wi

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.
St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The tenth annual session of the National Insurance Convention convention. sion of the National Insurance Convention covered at the Lindell Hotel this afternoon and organized by the election of the following officers: President, A. R. McGill, Minnesota: Vice-President, J. L. Clark, Massachusetts; Secretary, O. T. Welch, Kansas. A program of business for to-morrow was decided upon, and after an executive session the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The attendance is not very large, but there are chough delegates present to transact all business which may come up.

THE GEORGIA STATE OFFICERS.

Apelal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—The Senate to-day closed the Comptroller's trial by finding him. guilty. He will be removed to morrow. The House, by more than two to one, ordered the impeachment of Treasurer Renfroe, and refused his resignation. His trial will begin a few days. The case of the Penitentiary-Keeper will be commenced on Friday, and that of the Commissioners will follow.

To the "Poetry" Flends.

Battimore Sus.

Macanlay has told us that "As civilization at yances, poetry almost necessarily declines."

LOCAL CI The Trial of Pawnbr

Fairly under A Young Burgler Tres

Woman's Br The Happy Accident to Her Life.

LESSER FRIEI

The whole of the mor. Criminal Court yesterday forts to get two jurymen to decide the grander the law, of Lesse pawnbroker, who is on ing stolen property,—the l Lamb-Freeman gang pearly two hours' labor the fence got men to their l fifty jurors were summo cause, they having formed an ing the newspapers. So man ere incompetent on this Baroum expressed regret the qualified them. The practice the jurors to be presen torneys are questioning t because, if a man doesn't listening, he can find out ho missal, and govern hims interrogated. Out of fiftee morning twelve w cause. Some had lorgott case, but they remember formed an opinion at the unit still remained, and evide quired to remove it. The tweet Louis Voss, engraver, corner of State street and Dr. W. Nilson, spirt manufallarrabee street.

At the attention session

STATE'S-ATTORN

opened for the prosecution we what he expected to prow buying stolen goods, know stolen, and the pensity, if less than one nor more the prisonment in the Pentewere these: In Septembe having previously formed the Friedberg and his wife, vist ment, they being engaged in business was conducted in the thing to the prisonment of the prisonment of the previously formed the prev he was the bust He made a propose to bring to his place stole der to consummate the sug to him (Friedberg) cortain so that they and Freeman so that they and Freeman tout the enterprise. Freedbetell Freeman exactly when property belonging to me could be stolen. Freeman, had concoted a scheme for bot E. S. Jaffray & Co., on F the night of Oct. 4, about around the premises, each o pointed part, broke into therefrom a large amerty. It was placed wagon, and taken by a to the store of the Friedbert the contract made between I man, and a part delivered. While a portion of the profit the wagon, Policeman Ratront of the shop, and that e further delivery. The burgh was closed and the door further delivery. The burg was closed and the doo answered the call. Friedbe sequently the officers for place, and he denied of everything. Some of the found concealed between twit had been placed. Mr. Mit the many inconsistent ry statements since berg. Adverting to admitted that his record waity, but his story showed the had not been promise would be shown beyond downs guilty, and, if so, the since was guilty, and, if so, the

MR. VAN BI
followed for the defense,
Attorney's opening "blow
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the jury to convict after
dence of the prosecuting
time was then devoted
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derer, as against "an hon
never been found gultry o
was raputation good for?
of character? Freeman wo
"except as to two or target life." "except as to two or turee he might say about covers before the burglary was a were brought to the show he wouldn't have any, them, and ordered Frestore; and, when he nartners about it, he and, as Mr. Van Buren beli speaker asked a fair r i im client, and that he rived at only from the fit must be shown that the goods for his own wain was a legal one. Ut of that, there could under the law. No word against Freidberg Freeman opened his he had been most unjusting hewspapers. [Here Mrs. ween, and tears came into it would be shown that the cealed, but kicked betwee one entering the store con act out of the room,

RODERICK W. was called by Mr. Mills. Witness testilien that in a salesman in the employ Co., No. 120 Fifth avenue, general dry goods. On the some property was atore, which had been loss was discovered when it was found that down." He went with house to the Armory fled some of the art of silk of, from forty to worth from \$1.40 to \$2.25 handkerchiets, worth from twenty-five dozen ties, wo and a piece of velvet yards. The total value of was about \$2.50. Every He identified a me a which were exhibited to n

MR. VAN

POLICEMAN
testified to his meeting of street, about twenty min hight, and, after parting I toleshot. He saw a horses and caught the horse and drug-store next to Fried and heard no one. There and heard no one. There are of the store. He did have no in the same power of the store and heard no one. There was part of the store and heard no one. There was part of the store and heard no one. There is the time. Mrs. Harve the time. Mrs. Harve through the rooms, and heard or his wife. He as an along or his wife. The pright colored hand attention. There is an store. The gas-lamps binnt.

The court then adjourn

BOLD BUR
Between 3 and 3 o'cloc
conois of bold, but bu
committed at the resid
South May atreet. The
frame cottage, occupie
Stubbs, wife of a lake on
at Menomines, Mich., w
atory brick cottage ten

The court then adjour

TRES.

E HAUTE, IND. atch to The Tribuna.

ad., Sept. 17.—Incendiaries here. Eleven stables have lames within the past two ings badly damaged, with a \$2,500. These tocendiary mitted almost daily for the mitted almost daily for the ing the destruction of over uses, and only two of the captured, both being small ears of age. They were not

UMAN, IND. pt. 17.-Quite a disastrone lav. Gen. Suman's entire pats was consumed at 11:30 om a steam thresher. The t was impossible to put the mer was barely saved from spread quite rapidly and stacks instantly. The ten-1,000 bushels of fine wheat.

IDNEY, ILL. Sept. 17.—A grain-elevator inty, owned by Helm Brothntly completed at a cost of lestroyed by first last night. destroyed by first last night, hat the fire was caused by sing locomotive on the Watt was incendiary. There 3,200 on the building and marking in the Ætna of Hart-

ARIBOU, COL. pt. 17.—About sixty families meless by the Caribou fire, stensive than first reported. ess than \$75,000. Fires are-the mountains, and the sky ien by smoke. The Indians of the fires for spite. CHICAGO. ox 876 at 11:30 last evening

re in a one-story barn at No

owned by Patrick Finerty.

tore her with a borse and \$100. The cause of the fire needlarism is suspected. MER BURNED. 17.—The lake steamer George come, was burned to the ght. Loss, \$6,000; insurance,

is presumed to be a tram NEW YORK. ept. 17.—Ex-Mayor Tieman's med last night. Loss, \$84,000.

NEY MYERS.

to Quash the Indict my Myers, Late of the De-e Bank-Attempt to Prove of the Grand Jury-Ad-

Sept. 17.—The argument in People vs. Sydney Myers, late Bank, Chicago, on a motion terment pending against him t, came up before his Honor wening, by special arrange-Mr. Weber appeared for the The indictment was found September, 1877. The Farm-& Mechanics' Savings Bank ent on Sept. 20, 1877. Within creafter an indictment was t him by the Grand taken into custody, and since as been out on bail. In Novem-ge of venue was taken to this County, where the cause has County, where the cause has from term to term. The ground of quash is based on the fact that namon the Grand Jury was never stitute a Grand Jury the statute he County Board shall make of twenty-three men. The supon placed in the hands summon them; but in this case ever served, or, at least there is it showing that it was served elected by the County Board efore the Court as jurymen. a selected were absent. The he Sheriff to fill the places of by summoning three jurymen ders. The statute, prior to 1874,

violated that provision of the uys that the Sheriff shall sumentees from the body of the also claimed that one of these Thomas Rawley, appears upon a by the County Board in the fey Thomas. Therefore, it is somas Rawley, who was actually Jury, was never selected and details.

inforced the positions laid down in an argument of some length, nerone authorities, he claimed rected the Sheriff how to select he was not authorized to receive om the Court. The forms of mpiled with to render the jury ions valid. A grand jury which the proper and legal qualification to find a legal indictment orescribed a particular form of where it was not observed in the and jury its action was not bind-

polied to these arguments briefly, ne common law powers and the ra-of courts in reference to the and Jurors were parallel to each thand in hand. The only guide in this case was the records in did not show that there were as in the selection of the Grand lendant had the opportunity of a time the Grand Jury was orawing failed to assert their rights were now estopped from raising

e of Mr. Weber's argument, Mr. d that the further nearing of the ded until 10 o'clock to-morrow, was compiled with. The hearing be concluded to-morrow more-

INSURANCE CONVENTION.
ept. 17.—The tenth annual sestional insurance Convention conducted in the following office.
A. R. McGill, Minnesota; ViceClark Messachusetts; Secre-La McGri, Minnesota; vice-clark, Massachusetts; Secre-leh, Kansas. A program of busi-rrow was decided upon, and after sslop the Convention adjourned. The attendance is not very

Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sept. 17.—The Senate to-day ore than two to one, ordered the of Treasurer Renfroe, and refused. His trial will begin a few days. e Penitentiary-Keeper will be compay, and that of the Commissioners

Baltimore Sun.
s told us that "As civilization ad-

The Trial of Pawnbroker Friedberg Fairly under Way.

LOCAL CRIME.

A Young Burglar Tries to Blow Out a Weman's Brains.

The Happy Accident to Which She Owes Her Life.

LESSER FRIEDBERG.

The whole of the morning session of the priminal Court yesterday was passed in efforis to get 'two jurymen to fill the panel she are to decide the guilt or innocence, under the law, of Lesser Friedberg, the pawnbroker, who is on trial for receivstolen property,-the handkerchiefs and taken from the store of Jaffrav & Co. by Lamb Freeman gang of thieves. After pearly two hours' labor the prosecution and deferet got men to their liking, fifteen in all examined. To get the twelve twesty-three of whom were excused for cause, they having formed an opinion from reading the newspapers. So many intelligent men ere incompetent on this account that Judge roum expressed regret that the statute disqualified them. The practice of allowing all the jurors to be present while the attorners are questioning those in the box will perhaps be done away with hereafter, because, if a man doesn't want to serve by listening, he can find out how to secure his dismissal, and govern himself accordingly when interrogated. Out of fifteen examined yesterday morning twelve were excused for cause. Some had forgotten all about the case, but they remembered that they had formed an opinion at the time of the burglary; it still remained, and evidence would be required to remove it. The two additional jurors were Louis Voss, engraver, who lives at the corner of State street and Delaware place, and P. W. Nilson, shirt manufacturer, of No. 293

Arrabee street.
At the atternoon session STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS

opened for the prosecution with a statement of what he expected to prove. The charge was buying stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, and the pensity, if convicted, was not less than one nor more than ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The facts were these: In September George Freeman, having spreviously formed the acquaintance of Friedberg and his wife, visited their establishment, they being engaged in the pawn-broking business at No. 474 State street. Possibly the business was conducted in the name of the wife, but, in reality, it would appear that Lesser Friedberg and his wife were together, and Freebear and his wife were together, and that in truth he was the man of the house, as he was the husband of the woman. He made a proposition to Freeman to bring to his place stolen property, and, in orde to consummate the suggestion, to introduce to him (Friedberg) certain well-known thieres so that they and Freeman together might carry out the enterprise. Friedberg went so far as to tell Freeman exactly where there was certain property belonging to merchants here that could be stolen. Freeman, with other bad men, could be stolen. Freeman, with other bad men, had concocted a scheme for burgiarizing the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., on Fifth avenue, and on the night of Oct. 4, about 9 o'clock, gathered around the premises, each one playing his appointed part, broke into the store and took therefrom a large amount of property. It was placed in an express wagon, and taken by a circuitours route to the store of the Friedbergs, in fulfillment of the contract made between Friedberg and Freeman, and a part delivered.

the contract made between Friedberg and Freeman, and a part delivered.

While a portion of the property still remained in the wagon, Policeman Race was murdered in front of the shop, and that event frustrated the further delivery. The burglars ran: the shop was closed and the door locked. No one answered the call. Friedberg had fied. Subsequently the officers found him in the place, and he denied all knowledge of everything. Some of the stolen property was lound concealed between two trunks, not where it had been placed. Mr. Mills then referred to the many inconsistent and contradictomany inconsistent and contradicto-statements since made by Frieddistance in statements since made by Friedberg. Adverting to Freeman, be
admitted that his record was dark with criminality, but his story showed that it was the truth.
He had not been promised immunity. It
would be shown beyond doubt that Friedberg
was guilty, and, if so, the jury should give him
a measure of penalty which corresponded with
the character of his crime.

the character of his crime.

MR. VAN BUREN
followed for the defense, calling the State's
Attorney's opening "blood-thirsty" and "ferocious" for ignoring the defense, and asking
the jury to convict after hearing the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses. Some
time was then devoted to abusing Freeman, who should not be believed, said
the speaker, because he was a thief and murderer, as against "an honest man" who had
never been found guilty of any crime. What
was raputation good for? What was the value
of character? Freeman would tell the truth
"except as to two or three little particulars." All
he might say about conversations with Friedberg "except as to two traree little particulars." All he might say about conversations with Friedberg before the burglary was a lie. When the goods were brought to the shop, Friedberg told him he wouldn't have anything to do with them, and ordered Freeman out of his store; and, when he went to tell his partners about it, he ran across Race and, as Mr. Van Buren believed, shot him. The speaker asked a fair and impartial trial for his client, and that the verdict be afrived at only from the evidence adduced. It must be shown that Friedberg bought the goods for his own gain,—that the purchase was a legal one. If the proof fell short of that, there could be no conviction under the law. No one had said a word agalost Freidberg until the wretch Freeman opened his mouth. Since then he had been most unjustifiably abused by the newsuapers. [Here Mrs. Friedberg began to ween, and tears came into the accused's eyes.] It would be shown that the goods were not concealed, but kicked between the trunks. Any offencing the store could have seen them. caled, but kicked between the trunks. Any one entering the store could have seen them.

After the witnesses on both sides had been

RODERICK W. CLASSEN

was called by Mr. Mills.

Witness testified that in October last be was a sileman in the employ of E. S. Jaffray & Co. No. 120 Fifth avenue. Their business was general dry goods. On the 4th of that month some property was taken from the store, which had been burglarized. Their loss was discovered the next morning, when it was found that "things were noside down." He went with the manager of the house to the Armory, where he identified some of the articles,—sixteen bolts of silk of from forty to ninety vards each, worth from \$1.40 to \$2.25; about 150 dozen silk handkerchiets, worth from \$3 to \$12 a dozen; He identified some silk and handkerchiefs

testified to his meeting Officer Race on State street, about twenty minutes of 1 o'clock at sight, and, after parting from him, heard a pistoishot. He saw a horse and wagon in the street, about the horse and took him back to the drag-store next to Friedberg's. There he saw Race on the floor in a dving condition. Then he went in front of Friedberg's. He saw no one and heard no one. There was a dim light in the rest of the store. He did not try the door. After he got a Doctor ne returned, and the body of Race was put into a wagon. About 11 o'clock he and O'Donnell and Noonan went noto the pawnshop and found sixteen boits of silk, tied up with silk handkerchiefs, between two trunks, which were twelve let from the door. Friedberg was not there at the time. Mrs. Harvey was. Witness went through the rooms, and could not find Friedberg or his wife. He saw him first about midnight at the station. There was an open value containing silk handkerchiefs in the wagon, also a boil of cloth.

Ou the cross, the witness said that the silk was extoored up.

POLICEMAN SHANLEY

On the cross, the witness said that the silk

O'Connor.

John Curtis, 14 years of age, living with his parents at No. 71 West Nineteenth atreet, abot a boy named James Stuart in the right leg above the knee with a small Derringer pistol during a quarrel between them late last night in the vicinity of their homes. The injured boy was taken to his home, No. 77 String street, where he was attended by Dr. Brown. The wound, though a naminul one, was not considered at all serious. Curtis was arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. BOLD BURGLARIES.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a consist of bold, but bungling, burglaries were committed at the residences Nos. 356 and 350 South May street. The former is a two-story frame cottage, occupied by Mrs. Robert J. Stubbs, wife of a lake captain, who is at present, at Menominee, Mich., while the latter is a two-story brick cottage tenanted by two families, is the lower portion by the family of Mr. P. Glesson, in the upper half by Mr. L. Yors,

eamster for W. F. McLaughlin & Co., of South considering the character of his wound, and will probably recover, as his physicians have told him. Tuesday he felt pretty badly, and the fact was so stated in the TRIBURE of yester-day, but last evening he was feeling greatly im-proved. Water street. The developments in the case go to show that Mr. Yore's premises were those which the burgiars were in search of, and that they must in some way have become possessed of the information that he had to his care Tuesday night a considerable

sum of money belonging to his employers.

couple of evil-looking men loafing in the

the men made especial inquiry as to Mr. Yore's residence, to which

they made answer by simply stating the num-

ber, without mentioning the fact that he occu-

pied only the lower part of the cottage. Mr.

the pair, whom he describes as a very bad-look-

SHOT MR. STUBBS.

THE CRACK OF THE FELLOW'S PISTOL

temple, the Doctor proceeded to probe for the pullet, but without success. While this operation

before they were heard. The only thing they removed from the premises was the suit of clotnes which one of them was examining when

one man badly cut in the face, took him and his companion into custody. At Central Station one of them gave the name of M. W. Dennison,

and claimed to be a mail-agent running between

this city and Dubuque, Ia. He said that his companion was John Hayden, alias Kelley,

Mrs. Stuobs awoke.

Yore himself had a confab with the younger of

Tuesday evening several of the neighbors saw

day, but last evening he was feeling greatly improved.

His story of the affair is, that Weiler entered Haas' saloon, at No. 1506 Halsted street, by the rear door. He asked him to drink, and Weiler quickly made ready to do so, saying to McBride that he was the first man who had asked him to drink that day. They shook hands, and in so doing McBride squeezed Weiler's hand until he got mad about it. They had a few words, and then a blow or two, which was ended by Weiler drawing his pistor suddenly and firing.

At about 1 o'clock this morning three thieves entered Joseph Zenieschek's saloon, at No. 274 State street, and while two of them engaged in a slam fight, which attracted the bartender's attention, the third man slipped behind the bar and stole \$24, the contents of the cash drawer. The trio then made off with their booty. locality, and some of them state that

A SAD SUICIDE

Beautiful but Poor Missourt Girl Die from Chloral in a St. Louis Hotel—Asso-ciation with Wealthy Girls at School Causes Her to Covet Finery, Which She Had No Means to Gratity—Her Relations to an Itinerant Plano-Tuner.

the pair, whom he describes as a very bad-looking joung man of about 23 years of age, with the appearance of a third, though not of one in the higher walks of the profession. The young man approached Mr. Yore as the latter was standing in his front yard, and made inquiry as to the whereabouts of a man whose name he could not give, and whom he mentioned simuly as being the possessor of a truck-wagon. This, together with the contusion displayed by the fellow when questioned closely, made Mr. Yore somewhat suspicious of the character of his questioner; but he dismissed the matter from his mind, went into the house and retired for the night, to be awaitened rudely, however, at a few minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning with the intelligence that the residence of Mr. Stubbs, over the way, had just been entered by burgiars, who had Sr. Louis, Me., Sept. 17.—A beautiful young woman called at the Hotel Garni, corner of Fifth and Elm streets, and asked to occupy room till the arrival of her mother, who would pay or it. She remained over night, and when the landlord got anxious for his pay, and forced and decamped. Mr. Yore immediately repaired to the scene of the shooting, where he found that the facts had not been exaggrated, and that his presence was earnestly needed as a protective convoy for a gentieman residing with the Stubbs family, who had been importuned to run for the doctor, but who declined to do so without a male escort. This being provided in the person of Mr. Yore, the services of Dr. W. McCarthy were procured, and to that gentleman, the while he made a superficial examination of the lady's wound, she related the story of the shooting. All she knew was an entrance to the room, he found her in death agony, which was clearly due to poison. Then a physician; then an ambulance; then she was joited out to the City Hospital, and died. A pretty gold watch, a piece of gold chain, a pair of earrings, and a gold ring on her taper finger were all her valuables. A little satchel conone of which bore the name of a commercial traveler of St. Louis and the other the address of an employment office here. The story of the shooting. All she knew was that, waking in the middle of the night, she observed, by the light which she always keeps burning in her room at night, the figure of a man, clad in black, round hat, under which fell the curls of a long white wir, long black coat, and dark pasts engaged in representation the postests of the oner was notified, and, when told that tiere was no package found might have contained poison, he went and made a thorough search of the room. Hidden on a transom he found an empty bottle. The dead beauty, not satisfied with putting out of pants, engaged in ransacking the pockets of the suit of clothes belonging to her son, who was sleeping on a bed on the opposit side of the room. The moment she saw the man she gave voice to her sudden fears with a prolonged "Oh!" which was immediately followed by the way everything that might lead to uer dentification, had, after swallowing the fatal dose, scratched the name of her residence town off the label, and then, climbing on a chair, hid | by found. She neglected, however, to scratch off and the sensation of being struck in the head by a bullet. The house was aroused at once, but the burgisr made good his escape before even thought of his capture could take shape. Having completed his casual examination of the wound, which was situated close to the left the name of the druggist and the name of the

The Coroner visited a mercantile agency, and in a few minutes had ascertained that the druggist was in business at Bethalto, a town eight miles above Alton. The commercial traveler was found, and he testified that five bullet, but without success. While this operation was in progress the Gleason family, who reside in the lower portion of the house at No. 359, discovered that their premises had also been cotered through a pantry window, and that the theves had, without waking any one, carried off a rurse containing a \$10-bill and some triakets.

Examination of the premises at Mrs. Stubbs' residence showed that the burglars had entered by a side window in the back parior, and had gone up-stairs and moved about considerably before they were heard. The only thing they years ago he met a pretty girl on the train at Litchfield, and chatted sociably with her till sh got to Bethalto, which was her home. He gave her his card, and never saw her again. A week later she wrote over the signature of "Elia Barnett," asking him to corfor a few months, and then forget each other. She sent him her picture, which he produced, said that at the time he met her she had just Mrs. Stuobs awoke.

During the afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter visited the scene of the burglaries and shooting, and found Mrs. Stubbs in a very nervous state, but able to give a vivid statement of her brief but exciting interview with the burglar, whom she conversed about only on the condition; that the white wire which graduated at Shurtieff College and wrote well. He recognized some handwriting found in her

To-night a man called at the Morgue, and on

looking at the body, exclaimed, "Yes, that's the girl, and the police can quit hunting for her." Then came the burg'ar, whom she conversed about only on the condition that the white wig which he wore should be excluded from mention, that simple article of disguise having left an impression upon her more terrifying than even the pistol which had been fired in such dangerous proximity to her skull. The old lady was yer: auxious upon the subject of whether the wound in her head was likely to prove fatal, and the pistol which had been fired in such dangerous proximity to her skull. The old lady was
ver, auxious upon the subject of whether the
wound in her head was likely to prove fatal,
and

THE ONLY RAY OF HOPE

dispelling her despondency lay in the fact that
after the doctor had abandoned his probing he
searched the premises, and found upon the carpet in the middle of the floor a piece of lead
which he had taken with him to learn whether
it was a bullet or no.

This induced a trip to the office of Dr. MeCarthy, who produced a trip to the office of Dr. MeCarthy, who produced a trip to decide whether
it had ever been a bullet, and, if it
had, how it could have been battered into
its peculiar shape. To decide the matter, the
Doctor took it across the road to a gunsmith,
who at once pronounced it to be a bullet which
had been discharged from a No, 1 calibre revolver. Its elongated shape and
the fact that a slice had apparently been
pared from its side ne exolained
by suggesting that the weapon from which it
had been discharged was out of order, the aperture of the main barrel and that of the eviloge.

The order of the main barrel and that of the eviloge
had been discharged was out of order, the aperture of the main barrel and that of the eviloge
in the bullet's being caught against the back end
of the main barrel, where its overlapping portion is of necessity cut off and leit benind, and was an itinerant piano-tuner named Shelton had, how it could have been battered into its peculiar shape. To decide the matter, the Doctor took it across the road to a gunsmith, who at once pronounced it to be a bullet which had been discharged from a No, 1 calibre revolver. Its elongated shape and the fact that a slice had apparently been pared from its side ne explained by suggesting that the weapon from which it had been discharged was out of order, the aperture of the main barrel and that of the cylinder not coinciding as they should do. In such cases, he explained, the force of the shot is greatly diminished by the retarding influence of the bullet's being caught against the back end of the main barrel, where its overlapping portion is of necessity cut off and left benind, and it was this which had evidently saved the old lady's life. To test this theory, he removed a bullet entire from a whole No. 1 calibre cartridge, and took it with the other to a druggist's near by, where, on a pair of delicate scales, the test of weight was made, which showed that, while the whole bullet had a gravity of 28% graits, that which Dr. McCarthy had found in Mrs. Stubbs' bedroom weighed only twenty-two grains. This was conclusive, and Dr. McCarthy said that he had no longer any doubt that the wound in his patient's temple was simply superficial. casket, but she alwas sevaded him. Finally, a week ago, he said be had to have it, or he would make trouble through the courts. Then she agreed to meet him in Alton on Monday the 15th, and give it him. She failed to be at the rendezvous, and he went to the Lewis mansion, only to learn that she had gone to St. Louis. He came post-haste so St. Louis, gave the police her picture, and told them to "collar" her. Then he neard of the strange girl at the Morgue, and identified her. longer any doubt that the wound in his patient's temple was simply superficial.

The neighborhood where the burglaries occurred has suffered several times previously in like manner, the Gleason residence having been entered twice proviously within a year past. The police visited Mrs. Stubb's residence during Yesterday afternoon Officer Christian Seibert, on duty at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, was called upon to arrest a couple of drupken men who had falten down stairs at the Exchange building. He went there, and, finding one man hadly cut in the face took bloomed by

to resist the temptation which jewelry and the money offered. Day by day she had used just a little of the money to gratify the desire for display, vaguely promising herself to pay, it back some time. She got absolutely no spendingmoney at home, which made matters worse. Finally when all these months had passed, and she found the money gone, and its owner demanding its return, she evaded him as long as possible, and, finding disgrace inevitable, and dread ug the rage of a violent and austere father, she bought a bottle of chloral, came to 8t. Lonis, and died in an out-of-the-way place, first doing all she could to prevent identification. An autopsy proves that the girl was virtuous, and the extremely sad case has created a great sensation. The jewelry found in the girl's possession belongs to Shelton. Her parents were telegraphed to-night. Cincinnari, Sept. 17.—Dr. William Sturm, and old, eccentric physician of thispitix, committed suicide, it is supposed, yesterday, by taking chloral. He was last seen alive on Monday, and was found dead in his bed this morning. Deceased was born in Saxoov in 1795, educated at Heidelberg, served under Napoleon as a surgeon, and, after the downfall of his chief, he came to America, finally settling in this city in 1834. He was a man of fine natural abilities and considerable culture. His family reside in Germany.

companion was John Hayden, and Kelley, and that he got him drunk for the purpose of ferreting out his identity. He was sure he was the man wanted for a murder at Freeport, Ill., committed about two years ago. But whether Mr. Dentison believed he was correct in his suspicion, or simply made up the story to effect his release, is not known. A dispatch inquiring about the affair was sent to Freeport yesterday afternoon, but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received. and considerable culture. His family reside in Germany.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17.—Frank H. Lensing, aged 50 years, residing at the corner of Twentieth and Madison streets, committed suicide at 9 o'clock. He was alone in the bouse, and poured coal-oil over his clothes and set himself on fire. The smoke from the windows attracted the attention of people on the street, who ran to the room in the second-story, the door of which Leasing had lockes. They broke it open and found the man burned to a crisp. Lensing was formerly a well-known grocer. He had been sick for the past year.

been received.

J. H. O'Connor, a tinner living when at home at No. 110 O'Brien street, is minus an eye, and when he comes to his senses will doubtless be seeking a glass eye. He drank and quarreled with his wife, and she fied to the house of her relative, Mrs. Gregory Moran, at No. 337 May street. O'Connor followed, and made himself so disagreeable that Mr. Moran ordered him off the premises. O'Connor drew a chisel and attempted to cut his opponent with it, and in turn was knocked down. White prostrate Moran cruelty gave him the heel of his boot in the face, which completely ruined the left eye, and bruised him badly. Yesterday the uniortunate tinner was arrested on two warrants sworn out by his wire, charging him with threatening to kill her. Moran is also under arrest for the assault upon O'Connor.

Johu Curtis, 14 years of age, living with his and Indians Near the British Line to the Northwest—The Casualities. Winnipag, Manitoba, Sept. 17.—Advices from Wood Mountain to Sept. 3 report that a fight occurred between the Indians who crossed the line after buffalo and United States soldlers. Nine Indians were killed, and three Americans

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-Arrived, the steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The steamships Mosel, Darlan, California, and State of Alabama from New York, Switzerland from Philadelphia, and Bulgarian from Boston, have arrived out.

His Wite's Relatives.

St. Louis Fest-Dispute.

He pitched their "goods and costtels" into the street, supposing they would have delicacy enough to follow their property. Instead of leaving the house, they rejused pointblank, and had the husband arrested for a disturbance of the peace, and he was sent to the workhouse. When he returned be hunted up Justice Thate, to whom he told his story. He begred the Justice to unite the matrimonial bonds he had tied On being told by the Justice it was impossible he commenced to sob. Fears rolled down his checks as he would exclaim: "Judge, I didn't marry the whole family, did If I'm willing to

live with Dora, but I didn't marry the seven women." The last accounts from the Murray residence are: The women occupied the house unmotested, and their possession will not likely be disturbed, as George is utable to give a replevin bond, and therefore cannot get as much as his wearing apparel.

CANADA. Statement of the Affairs of the Consolidated Bank.—The Directors of the Mechanics' Bank Proceeded Against on Charges of Order. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The statement of the sairs of the Consolidated Bank to be submit-

for President.

ted to the meeting of the shareholders on Thurs day is in the printer's hands. It shows \$1,000,-000 of surpluss assets of which half is good and half is considered fairly good. This has met the approval of the shareholders' Advisory Com-mittee. At a meeting of the shareholders,

Robert Moat, broker, was nominated to stand

Duncan M. McCormick, a creditor of the

Mechanics' Bank, has entered a personal action against the Directors and Manager Menzles to recover the amount due him for bills of the bank, which plaintiff holds. In his declaration, complainant alleges that the monthly state ments made to the Government were false, be cause in them it was asserted that the bank held notes and bills discounted and current for amounts varying from \$300,000 to \$500,000, whereas each and all of said statements were wholly and entirely false and untrue, and made with fraudulent intent that the bank did not at any of the several dates mentioned hold in its possession and as its property the whole or any part of said several amounts in notes and bills discounted and current, but that the whole of the genuine notes and bills discounted in the regular course of business in the Mechanics' Bank on the dates of the reports had been pledged to the Molson's Rank as security for the payment of loans, and were, whereby the ordinary creditors of the bank were deceived and defrauded. Plaintiff further maintains that a large por

tion of the notes and bills represented as dis

counted and current were in reality and to the

knowledge of defendants worthless and no

current bills, kept affect by renewals and by obtaining notes payable on demand, and by not making any demand, and other fraudulent devices,—the defendants well knowing that the bills were worthless and the parties unable to meet them, thus further defrauding the creditors of the bank. Again, that during the months immediately preceding the suspension, the reports furnished to the Government by defendants falsely and fraudurepresented that the notes and bills which had been discounted and were overdue to the amount of \$55,224.60, in April last, were secured to the bank, meaning to induce the belief that the bank held sufficient security for the amount, whereas, in truth and in fact, as defendants well knew, the whole of the pretended security was absolutely worthless, and the pretended assets of the secured bills and notes were purely fictitious, and intended fraudulently to deceive the public. The plaintiff also maintains that defendants grossly and fraudulently exaggerated the value of the real estate and general assets of the bank, and gave forth statements showing an apparent surplus, while they themselves were aware that the institution was hopelessly insolvent, and that defendants were guilty of gross negligeno and fraud in their conduct of the affairs of the bank, and gross fraudulent preference to certain parties, and also persisted in extraordinary and illegal means to increase the bank's indebtedness to the public, while fully aware of its insolvent condition. That, therefore, the defendants were guilty of gross negligence, fraud, false representations, and illegalities in the management of the affairs of the bank, whereby plautiff has suffered injury to the amount of \$589. Defendants are in consequence each of them personally responsible, wherefore plaintiff prays that they be condemned to pay him the amount, with interest and costs attached. A meeting of the general creditors of the bank was held this atternoon, Col. A. A. Stevenson presiding. There was a strong expression of opinion condemnatory of the conduct of the Directors and Manager, and it was decided to take the managemen of the bank out of their hands and place it in insolvency.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The affairs of the bank, and gross fraudulent preference to

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The affairs of the Fraser Institute are about to be brought before the public again, and in a new light. This property was intrusted to the care of a number of Governors, including the Hon. J. J. Abbott, C. Abbott, the Hon. F. W. Torrance, Messrs. T. Workman, A. Molson, P. Redrath, and J. Cowan. An action has been entered in the Superior Court against these gentlemen in the name of the Hon. D. A. Ross, Attorney-General. name of the Hon. D. A. Ross, Attorney-General. The petition in the case complains that the executors and trustees of the Institute have mismanaged and effectually injured the institution to such an extent that it was impossible for them to carry out the object of the statement, and that by gross irregularities and abuse of the trust committed to them the assets have been reduced to such a condition that they cannot carry out the objects of their charter. The petition, in conclusion, prays that all the accounts be rendered, so that the exact state of affairs can be ascertamed, and that the respondents be made

special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 17.—Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars, is spending a few week in Sussex, where many of bis relatives reside. He will visit St. John, where he will be the guest of Dr. visit St. John, where he will be the guest of Dr. Bayard, and thence go to Ottawa, returning to England for the winter. The tieneral, though aging somewhat, looks remarkably well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—Dr. W. W. Ireland, Medical Superintendent of the Scottish National Institution for the Education of Imbecile Children, at Larbert, Stirlingshire, is in the city, and will visit the asylums in this country before returning home. Dr. Ireland has won a great reputation by his writings on idiocy and imbecility.

For a long time pass business men have left it to be a grievance that they could not send circu-For a long time past business men have felt it to be a grievance that they could not send circulars written by the electric pen through the post-office on the same terms as printed circulars. By a recent departmental order this grievance has been abolished, so that the circulars in question will hereafter go for one cent, as others do. Spectacles and eye-glasses may henceforth be carried by mail if securely packed. There has been a reduction in parcel post rates, which will in future be six cents for four ounces.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—A gentleman writing from Chicago to a triend in this city reports that lumber has advanced \$2 per thousand feet. If true, this will indeed be welcome news to the Ottawa lumbermen, and, in fact, to the whole Ottawa district.

How to Have Honest Horse-Baces.

In an eating-house on Jefferson avenue were four or five men at a table, and a single man leaning against the wall and asieep. The party were discussing the subject of horse-racing, and one of them finally declared:

"I do not believe there has been one honest race for money for ten years past!"

A second was rather neutral in his opinions, but the third brought his fist down on the table and roared out:

"I tell you this corruption must be stopped.

and roared out:

"I tell you this corruption must be stooped, but what is the remedy?"

The stranger opened his eyes as the dishes jarred, and, slowly rising and walking over to the last speaker, he pointed his finger at him and softly said:

"Attend the speaker." "Attend the primaries—blast you! attend the primaries!" What the Duke of Argyll Said.

What the Duke of Argyll Said,
London, Sept. 2.—It used to be said that every Euglishman who goes to America and comes back either writes a book or makes a speech about the country he has surveyed. The distinguished visitor who has just left you, the Duke of Argyll, is likely enough to do both. He has already delivered a speech, or part of a speech, which I find reported in a local paper. It was made at a bazaar held in Oban, for the benefit of some church in that place. The reference to America was only incidental, and there was no set discourse upon the country, por secount of the laughter which followed his efforts in behalf of Gen. Grant has reached the Duke's travels, nor any good advice to you about President-making. Perbaps an echo of the laughter which followed his efforts in behalf of Gen. Grant has reached the Duke's car. Yet, if it did, he would be sure to think the echo a false one. Never could be be got to comprehend that anybody should laugh at anything said by the MacCailum More. But on this occasion be talked only shout American agriculture, and made some comparisons between the detression in America and the depression in England. He had been present at a meeting of American dairy farmers, held to consider the prevailing distress he does not say where. Some of the farmers told him that the prices they got for

produce would not pay interest on the capital they had invested, rectoning bothing for labor and other outlay. This seems to have surprised the Duke, as well it might, and he afterward asked an old farmer why it was they made no outcry about hard times, as the English farmers do. The man answered that in America the farmers owned their farms, and, being ready to sell at any time, were not foolish enough to depreciate their own property. In Englind, on the other hand, the farmers hired their land, and it was for their interest to cry down the value. The Duke farmers hired their land, and it was for their interest to cry down the value. The Duke thought his view a shrewd one, and intimated that there was much truth in it.

That is pretty much all the Duke said about America, except that he had observed signs of a great revival in trade, and that this revival would benefit England also, since America was one of the best customers of England. His Grace was good enough to add that this was true notwithstanding the protective tariff of the United States. He might just as well have said it will remain true even though the States received his advice to choose for Grand to the best controlled.

it will remain true even though the States reject his advice to choose Gen. Grant for their King.

THE CHISOLM CASE.

Comments of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford on the Recent Trial.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The National Republican will to-morrow publish an interview with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford regarding his recent visit to Mississippi. In reply to a ques-tion why be thought it necessary or proper that a Northern lawyer should go with Mrs. Chisolm.

"Her story had done very much towards fix ing Northern opinions as to the kind of personal security and legal protection enjoyed by Repub-licans in many parts of Mississippl. If it was the duty of this widow to go, it was not decent for a Republican North to let her go alone. I happened to be so situated, all the Federal Courts at New York being in recess, that I could go, and so I went."

Q.—Did you satisficate any danger in attend-

common sense of the country was pledged to let Mrs. Chisolm go and return in safety. The result shows that the indicted parties stood in no peril from her, or indeed from any testimony no peril from her, or indeed from any testimony that could have been given on that trial from anybody. As for myself, I received during this visit, as I have alwars received on my several visits to the South since the war, entire civility and courtesy from every person I met.

Q.—But, General, one of the dispatches said that there was fear of a riot in case of conviction. Was this fear well founded? A.—I cannot tell, but there was never enough danger of conviction to justify any intelligent fear. The trial was a dreary farce from beginning to end.

Q.—Did not Judge Hamm, who tried the case, do his duty? A.—He did, fearlessly and justly. If he erred at all in his rollings he erred in tavor of the prosecution and against the defense. It is not the fault of Judge Hamm that wholessle murder still walks unpunished in Kemper County.

sale murder still walks unpunished in Kemper County.

Q.—What is the name of the District-Attorney, and what about him? A.—Thomas S. Ford, and he dd his duty well and bravely. I studied cricically his conduct of the case. He had prepared it with care, and tried it with good sense and sound professional judgment. He was assisted by Judge Ware, an ex-Chancellor of one of the Mississippi districts, and by Joshua L. Morris, of Vicksburg, who is certainly one of the most logical and forcible criminal lawyers whom I have met at any bar. I think that the prosecution made out a clear and complete case of murder. The charge of the Judge was direct and positive, and yet the jury were only out long enough to take one ballot and write their verdict, which, under the Mississippi law, has to be written and signed by the jurors.

Q.—How then do you account for the verdict? A.—I do not know now to account for the on any grounds that are not discreditable either to the intelligence or the moral sense of the jury, and led not think that the pine white man on the

grounds that are not discreditable either to the intelligence or the moral sense of the jury, and I do not think that the nige white men on the jury were lacking in intelligence. The three negroes evidently possessed neither brains nor courage. The whits were a fair average of the white men on the jury panel as well as of the entire white community.

Q.—Did you ascertain the politics of the jurors? A.—I did; the whites were all Democrats, so were two of the negroes, at least I was so informed by one of the counsel for the defense; the remaining negro was probably a Republican, but evidently was without sense to form or courage to maintain any intelligent

Republican, but evidently was without sense to form or courage to maintain any intelligent o, inion on any subject.

Q.—Was the jury fairly drawn? A.—It was; of the seventy-five names drawn for the special vebirs fifty-one were served and presented themselves in Court; of these, twenty-five were black and twenty-six were white. Whatever else may be said of Kemper County, it must be partly admitted that the jury-list of the county is fairly made up. It contains over 2,000 names; two-fifths of this number are blacks and threefifths white. The officers charged with making this list have done their duty impartially, and

fifths white. The officers charged with making this list have done their duty impartially, and the special panel drawn from this entire list was honestly drawn.

Q.—Do you think the verdict fairly represents the feeling of Kemper County? A.—It does not represent the feeling of the great mass of negroes nor of the white Republicans, nor yet of a small minority of sober and law-abiding Democrats. But I am sadly and reluctantly compelled to say that I believe the verdict truihfully and honestly represents the present judgment and wishes of the great majority of a the white men of Kemper County. I think that the average present opinion of the white people of Kemper County in regard to this whole matter is this: They think it was unfortunate but natural and almost exensable that Judge Chisolm, John P. Giliner, and Amos McClellan were shot by the mob. They think that Miss Cornelna and young Johnnie Chisolm were accidentally killed by those who attempted to kill their father. This killing of the children is almost universally regretted. But they think that the conviction and execution of anybody for the deed would be equally unfortunate, and that the entire matter had better be allowed to die out and be forgotten. There is no intelligent and brave purpose to vindicate the law and punish the mob or its ringleaders. In a word, while Judge and District-Attorney try to do their the mob or its ringleaders. In a word, while Judge and District-Attorney try to do their duty, there is as yet no brave and tolerant public oblinon behind them to hold up their hands and enforce the law. The friends of the law among the people are quiet and powerless. The friends of the mob are resolute, outspoken, and dominant.

among the people are quiet and poweriess. The friends of the mob are resolute, outspoken, and dominsut.

Q.—Have you any bore for a better state of things hereafter? A.—Certainly. The mob of Kemper County stormed the jall in April, 1877, and murdered defenseless prisoners and helpless children, and none dared interfere. In 1879, at least, the forms of law are observed and an orderly trial is held. This was not an investigation by a partisan Congressional Committee, but it was a thorough and deliberate trial conducted in due form of law by a Democratic District Attorney before a distinguished and learned Democratic Judge. The numerical majority of all the legal voters of Kemper County to-day in their hearts condemn the murder and disporve this verdict. Now they are powerless. But it is not possible for this state of the numerical majority of all the legal voters of Kemper County to-day in their hearts condemn the murder and disporve this verdict. Now they are powerless. But it is not possible for this state of the number of continue forever. Violence begets violence. At last organized society must and will protect itself by peaceful and legal methods. Whenever a full and free election is held in Kemper County he men who condemn the mob and regret the verdict will carry the election. It is only a question of time.

A Man of Importance.

Descrit Free Frees.

Two boys, each employed in a different office on Griswold street, were yesterday licking a lot of one-cent stamps on a pile of circulars at the Post-Office, when one of them asked:

"Has your boss got back from his summer trio vet?"

"Yes; has anybody been around to the office to welcome vour boss home?"

"No; he's been home three days and hasn't had a caller."

"Well, I guess he's kind o' second class," continued the other as he whacked on a stamp. "Over twenty folks were waiting in the office when my boss got home, and they said if he didn't straighten up them accounts they'd make him trouble right along! He hadn't hardly landed at the depot before almost everybody knew he was home."

know that none but Frenchmen can be taken in by it. In a word, here is the most complete independence for one's movements, and for one's self. It has its drawbacks at first, but its advantages are the more numerous. The Englishman is astonished at nothing; he knows everything, never makes a mistake, questions no one, avoids the vehicles, which go along as they please, and he never has to consuit a policeman. This is, indeed, the country where every one is his own policeman, and where the police are bonored because they never take any notice of an body. Even the animals are penetrated with the same grand feefing of independence and personality. Sheep, which, in France, would scatter in all directions at the approach of a train, here stand quietly at the gates watching the engine rase, and appear proud of that proof of the national industry. They could not look more pleased if they were shareholders in the Company. The traveler himself cannot lose his time unless he absolutely wishes to do so. He steps out of the train into the cab, or elso goes up some steps and catches another train going in a different direction; or, if he desires it, he can go to a hotel in the station itself. It is the acme of industry and comfort. Mr. Millard concludes his letter by a short account of the old Thames Tunnel and the present sub-way, which he likens unto a promeaade in a nipe stem, while admitting its utility and convenience for those employed at the Docks.

Thinks Grant Is a Candidate Thinks Grant is a Canotasto.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a Republican journal, has become satisfied that Gen. Grant is an aspirant for the Presidential nomination, and makes the following remarks upon the subject: " BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

"It appears that the whole of Gen. Grant's letter to Admiral Ammen respecting the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Caual Company was not given to the public in the original publication, and that the really important part of it respecting the Presidency of the United States was suppressed, in order, probably, that it might highten the common interest in it. Whether or not Gen. Grant is willing to accept the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company is a very small matter, but whether he is willing to accept the Presidency of the United States is altogether another sort of matter. In his letter to Admiral Ammen he declared he is willing to accept the Presidency of the United States is altogether another sort of matter. In his letter to Admiral Ammen he declared he is willing to accept ei her, or both, if either or both should be offered him by persons capable of making their offer good. In other words, and in his words, he takes the same position respecting this subject that he did in 1888, and, we may add, as he did in 1872. In neither of those years did he want the Presidency, but it is a part of the history of his nomination in the former one that, through his Lieutenant, Gen. Rawlings, he made a distinct bargain, and a rather stiff one, too, insisting upon not a single, but a double, term, for the reason that he could not afford to sacrifice his military rank and emoluments for less. What he says now about not wanting the ng the trial? A. (emphatically)-No, sir. The term, for the reason that he could not afford to sacrifice his military rank and emoluments for less. What he says now about not wanting the Presidency he said then; what he did then he will do now, he himself says, if the opportunity is presented to him. Fo sum it all up, it amounts to an official declaration that if he can get it he will have it; if he cannot, he won't. Gen. Grent may, therefore, he properly considered as in the list of aspiring candidates for the nomination,—a fact which will be exceedingly gratifying to the Chindlers and Logans, and the other gentlemen of that ornate class of statesmen; also to the entire Grant family to the remotest branches; also to the old Custom-House Rig, and to all the other rings that fattened upon the Government when Grantism was in your; also to the Babcocks and Shepherds, and to all sorts of gitt bearing and gift-and-bribe-taking polytical parasites. But does any one seriously believe that any considerable body of respectable Republicans want Gen. Grant again in the Presidential office, and, if so, for what? He made his record so clear that all the world might read it, and, having read it, will any one say that it is a pleasant one

what? He made his record so clear that all the world might read it, and, having read it, will any one say that it is a pleasant one for any American to consider? It is blackened everwhere with unstatesmanike blunders; it is smirched all over with political favoritism and corruption; it is something to forget,—not to be remembered except the property of the propert boiltical lavoritism and corrupcion; it is something to forget,—not to be remembered except as a warning and a disgrace. Upon that record, what possible chance would the Republican party have to elect its author if he were nominated? The opposition would publish it piecemeal every day of the campaign, put it into the hands of every voter, and thus bring upon us general and humiliating defeat. Why should Gen. Grant again be elected President of the United States? The people have had three years of an honest, decent administration of the Government; are they tired of it, that they want a return to the other sort? Do they want to set aside the law of custom which has permitted no man a third term? Is Grant the orly American it for the high office he seeks? Has the race so degenerated that there is only this blundering, unstatesmanlike friend of the despoller of the people to set up in the seat of the ruler? Is there nobody left for us but King Log or King Stork? If Gen. Grant were wise enough to be President of the United States, he would be wise enough to know that King Log or King Stork? If Gen. Grant were wise enough to be President of the United States, he would be wise enough to know that he never can be. His nomination would turn hundreds of thous ands of Republicans into the ranks of the opposition, and bring irretrievable disaster upon the party. If he were wise, he would not seek the nomination, but would in durnided retirement permit his countrymen to forget the errors of his civil administration, and remember only the magnificent services of his military administration. For the latter they love and honor him, and for them are grateful to him; but he only olaces in jeopardy the affection and gratitude of his countrymen when he seeks at their hands a place for which he is so unfitted that, in leaving it, he confessed his unfitness and pleaded in extenuation of his many errors committed in it, that the education and habits of his life rendered him incompetent to discharge the duties of the position. Let him now, while he may, relieve his mind from all political ambitions, and in private life enloy the graritude of his fellow-citizens, due to him and freely given him for what he was and what he did as a soldier of the Union."

Had the Wong Sign.

Boston Herald.

Two beggars are in the habit of standing on the corner of one of our business streets; one, according to the sign on his bosom, deaf and dumb; the other blind, with three cnildren, an invalid wife, and a paralyzed mother-in-law to support. The other day the deaf-and-dumb man stood alone on the corner, with a bunen of shoe-strings around his neck, eyes tight shut. A gentleman drooped a nickel in the hat, and was greatly suprised to hear the deaf-and-dumb man ssk. "Don't you want your shoestrings?" "How is this? I read you were deaf and dumb," said the gentleman. The blind man immediately opened his eyes and exclaimed, "Why, great snakes, I've got the wrong sign on!"

His Mother's Tombstone.

Baltimore American.

One of the most original and extreme cases of swindling ever recorded was brought to light in a San Francisco Court the other day, where it was shown that the plaintiff had had the date on his mother's tombstone changed, in order to make it appear that she had died a year earlier than was use fact, as under the law then in force the mother's half of a piece of property went to the children. The date given as to the time of her death was six days prior to the time a change in the law was made.

A Deadly Breakfast.

At Lexington, Va., Sept. 10, James Johnson, a well-known negro, made a bet at the breakfast-rable that he could eat more fruit than any one present. Silas Jones and Peter Lindsay took up the bet; and all three set to work eating peaches, apples, watermelons, and grapes. Johnson won his bet, baving eaten a whole waterme.cn and a half, one dozen peaches, twelve bunches of grapes, and four large apples. He was taken sick an hour after and died the same evening.

A Hen Swallows a \$600 Diamond.

A man with a \$600 diamond on his shirt bosom leaned over a hen-conp in a Cincinnati market, and a hungry hen picked off the jewel and swallowed it. The third was lost among the bundreds, and there was no way of identifying her. So the man barga ned to have them killed, one after another, until the right crop was found. To recover the diamond cost him \$282.

What They Got.

Messrs. Rothschild were, according to a Parliamentary report, paid 299,414 for advancing the 28,476,582 required suddenly by Lord Beaconsield to purchase, in 1874, the Suez Canal

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BIRDS Mocking Bird Food Warranced Bert House man bet, and Account of the Man and Account of VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

E. C. Carroll, of Vicksburg, is at the Gard-Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., is at the Pa

A. G. Harding, of Allegan, Mich., is at the J. Garside, of Bedford, England, is at the

J. T. Brooks, of Pittsburg, is sojourning at Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fokka, of Iowa, are guests

Judge E. B. Ames, of Costa Rica, is registere G. H. Marsland, of the New York Bulletin,

at the Pacific. Mrs. J. N. Typer, of Washington, is domicile at the Pacific. George C. Ginty, of Chippews Falls, Wis., is

Gen. Sheridan arrived in the city yesterday

from his Ohio trip. J. Alfaro, of Costa Rica, is one of the late ar-

H. Panton and H. S. Griffin, of London, are ruests of the Palmer. George J. Shaffer, of Anoka, Minn., is regis-

Chief Clerk Dickson, of the Sheriff's office, is cuite ill with hay ferer.

H. C. Payne, Postmaster at Milwaukee, stopping at the Pacific.

Judge J. L. Thompson, of Los Angeles, Cal.,

s a guest of the Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gordon, of New Zealand, are guests of the Tremont.

William Sterling and party, of Toronto, On-tario, are domiciled at the Tremont. Dr. R. S. Dewey, Superintendent of the Insane

Asylum at Kankakee, is one of the guests of the C. M. Morse, Freight Superintendent Chicago. Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Jacksonville, is at

The County Collector continued the sale yesterday in South Chicago of the seventh install-ment of South Park taxes.

At the request of the Exposition managers the Lackey Zouaves have consented to give a complimentary exhibition-drill at the Exposi-tion Friday evening.

The assessment books in the Collector's office are now in the hands of the binder, and will soon be ready for the figures of the Board of Equalization at Springfield. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John E. Simpsoil, General Manager of the Vanialia Line, are registered at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a. m., 55 degrees; 10 a. m., 62; 12 m., 67; 8 p. m., 68. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.56; 8 p. m., 29.53.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE Monday that irs. Wheeler, who figured in the Hickey investration, had been arrested with a man named lead, in Wisconsin, for horse statement. Mead, in Wisconsin, for horse-stealing. This was incorrect, Mrs. Wheeler being in Chicago at the time.

The police are looking for Ida May Wilson, the has been missed since the 15th from her ome at Oconec, Ill. She is about 14 years old, if medium build, light complexion and hair, and was clad in a gray plaid dress, blue gingham unbonnet, and shawl.

At 9 o'clock last evening Officer William Patton shot and killed a supposedly mad dog which had bitten Anna Purceil, 7 years of age, and Kittle Lenahan, 8 years of age, both living at No. 289 West Erie street. The wounds were not serious, and were promptly cared for.

Mr. C. L. C. Cass, for six years Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Miss., is compelled to offer for sale his valuable library. It will be disposed of at auction to-day by Flersheim, Bar-ter & Co., Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph street. The solitection embraces many rare and valuable

The Chicago Eclectic Medical Society met last evening at the Bennett Medical College, 518 State street. Dr. Stratford, the President, occupied the chair. that had met his notice, after which the Society proceeded to the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. It was resolved to have this document printed. The essayists failed to put in an ap-pearance, and, after remarks by different mem-hant of the Society, the meriting adjourned. the Society, the meeting adjourned.

bers of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

Mark Flood, a switchman in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southers Railroad, while at work last night near the Twelfth street crossing, had his left foot caught in a Trog, and before the engineer of locomotive No. 29 could put on the brakes and reverse his engine four cars passed over him. His body and legs were terribly mangled, and death must have been almost instantaneous. The remains were taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified. The deceased was of Irish birth, about 30 years of age, and left a wife and two children living at No. 215 West Taylor street. No. 215 West Taylor street.

No. 215 West Taylor street.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that Mr. Guinea, Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, had been arrested on a warrant sworn out by a Mr. McGrath, charging him with threats to kill, and it was also stated that it was charged by Mr. McGrath that the Superintendent had drawn a pistol upon him at a time when the complainant had called at the cemetery office. This latter statement, which is not in Mr. McGrath's aworn complaint, but is simply his own verbal statement concerning the affair, is denied by Mr. Guinea, who asserts that not only was there no revolver drawn, nor any mention made of drawing one, but that he had not even a revolver in the office, nor had he at any previous time had any difficulty with Mr. McGrath in which any revolver or any other weapon figured.

which any revolver or any other weapon figured. A correspondent wrote to THE TRIBUNE some A correspondent wrote to The TRIBUNE some time since complaining of the delay in delivery of a letter properly addressed to him on West Madison street. The postal officials to whom the letter was shown, in their desire to investigate the matter and flud out the cause of the delay, paid a visit to the number indicated and made inquiries. All those in the building who were seen were satisfied with the delivery of the carriers. There was only one room not were seen were satisfied with the delivery of the carriers. There was only one room not visited, and that was guarded by a strong door with a circular aperture and a bell. The official who visited the place, not having the requisite knowledge as to the proper ring to be given, tailed to effect an entrance. They are confident that the delay arose from the letter being improperly addressed, the "West" probably being omitted, thus necessitating a trial of "East" Madison street before the letter could be delivered to the proper address. It is proper now for the correspondent to emerge from his oaken doors and justify his charges.

APOLIO COMMANDERI.

The tbirty-second anniversary of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., occurred last evening, and there was an immense attendance of Sir Knights from home and abroad. Among them were Deputy Grand Commander Morse, of Jacksonville, and Past Grand Commander Barclay. What made the event particularly interesting was the conferring or the order of the Red Cross upon sixteen candidates, and the presentation to Eminent Commander Norman T. trassette of a token of regard in recognition of his general good qualities as a man and his exertions on behalf of the Commandery. The gilt consisted of a diamond-studded gold barjin, from which was suspended a triangle, with pendant Post Commander's jewel. The inscription was, "Presented to Eminent Sir Norman T. Grassette by Members of Apolio Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17, 1879." It cost nearly \$400, and was purchased by contributions of the members, and not by the Commandery as a body. Sir Knight H. C. Ranney, P. E. C., made the speech, to which, of course, Sir Knight Gassette responded. A banquet followed, at which about 400 were seated, and the anniversary, as a whole, was one of the pleasantest ever ceiebrated.

THE MILITIA LAW. The Militia LAW.

The other day a person summoned as a juror in the Criminal Court pleaded exemption on the ground that he was a member of the Illimois National Guard. By the Militia act all members of that organization are exempted from jury duty. Judge Barnum refused to accept the plea, on the ground, of course, that the law was unconstitutional, as he had decided in the Bielefeldt habeas-corpus case. In a few weeks another Judge will take his seat in the Criminal Court, the same plea will doubtless be made, and will—it is not impossible—be sustained, since not all of the Judges agree with Judge Barnum in his opinion. This variance will be apt to lead to endless confusion and worriment, and is another reason why matters should be expedited so that in some way or another an unthoritative decision may be had from the Sumanthy and the sustained of the sum of

preme Court as to the validity of the law, and all these botherations arising from contrary opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Courts be put an

THE CITY-HALL.

Mr. Harrison was yesterday the bluest and busiest Mayor Chicago ever had. A Commissioner Waller was so far restored ve erday as to be able to be at his office. Col. Baldwin's name is being mention

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,908 from the Water Department, \$200 from the Collector, and \$416 from the Comptroller. John McGuire and Thomas Brooke, Chief and Secretary of the Fire Department, Des Moines, called on Marshal Swenie vesterday.

Ex-Fire Marshal Benner returned from Wash ngton yesterday, where he had been attending National Convention of Fire Engineers. Justice Walsh yesterday made a demand on he Comptroller for a posse of carpenters and ainters to fix up the West Side Police Court-

The water receipts for the month ending the 16th were about \$13,000 in excess of what they were for the same period last year, nowith-standing the reduction of rates.

Fire Engine Company No. 6 moved into their new house yesterday, No. 143 Maxwell street. It is said to be the finest engine-house in the city, and the boys are proud of it. Patrolman Michael Holohan, of Deering

Street Station, was before the Superintendent vesterday to answer the charge of insubordina-tion. The evidence was heard, and the case was taken under advisement.

Charles McCarty, who was discharged from the Health Department a week ago for incom-petency and neglect of duty, refuses to sur-render his "star," and a warrant for his arrest as sworn out yesterday.

On the complaint against Patrick Meahan's isughter-house, Dr. De Wolf will, at the end of he year, recommend a revocation of the license the year, recommend a revocation of the ficense. Meahan, it appears, keeps a clean place, but the Doctor is opposed to allowing slaughter-houses in the residence portion of the city, and very freely expressed himself on the subject in a letter a year ago.

The city will have to pay \$250,000 on coupons Nov. 1, and the money being in hand, the Comp-troller is anxious to pay the amount at once and save the interest on them. The bank holding the coupons, however, refuses to allow any re-bate, and the Comptroller's good intentions cannot be carried out. What is the city's loss in the matter is the City Treasurer's gain.

Nothing further was heard from Hiram Amich at the Fire Department yesterday, but quite a number, having noticed his absence from duty under such peopliar circumstances, called to in-quire for him. The last time he was seen in the city was on the day of Supt. Seavey's funeral, but a letter has been received from Kansas stat-ing that he had been seen in that State, on his

Some weeks ago, according to notice, suit was brought against about a hundred saloon-keepers who had failed to take out license, and judgment was rendered. The statutory time elapses to-day, and executions will be issued against them, and such as do not pay will find themselves in trouble. The list emwill find themselves in trouble. The list em-braces several of the prominent wet grocers along Clark street, but no exceptions are to be

The Comptroller has a plan for saving the city from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year. He says that there is never less than \$1,000,000 in the City Treasury, and it he had the say in the matter he would invest it in Government or other good securities, and have the interest come to the city rather than to the Treasurer. He would pay the Treasurer asalary of \$10,000, and then enrich the city to the amount stated above every year. The charter, however, is in his way.

Some of the residents along Wallace street, outside of the city, are preparing to resist the occupancy of that thoroughfare by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. They contend wentworth avenue and raisted street, by when the city can be reached, and, since there are other streets which could be taken by the railroad, they intend to fight. Some of them called upon City-Attorney Grinnell for advice yesterday, but he turned them over to a private attorney, and they will, no doubt, make all the resistance they can

There were no new developments in the Bedford stone and granite controversy yesterday, though there was a talk between Commissioner Waller and Mr. Hinsdale on the subject. Mr. Waller thinks that an amicable arrangement will finally be made, and that the letter of the Chicago & Bedford Stone Company, threatening a suit for damages in the event of granite being substituted, will amount to nothing. He sent word to the contractors during the day to present their figures, showing how much they will deduct from their contract if the change is made, and also the number of feet of stone that will thereby be displaced. He expects an answer this morning at 10 o'clock, and, learning what the contractors will do, he will be able to recommend the expectages or rejection of their recommend the acceptance or rejection of their

AFTER THE DREDGERS. AFTER THE DREDGERS.

Complaints have been frequent that parties dredging the river were depositing the dredged material to the northward of the North Pier. The United States Engineer at this port has been the complainant, and a few days ago Commissioner Waller addressed a letter to the Corporation Counsel, submitting one of the complaints, and inquiring what authority he had in controlling the abuse. Mr. Adams responded yesterday as follows:

controlling the abuse. Mr. Adams responded yesterday as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Mr. C. S. Waller—DEAR SIR: Your communication of Sept. 15 is received, inclosing letter of Capt. G. J. Lydecker, calling attention to the fact that parties doing dredging for the city are depositing their dredged material to the northward of the North Pier.

The ordinance in regard to the harbor prohibits, under a penalty, the decosting therein of 'any earth, ashes, or other heavy substance or substances, filth, logs, or floating matter, or any other obstruction'; and the 'harbor' is deemed to include 'the Chicago River and its branches, the piers, and somuch of Lake Michigan as lies within the distance of one mile of the snores of the city." Laws and Ordinances, p. 45, Sec. 14.

By the ordinance organizing the Department of Public Works, it is made to duty of that Department to take special charge and superintendence 'of ail works for the widening, decogning, or dredging of the Chicago Biver and its branches, and of the harbor of said city." Ordinance Dec. 30, 1878, Sec. 8.

It is, therefore, your duty to see that parties engaged in dredging for the city do not violate the ordinance in regard to the harbor, and, if they do so, to have them prosecuted for every such violation. Respectfully,

The complaint upon which this opinion is based was against Harry Fox & Co., and Mr. Waller says he will look the case up with a view to prosecuting at one.

to prosecuting at once.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING. Collector Smith is expected to arrive from

Three hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported by the Chicago distillers yester-

Harvey's office yesterday amounted to \$31,803. Tax-paid spirits contributed \$25,582, tobacco and cigars \$4,357, and beer \$1,156. The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed \$2,000 in silver yesterday and paid out \$11,000. About half of these amounts were standard dollars, and the other half susidiary coin.

dollars, and the other half susidiary coin.

The officials and employes on the new Custom-House did get their pay yesterday after all, Deputy-Collector-of-Customs Hitt signing the check which brought the funds from the Sub-Treasury, as he has the authority to do when the Collector is absent. The semi-monthly pay-roll amounted to \$3,750, and the money was distributed among 140 men.

was distributed among 140 men.

James Fitzgerald, John George Wustum, Thomas Franklin Phillips, and Cyrus Smith—the choice assortment of "capitalists" who made up the principal and sureties in the Baxter match-bond case—were served with summoness yesterday in a civil sult began against them in the United States Circuit Court to appear before that august tribunal the first Monday in October to answer to the United States of America for a plea to a debt of \$49,000, which was the amount of the alleged-to-be worthless bond. There is another "surety" to the bond,—one Robert Joya, erstwhile of Chicago, but now of Denver, where he is supposed to be saling under the descriptive appellation of "Smoky" Joues. It was impossible to serve him, of course, and the others will have to go it without him.

TAXES OF 1873-'74.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT REACHED. The litigation which has been going on unin-terruptedly for five years over the city taxes of 1873-74, levied under that unfortunate inven-tion known as Bill 300, has at last reached an obtain judgment on these taxes when applica-tion was made in the County Court, and subse-

The constitutionality of the act was sustained by Judge Loomis last year, and judg-ment given against property delinquent for taxes, with a deduction, however, where the city had attempted to make a levy for interest on temporary loans, and also where it had at tempted to appropriate more for water extension and sewerage than it was authorized to do under the then existing laws. This reduced the amount for 1873 16 per cent, and for 1874 14 per cent. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which this spring nassed on the matter, and refused to reverse the decision of court, which this spring insisted to the macter, and refused to reverse the decision of the lower tribunal. Soon after an application was made by Mr. Wilson, attorney for plaintiffs in error, for a hearing, and a supersedeas was granted by Justice Scott, restraining the Collector from proceeding to sell. The Supreme Court, which is now in session, has

ace more gone into the subject, and has FILED AN OPINION. which it is to be hoped is a conclusive one. The Court adheres to its recent holding, that the which it is to be hoped is a conclusive one. The Court adheres to its recent holding, that the city could not assess taxes by the act of 1877, since that legislation was simply remedial. So the taxes of 1873 are held to be proper to the extent that would be produced by extending a tax of eighteen mills on the city valuation of 1873, as being the amount that the city did in fact levy that year. It appeared, however, upon investigating the record, that there had been extended about \$82,000, or 1.45 per cent more than the city had fixed upon as the amount which it needed for 1873. As to this excess the Court refuses judgment, and to that extent the judgment is reversed, but is affirmed as to all the rest, with leave to parties in court to suggest the error and correct the judgment.

Nothing, however, is said about any excess in 1874, and therefore the taxes for that year remain as they were extended upon the Collector's books. The motion on the part of the city for damages on the affirmation is refused. The Court holds that THE SALES OF 1874 AND 1875

for the taxes of 1873 and 1874 are null and void, and cannot be set up as a bar to the present, proceeding. The city held on the first of this year tax-sale certificates as follows: Out of the sale of 1875, for taxes of 1874 and prior years, \$347,000; and of the sale of 1874, for taxes of 1874 and prior years, \$136,000. Some of these have been redeemed by the landowners, who either wanted to sell or to mortgage their property. A good many, however, remain in the possession of the city, and are hereby declared worthless. But they have been practically that for some and are hereby declared worthless. But they have been practically that for some time, so that this decision adds nothing to the city's complications, but really clears the ground and now leaves it free for the County Collector to go on and make a square sale of the property for these unpaid back taxes,—a sale at which people can buy without any fear of the legality of the sale being contested.

The opinion is by the full Court. HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HEIR OF THE TAYLOR

Negotiations are now going on between the Iome of the Friendless and the representatives of Hobart C. Taylor, the minor heir of H. H. Taylor, for the purpose of making, if possible, a settlement between the two parties their conflicting claims to a portion of the late Mr. Taylor's estate may be settled and the necessity of further tedious and expensive itigation be avoided. By the will of Mr. Taylor, who died in the summer of 1875, a large portion of his estate was devised to trustees with power to them to use it in founding some new charity if they could think of one, or, if not, to turn it over to the Home of Friendless. Mr. Taylor also gave his boy a large tract of land and the sum of \$50,000, which, in case of his death without issue, was to go to the charity designated by the trustees, or, if they failed to appoint one, then also to the itome of the Friendless. A year ago the heir brought SET ASIDE THIS CHARITABLE PROVISION

of the will on the ground of uncertainty. Judge Williams upheld the document: an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, which went just the other way, declaring that so far as regarded the discretion given to the trustees it was worthless, and that all the estate must go to the boy. As for the \$50,000, however, which was to go to charity in case of his death without issue, that the Court sustained. At the time of this decision, negotiations were going on between the Home of the Friendless and the representatives of the heir for the purpose of seeing if some settlement could not be arrived at. As for the trustees, they remained neutral, it being a matter of indifference to them whether they turned the money over to the Home of the Friendless or to young Taylor. No conclusion had been arrived the money over to the Home of the Friendless or to young Taylor. No conclusion had been arrived at, however, at the time the Appellate Court gave its decision, and that put a stop for the time being to all talk about compromise. Of late, however, this has been renewed. The Home of the Friendless, which filed a crossbill when the matter went into the courts, has appealed to the Supreme Court. The uncertainty of intigation is notorious. The amount now in the hands of the trustees is nearly \$500,000, of which the heir might give up considerable and still be well off, and of which the Home of the Friendless, in view of the uncertainties of the law, and of the fact that if the devise to the trustees were sustained those gentlemen might select some new charity, and the Home of the Friendless get nothing, might be satisfied with a reasonable share. So within be satisfied with a reasonable share. So within

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE

bas again come up, and it is not unlikely that a settlement will be arrived at. A meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless was held day before yesterday, at which the subject was talked over, and Mr. F. D. Gray was selected as the gentleman to represent them in the pending negotiations. It is understood that the helf's representatives are willing to pay over \$100,000, but the Home of the Friendless wants \$150,000 in full of all claims, and that the effort now is to harmonize these two figures. The now is to harmonize these two figures. The

PROVIDING THE CONTENDING PARTIES do arrive at an agreement, the litigation now going on will be dropped. Then the guardian of the boy can go before the Probate Court of this county, which appointed him, and set out in a petition the effect of the will; that its validity was tried in the Superior Court, and also in the Appellate Court, with the result which has been already stated; that the Home of the Friendless has braved an appeal to the Supreme Court; that, in his opinion, it is an uncertain matter which way this decision may go in the higher Court; and that it would be for the best interests of the estate if a compromise were effected. It is believed that the Probate Court would make such an adjustment of the matter if the case was brought before it. There might be a question as to Judge Knick-rbocker's jurisdiction, but this thing has frequently been done in railway cases, whore somebody has been killed, where there is a conflict of evidence, and the parties bringing suits compromise for a half. PROVIDING THE CONTENDING PARTIES he parties bringing suits compromise for a half.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE UNION PARK At a meeting of the officers of the Union Park Congregational Church, held Tuesday, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the reent performance in their house of worship of the play called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the following resolutions were adopted:

lowing resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Through representations and influences which we do not think it worth while to characterize, and by actions on the part of the authorities supposed to be in the line of established precedents, and for which we do not wish to be understood as measuring out blame, the Union Park Caurch building was obtained for the performance of a play called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was actually used for that purpose; and WHEREAS, This action may be thought to be in accord with the sentiment of the church, and will be likely to be quoted by the parties interested in their mischlevous business if there is no public disayowsl of indorsement; therefore,

Resolved, 1, That we reiterate the views formally expressed by us in a paper submitted to the Trustees, but which, it was thought, came too late

Resolved, 1, That we reiterate the views formally expressed by us in a paper submitted to the Trustees, but which, it was thought, came too late to arrest the contract, and in the most emphatic terms record our disapprobation of the proceeding. Such exhibitions we hold to be wholly out of place in houses which have been solemnly set apart to the worship of God; detrimental to all the ends for which the church has been established; inconsistent with a high standard of spiritual life; calculated to hinder the work of our Lord, and to bring the very name of religion into reproach.

2. That we record our conviction that the policy of renting the church building for any purpose not clearly in keeping with its sacred character is not wise, and we hereby express the belief that there will be no repetition of it in the future.

3. That we deem it our duty to warn all whom it may concern against the approaches of these men who, under pretence of furnishing innocent amasement, will be sure to scatter seeds of dissension, obstruct the currents of godliness, and fill the hearts of good men and women with sorrow.

A. A. Banks, Clerk.

OBITUARY. HENRY D. ADAMS, well-known printer of this city, and favorably known to the craft all over the country, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning of consumption at St. Mark's Hotel. "Hank," as he was invariably

apprenticeship, worked in Buffalo, Cincinnati, and other places. He came to this city in 1852, out soon after went to Cincinnati, where he was foreman of the Gazette for some time. In a year or so he came to this city, and worked for number of years on THE TRIBUNE before its consolidation with the Press, and also on John Wentworth's paper, the Democrat. The Journa was for a number of years a non-Union office, was for a number of years a non-Union office, and when it was decided by the proprietors to make the office a Union one, in the summer of 1861, they requested the Union to select a foreman for the composing-room. The choice fell upon Mr. Adams, who performed the duties well and faithfully until failing health compelled him to retire about five years ago, since which time he has worked in the job-office until a year ago when his health entirely broke down. He was an active and earnest member of the a year ago when his health entirely broke down. He was an active and earnest member of the Chicago Typographical Union, and one of its charter members. He held many offices of trust in that body, and was twice elected as delegate to the International Union. In his early manbood, and before his constitution became broken,—his stekness began in 1874.—"Hank" was a remarkably fast "comp,"—notably so in rule-and-figure work. He had great executive ability, was industrious and energetic, and always willing to relieve the necessities of the distressed villing to relieve the necessities of the distres "jour." He made few enemies, and numbered many warm friends. After the fire of '71, when ail the papers of the city went up in smoke, "Hank" worked hard to get the Journal out as soon as possible afterwards, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Journal out had the satisfaction of seeing the Journal out had the satisfaction of seeing the Journal out ahead of all its contemporaries. About the year 1860, Mr. Adams married a widow named vear 1860. Mr. Adams married a widow named Getzler, who had a large family of grown-up boys and girls by two previous husbands. One of the boys was a printer, and the girls were nearly all married to printers, so that Mr. Adams had almost printers enough in his family to run a newspaper. One of the daugnters married Mr. J. C. Snow, now a member of the Commission on Labor Statistics; another married Mr. Edward Irwin, the President of the Chicago Typographical Union; and a third Mr. Ed

married Mr. Edward Irwin, the President of the Chicago Typographical Union; and a third Mr. Ed Davis, a well-known printer of this city, and at one time an active Democratic politician. Mr. Adams had no children of his own.

The body of Mr. Adams was laid out in the room in St. Mark's Hotel in which he had died early on the morning previous. Here it was early on the morning previous. Here it was viewed during the day by a number of his old friends and associates. Mrs. Coons, the land-lady of the hotel, with whom Mr. Adams lodged for the past eighteen months, stated that about a year ago, when it first became apparent that a year ago, when it first became apparent that her lodger's health was in a precarious condition, he expressed a desire to visit his native place in the East before he died, but, the visit accomplished, he wished to get back to Chicago to die. Within the past from his trip home, felt conscious that his death was rapidly nearing; but, though the knowledge canced him to make; servial preparations for the caused him to make certain preparations for the event, it did not in the least affect his spirits or alter his demeanor. At one time he expressed a desire to see a minister,—a Protestant minis-ter,—he was not particular in regard to the de-nomination. It is believed that his wish was nomination. It is believed that his wish was not gratified. However, he was visited by two or three members of the Young Men's Christian

or three members of the Young Men's Christian Association, among them Mr. Hemingway, its Superintendedt, who prayed with him, read to him from the Scriptures, and sang some hymns, the religious exercises being apparently fully enjoyed by the sick man. Some of his friends, too, brought to his bedside clergymen of the Catholic Church, who sought to give him the consolations of their who sought to give him the consolations of their religion after he had embraced their faith. Mr. Adams declined to do so, however, stating to the reverend gentlemen that he respected them and the work they were engaged in; that he was glad to see them; that he had often heard their sermons with profit; and that, if they would read the Bible to him and pray for him, he would be the better for it, but that he could not think of dying anything but a Protestant. The proposition was not acceptable to the Catholic

dergymen, and they withdrew.
On a second visit by Mr. Hemingway, of the foung Men's Christian Association, Mr. Adams obtained a promise from that gentleman that ne would secure the services of a Protestan dergyman to preach a funeral sermon over hi body. His instructions with regard to the dis-position of his remains were that his sister in the East should be telegraphed to immediately after his death, and that if she asked that the body be forwarded to her the request should be implied with; otherwise that it should be kep

Mrs. Coons added that the last moments Mr. Adams were singularly peaceful. His only anxiety for a day or two previous to his dissolution was that his death might be a painful one; but notwithstanding his serious misgivings on this score he kept up his spirits wonderfully, frequently making his friends roar with laughter the absolute that the serious misgivings on the serious misgivings of the serious misgivings of the serious mission with laughter than the serious mission with laughter than the serious mission with the serious mi at his characteristic sallies. At the very last he time by many of his old friends. The funeral will take place from St. Mark's Hotel at 11:30 s. m. Friday, and from thence by

SUBURBAN.

A meeting of the Village Trustees was held in the village office Tuesday night. The Finance Committee reported that they had examine the monthly report of the Village Treasurer, which stated the balance in the Treasury to be \$1,635.84, and found it entirely correct. The Sewerage Committee reported that the con-tractors who built the itareal running north from Davis street would accept \$1,600 for the work gone, and that it only remained now to see and get the consent of the property-holders along the line of the sewer. Both reports were

KING'S DEFALCATION.

What a Chicago Commission Man Has to

having his office at Room 11 Chamber of Commerce Building, yesterday afternoon supplied a TRIBUNE reporter with some additional facts in onnection with the defalcation in the National Bank of St. Paul, which go to show that the sconduct of Mr. King, the Assistant Cashler of that institution, is being visited by his friends upon the firm who acted as his agents in his grain speculations. Mr. William—better known as "Bill"—King is a brother of the defaulting Cashier, and, his position of managing-editor of the Minneapolis half of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, he, so Mr. Perionnet alleges (and copies of the ment), is trying hard to divert public opinion from the immorality of the defaulting Assistant Cashier in particular by directing it towards the immorality of the grain-commission business in general. Almost every number of the Pioneer-Press has an editorial denouncing the commission-houses of Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago as gambling-dens, and one of them goes so far as to state that the Pioneer-Press is watching persons who visit the commission-houses in Minneapolis, and that it will publish their names and call upon banking-houses there to deny them accommodation and other banking facilities as persons unworthy of commercia

In further support of the statement made Mr. Peironnet produced THE FOLLOWING LETTER

from a Minneapolis commission-house:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Messrs. J. S. Petronnet & Co., Chicago, Ill.: We send you this morning's Pioness-Press calling commission-men robbers. There is nothing out sympathy for the man that took the money, and not one word about the criminal negligence of the officers of the bank, and their seven or eight statements published by the bank and sworn to by President or Cashier, and attested correct by two Directors as to the true condition of the bank for the past nineteen months in which this has run.

Their books show that of the money lost all but \$5,000 was taken before the Cashier went to Europe, and yet he went away without knowing how much money he left behind him or the condition of the bank, and also failed to see that the monthly balance sheets from their New York bank had charges of large amounts erased and the balances raised month after month, and nowithstanding all these facts the whole newspaper community throw the whole blame on the commission-men, who had no suspicions of anything wrong, and were perfectly innocent in the whole matter.

W. S. Jupp & Co.

In reply to a question as to how it was that from a Minneapolis commission-house:

W. S. Judo & Co.
In reply to a question as to how it was that
Judd & Co., the firm which did King's bush

of anything wrong, Mr. Pieronnet stated that when Mr. King first began speculating through that firm he told them that he was acting on behalf of a wealthy New-Yorker who supplied him with the funds for that nurrose. Their suspicion being aroused finally, Mr. Judd decided one day to learn whether Mr. King's statement that he got his mouey by drawing upon a New York house for it was correct. He accordingly called at the bank during a temporary absence of Mr. King, and asked the Teller for the name of the New York house upon which Mr. King had drawn a draft for a certain amount of money. The

enswer which the Teller gave was so satisfactory that Mr. Judd's suspicions were lulled to rest, aid he went on attending to Mr. King's deals without any misgivings. Mr. Perionnet further stated that it is quite a common thing for men in positions similar to that occupied by Mr. King to have money intrusted to them by wealthy persons for the purpose of speculating with it on their own account.

The amount which Mr. King lost in his grain speculations Mr. Perionnet believed to be about \$95,000, which leaves \$30,000 whose manner of disposition has not been accounted for, and Mr. Perionnet inclines to the belief that this sum may have been an original shortage in the bank money which the Assistant Cashier sought to cover by subsequent speculations. It is unnecessary to state, in view of the large amount swallowed by Mr. King's speculations, that they were singularly unfortunate. One transaction Mr. Perconnet remembers, in which his firm, who are the agents of Judd & Co. in this city, involved the purchase of half a million bushels of oats, which were shipped, on King's account, to New York, where they sold at a considerable loss to Mr. King, or rather to the bank from which he was filching the funds for his speculation. It was only recent events which showed Mr. Pleronnet the identity of the party for whom they were acting as a sort of second agent, and he thinks that it is very unjust for the Minneapolis papers to include in their sweeping charges the Chicago houses who, in this instance, were only the agents of the agents of the defaulting parties, and had nothing to do this instance, were only the agents of the agents of the defaulting parties, and had nothing to do

FIREMEN'S TOURNRMENT.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 17.—The firemen's tour nament, held on the fair-ground to-day, proved very interesting and exciting affair. were seventeen entries for the prizes offered and some very good time was made by both hose and hook-and-ladder companies. The first prize, \$50, was carried off by the Jackson Hose Company, of Morrison, in 50 seconds; the second, \$35, went to Sterling Hose No. 4, o Sterling, in 50½ seconds; the third, \$25, was taken by the Keystone, of Rock Falls, in 51 seconds. In the hook-and-ladder contest the Victors, of Shannon, took the first prize, \$25, in 36 seconds. For the second prize, \$15, the Monitor, of Dixon, and the Tampico, of Tampico, made two tie runs of 37½ and 35½ seconds each. On a third trial the Tampico Company were the victors in 35½ seconds. The prizes for juvenile hose companies, who were to run 150 yards, was contested for by the Rochelle Company, of Rochelie; the Keystone, of Rock Falls; and the Mercantile, of Sterling. The Rochelle Company took the first prize in 32 seconds, and the Keystone the second in 34½ seconds. Columbia Hose, of Sterling, carried off the prize for defeated hose companies in 52 seconds. The vrizes for "best looking on parade" were awarded, first, to the Victors, of Shannon; second, to the Keystone, of Rock Falls; and, third, to the Mercantile Juvenile Company. The attendance to-day has been quite large, and the prospect for to-mor-Sterling, in 501/2 seconds; the third, \$25, Juvenile Company. The attendance to-day has been quite large, and the prospect for to-morrow is very good. The balloon ascension of Prof. Wise on Friday will, in all probability, draw the largest crowd of people ever seen in

A GRAND SUCCESS.

As might reasonably have been expected, the eopening yesterday of Mr. Henry Piper's fancy bakery and restaurant, at No. 91 Washington street, was a grand success. When Mr. Piper assumed control of the place he promised to make it in every way second to none in the city, and the hundreds who enjoyed the superb bill-ol-fare so perfectly served will agree that he kept his word to the letter.

Messrs. Flersheim, Barker & Co., at popular auc-tion house, 84 and 86 Randolph street, call attention to a rare and valuable collection of books to b sold at auction at their rooms this morning at 10 o'clock. This is the private library of a gentle man of taste and culture, and includes many works of rare merit, which cannot be had excep at some such an opportunity as is now offe We hope to see a large attendance at the sale. WEBB'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA

he year, as they contain a great deal of nutrin cup of Chocolate in the morning, or at the close o a cold day, will satisfy a person more than one would imagine. We do not wonder that the article has so large a sale, when we co merits. All grocers sell it, or can get it for you.

TRUE TO NAME. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are as natural a the fruits from which they are made. Powerful Light

An electric light in Saratoga enabled persons to read a newspaper at Ballston, seven and one-half miles distant, on a dark night. A powerful reflector was used. Never hesitate, but in all cases go to Dawson's 211 State st., for candy and cigars.

Indigestion, dyspepsis, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Pertonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions preparation to occur containing its other nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-austaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co. Proprietors New York. For sale by done.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY-Sept. 17, of an attack of bilious fever, Michael McCarthy, aged 19 years and 10 months. Funeral from als late residence, 202 DeKoven-st., Friday, Sept. 19, at 10:30 sharp. Friends of the fam-ily are respectfully invited to attend. lly are respectfully invited to attend.

GROW—At Maywood, Sept. 16, D. R. Grow.
Funeral at Maywood, Sept. 16, D. R. (Thursday) at 1
p.m. Sweedal car leaves Wells-st. Depot at 12 o'clock,
returning, arrives at 3:10 p.m., thence by carriages to
Graceland. Friends are invited.

For vidence and New York City papers copy. Quinian.
Funeral Thursday, Sept. 18, at 10 a. m., by carriages
to St. Patrick's Church, theace to C. & N. W. R. R.
Depot, and theace by carsto Calvary Cemetery.
ADAMS—In this city, on the morning of the 17th
inst., of consumption. Heary D. Adams, aged 51
years. Funeral from St. Mark's Hotel, Washingtonst, at 10:30 a. m. Friday.

If Buffalo and Lockport (N. Y.) papers please
copy.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE. THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

The inducence of climate upon a constitution subjected to a trying change in atmospheric conditions, in water and in food, is often marked and disastrons. Disorders of the bowels and of the liver, frequently terminating fatally, are prone to attiak the tourist by land or voyager by sea in unaccustomed latitudes—more particularly those near the equator. The best medicinal protection against irregularities of the bowels, stomach, and liver, not only from the above, but whatever cause arising, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in wide and increasing demand in sultry portions of this hemisphere, and also in the tropies. Travelers, emigrants, dwellers, and temporary sojourners in malarious districts use it very extensively as a safeguard.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY C. FIRST REGIMENT Cavalry, are requested to meet at the armory promptly at 8 p. m. Thursday evening for company

"SAPANULE."

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. SAMUE GEHRY & CO., Props. Office, 237 Broadway, Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, Wholesale Agents, New York.

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Novelties" Hosiery.

We open the season with special designs in Ladies', Children's, and Men's Hosiery, including Cotton, Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Worsted, Lisle, in all grades and qualities,-plain and embroidered,-from the lowest-priced to the best goods manufactured.

Plaid Hosiery

We have the "Royal Stuart," "Mo-Kenzie," "42d," "Victoria," "Campbell," "Gordon," "Lorne," and "Edinburg."

Roman Stripes in endless variety. Gendarme Blue, embroidered with old gold, in Spun and Pure Silk, Ribbed and Plain.

Decidedly New Styles. Which we guarantee cannot be duplicated.

"Bargains" to close out broken lots constantly offering.

Enlarged Departments, Attractive Goods, and "Low Prices" will insure satisfactory purchase after comparative examination.

Strangers cordially invited to an inspection of premises and goods.

Chas. Gossage & Co., 106 to 110 State-st., 56 to 62 Washington-st. LADIES' GOODS

SHOULD VISIT THE



ALL THE

Dress Fabrics, Silks, Cloaks,

AT PRICES THAT PROVE THAT "It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & [0

LADIES AND GENTS, &c

2

CAUTION!

The Young Ladies' Journal FOR OCTOBER NOW READY, ess a splendid new story, enfitted "JULIET WOODVYL'S DOWER." The October part also contains an IMMENSE COLORED FASHION PANORAMA. and a GIGANTIC Supplement over one yard square, with over 75 figures, illustrating all the latest FASHIONS from PARIS, with full size patterns for cutting out. Also a very BEAUTIFUL SHEET in COLORS. STRIPE for SOFA PILLOW, etc. Also several ELEGANT DESIGNS for SILK, or CREWEL EMBROIDERY. THE SUPPEMENTS A LONE ARE WORTH MOIRE THAN THE PRICE OF THE "JOURNAL" Sold by all newsdealers. Malled for 35 cents. THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, Formerly the Wilmer & Rogers News Company, all Beckman-st., New York.

OUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS,

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

HALE'S HONEY HOREHOUND & TAR! The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS. The Honey of the Plant Horehound SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsames CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional in-gredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

POLITICAL F

The Democrats Do sent the Will People.

VELVETS.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES

Madison and Peoria-sts

we can now show the largest assort-

WE HAVE BLACK SILK

TRIMMING VELVETS.

From \$1.00 to \$2.00 yd.

MANTILLA VELVETS.

22 in., 24 in., and 27 in. wide, From \$2.50 to \$5.00 yd.

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PEKIN and BROCADE

VELVETS.

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VELVETTAS.

IN PEKINS, BROCADES.

And all the New Colorings,

From 60 cts. to \$1.50 yd.

Samples mailed to any part

of the Union.

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday, Sept. 18, at 9:30 a.m.

Crockery & Glasswar

25 casks Rock. and Yellow Ware,

Also a line of Bracketa, Lamps, Burners, Shades Chimneys, &c. Goods packed for country merchants, GEO. P. GOISE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER &

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AT AUCTION,

Valuable Private Library

2.000 VOLUMES.

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clk.

The Collection—Works by standard English and American authors, many of rare and exceptional value, now out of print and almost inaccessible, ench as Mo-nettl's History of the Valley of the Mississippi, Dry-den's Complete Dramatic Works, a fine cony of the Universal History (63 volumes, 1745), Early Ameri-cana, &c., &c. Books now on exhibition, with catalogues. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct's.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

AUCTION SALE

BOOTS & SHOES

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

REGULAR SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS

At Auction this (Thursday) morning. Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctr.

CARPETS, Etc.

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CARPETS CURTAINS ET

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700 brls, Glassware, "assorted,"

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IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

50 crates English and American Ware.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

prices ever made in Chicago.

A Republican Majority oral and Popular Vo Population and

The Republicans Pay the Taxes ; While the Dem the Majority of Itli Illinois Pays More Internation than the Eleven Ex-E

The Record of Blood, Terroris Which the Bourbon Bulld

Control of Cong From Our Own Corres WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. basis, and with the assertion, majority of the popular vote ral vote, they are entitled to dency, and will be certain to one. The Democratic part

a party of assertion,—seldom Upon a basis of the actual re present National House of giving to the Democratic Oregon, as also Ohio, it can b a fair and constitutional vot ority in the two Houses of in a hopeless minority. More this same basis it can be show 1. That, in the Republican of Electoral votes is 13. 2. That, upon the popular

present House of Representican majority is 995,249. 3. That the majority of pop to the census of 1870, in the 1 on the same basis, is 1.526,63 4. That the basis of wealth publican States over the we cratic States was \$12,713,415, 5 That these Republican S the National Treasury more eratic States in 1878, from

\$115,168,659. 6. That the same Republic ternal-revenue sources, cont over the Democratic States of There is only one point i that is in the percentage of ill In the Democratic States the official census, those who write exceeded the number of not read or write in the Re

To the proof: Mr. Knot Department, has prepared a ing these facts, which I REPUBLICAN STA

Elect-oral vote. New Hampshire. New Jersey.... New York

daryland .

Virginia Vest Virginia. Majority in favor Dem. States

Kansas...
Maine...
Massachusetts...
Micnigan....
Minnesota

FPOPULAR PRICES and Peoria-sts.

ation has arrived, and how the largest assort-een, and the lowest nade in Chicago. VE BLACK SILK

NG VELVETS. 1.00 to \$2.00 yd. LA VELVETS in., and 27 in. wide, 2.50 to \$5.00 yd.

ILK VELVETS. 1.25 to \$2.50 yd. and BROCADE ELVETS.

2.50 to \$3.75 yd. LVETTAS. NS, BROCADES. the New Colorings, 0 cts. to \$1.50 yd.

natled to any part the Union. TION SALES

P. GORE & CO., Sept. 18, at 9:30 a.m. AR TRADE SALE

TO SUIT THE TRADE. glish and American Ware, ek. and Yellow Ware, sware, "assorted." O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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rning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clk.

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many of rare and exceptional value,
and almost inaccessible, such as Mothe Valley of the Mississippi, Dryramatic Works, a fine copy of the
(65 volumes, 1745), Early Amerithfoition, with catalogues. SHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'ra.

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HOES, & RUBBERS (Thursday) morning. Sept. 18, at 8 JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r. ARPETS, Etc.

50N & (O.) ELTS CURTAINS.ER TE WASHINGTON STS THIORGO.

W OPENING.

PUBLICATIONS. ng Ladies' Journal

OCTOBER NOW READY, endid new story, enfitled ET WOODVYL'S DOWER." EI WOODVYL'S DOWER."
also contains an
LOIGED FASHION PANORAMA,
supplement over one yard square,
res, flustrating all the latest FASHits, with full size patterns for cutting
F BEAUTIFUL SHEET in COLORS,
A PILLOW, etc. Also several &LEstor Silk, or CREWEL EMBROIDPEMENTS ALONE ARE WORTH
BE PRICE OF THE "JOURNAL"
sicalers. Malled for Scents.
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D & TAR!

TAR.

cific for the Speedy Cure of UENZA, SORE THROATS, ICHIAL COMPLAINTS.

t Horehound SOOTHES and d inflammations, and the Tarkes and HEALS the throat and e lungs. Five additional incool, moist, and in healthful

the preliminary stage of Consumption, ONEY OF HOREHOUND AND ve. Therefore, delay not a moment to C. CHILDREN derive great benefit suffering with Croup and Whoo Sole Prop'r, New York. A RAGING TOOTH, ACHE DROPS, 25 Cer

POLITICAL FACTS.

The Democrats Do Not Represent the Will of the People.

A Republican Majority of the Electoral and Popular Votes, and of Population and Wealth.

The Republicans Pay the Bulk of the Taxes ; While the Democrats Have the Majority of Illiteracy.

Illinois Pays More Internal-Revenue Taxes than the Eleven Ex-Rebel States Combined.

The Record of Blood, Terrorism, and Fraul by Which the Bourbon Bulldezers Obtained Control of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15 .- The Democrats are conducting their campaign upon the hasis, and with the assertion, that, by virtue of a najority of the popular vote and of the Electgral vote, they are entitled to the present Presideacy, and will be certain to secure the next one. The Democratic party has always been a party of assertion, -seldom a party of truth. Upon a basis of the actual representation in the resent National House of Representatives, giving to the Democratic party Indiana and regon, as also Ohio, it can be shown that, with a fair and constitutional vote, the present majority in the two Houses of Congress would be a shopeless minority. More than that: upon this same basis it can be shown:

1. That, in the Republican States, the majority of Electoral votes is 13. 2 That, upon the popular vote in 1878 for the present House of Representatives, the Republican majority is 995,249.

3. That the majority of population, according to the census of 1870, in the Republican States, on the same basis, is 1,526,635. 4. That the basis of wealth in 1870 in these Re-

publican States over the wealth of the Democratic States was \$12,713,415,141. 5. That these Republican States contributed to the National Treasury more than the Demo-

cratic States in 1878, from customs-sources, \$115,168,659. 6. That the same Republican States, from internal-revenue sources, contributed an excess over the Democratic States of \$10,757,753.

There is only one point in which the Democratic States surpass the Republican States; hat is in the percentage of illiteraci. In the Democratic States in 1870, according to the official census, those who could not read or write exceeded the number of those who could not read or write in the Republican States by

To the proof: Mr. Knott, of the Interior Department, has prepared a large table show-

ing these	facts, which	I condense	and rear-
range:			
	REPUBLICA	N STATES.	
1 25 4 1	Eggs State and a	Vote in 1878	
1 10000		for present	
STATE VI	Elect-	House of	Popula-
	oral	Represent-	
Destroy St.	vote.	atives.	1870.
California	6		560, 247
Colorado	3	28, 626	39.864
Connecticut		102,423	537, 454
Illinois		459, 145	2, 539, 891
lowa		257,986	1, 194, 020
Kansas		137, 802	364, 399
Maine		124,478	626, 915
Massachuse		253, 218	1, 457, 351
Michigan		255, 423	1, 184, 059
Minnesota		99,654	439,706
Nebraska		50, 217	-122,993
Nevada		18,774	42,491
New Hamps		75,605	318, 300
New Jersey		195, 761	906,096
New York .		803, 482	4, 382, 759
Pennsylvani		694, 103	3, 521, 951
Rhode Islan		18, 242	217, 353
Vermont		59,573	330, 551
Wisconsin	10	203, 172	1,054,670
Total	191	3, 834, 684	19, 841, 070
	DEMOCRATI	C STATES.	
		Vote in 1878	
P. Service		for present	
FIRST STATE	Elect-		Popula-

tion in 1870. 39, 562 125, 257 403, 268 160, 005 Kentucky 131, 691 51, 820 322, 903 129, 909 583, 577 33, 421 162, 155 144, 875 178, 444 124, 384 94, 929 daryland rth Carolina. 2, 665, 260 90, 923 705, 696 1, 258, 520 818, 579 1, 225, 163 442, 014 ennessee

REPUBLICAN STATES. Illiter a c ycannot read accord in g

Wealth in 1870.
California \$ 638, 767, 017
Colorado 20, 243, 303
Connecticut 774, 631, 524
Illinois 2, 121, 680, 579
Iowa 717, 644, 750
Kansas 188, 892, 014
Maine 348, 155, 671
Massachusetts 2, 132, 148, 741
Michigan 719, 208, 118
Minnesota 228, 903, 590
Nebraska 69, 277, 483
Newada 31, 134, 012
New Hamphire 252, 624, 112
New Hamphire 252, 624, 112
New York 6, 590, 841, 264
Pennsylvania 3, 608, 340, 112
Rande Island 296, 965, 646
Vermont 235, 349, 553
Wisconsin 702, 307, 329 Wealth in 1870. 19,680 86,368 24,115 16,369 13,483 74,935 34,613 12,747 2,365

Total.... \$ 21, 828, 096, 702 722, 115 DEMOCRATIC STATES. Illiteracy. according to Wealth in 1870. 201, 855, 841 156, 394, 691 97, 180, 833 44, 163, 655 349, 771 111, 799 19, 356 268, 169, 207 268, 180, 543 604, 318, 552 323, 125, 666 78, 634 249, 567 257, 184 643, 748, 976 209, 197, 345 1, 284, 922, 897 260, 757, 244 2, 235, 430, 300 51, 558, 932 2, 98, 146, 989 498, 237, 724 159, 052, 542 409, 588, 133 190, 651, 491 Total

390, 913 48, 802\$ 9,114,681,561 3,722,388 REPUBLICAN STATES. TAXATION IN 1878. From cus-New Hampel New Jersey New York 14, 324, 86 2, 325, 90 93, 085, 292, 81 6, 953, 768, 63 162, 443, 97 397, 188, 56 53, 883, 89

2, 431, 301 129 857 753 11 DENOCRATIC STATES. From cas- From int toms. 52, 287.31

 Mississippi
 4,375, 19

 Missouri
 1,523, 153, 68

 North Carelins.
 38, 430, 68

 Ohio
 417, 553, 41

 Oregon.
 144, 745, 19

 South Carolina.
 70, 065, 90

 Tennessee.
 20, 773, 44

 Texas.
 153, 884, 22

 Virginia.
 53, 388, 95

 West Virginia.
 2, 199, 65
 Virginia West Virginia

Total 5, 489, 094.07 Majority of Electoral votes in Re-Majority of Electoral votes in Republican States

Republican States

Republican popular majority on basis of vote in 1878 for present House of Representatives

Excess of population in Republican States

Excess of wealth in Republican

States in 1870.

Excess of taxation in Republican

States from customs

\$115, 188, 659

3,000,273 Referring to the general table from which this compilation is made, Mr. Knott says: "The above is not a showing of a 'Solid North' as against a 'Solid South,' but a show-North' as against a 'Solid South,' but a showing upon the basis of the actual representation in the present National House of Representatives, including in the Democratic States Indiana and Oregon, as also Ohio, which, through the infamous gerrymundering of the State by the Democracy, has a Democratic majority in its representation in the House, white the Republicans had in 1878 a plurality of 10,000 in the vote by which they were elected. But, even with the suppression, either by violence or fraud, or both, of the entire Republican vote in all the States South, and granting the De-

fraud, or both, of the entire Republican vote in all the States South, and granting the Democracy in the Confederate States the fraudulent figures which they claim, with the wealth and strength of Indians, Onio, and Oregon,—all of them upon a fair and constitutional vote decidedly Republican States,—the majority in the two Confederate Houses of Congress, the Confederate Democracy in the Senate and House, are in the country in a hopeless minority. i. In illustration let us recapitulate the facts

in the above table.

"In the Electoral College the Republican States, as represented in the present House, have 191 votes against 178 of the Democratic States, as represented in the present House, have 191 votes against 178 of the Democratic States, as Republican majority of 13.

have 191 votes against 178 of the Democratic States,—a Republican majority of 13.

"On the popular vote, exclusive of California, as reported as cast in 1878, for Congress, with all its violence and tremendous Democratic frauds, its suppression of the entire Republican vote in all the Confederate States, the nineteen Republican States embrace a total of 3.824.834 votes against 2.839,135 of the Democratic States,—a Republican majority of 995,249,—including that of California, a Republican majority of over 1,000,000 votes.

"In population, according to the census of 1870, the eighteen Republican States embrace 19,841,070 persons against 18,314,435 of the Democratic States,—a Republican majority of over 1,500,000.

over 1,500,000.

"Of the wealth of the Nation, of a total valuation of \$30,942,778,263, the Democratic States possess only \$9,114.681,561; the Republican States possess \$21,828.096,702—\$12,713,415,141 more than the Democratic States; indeed, nearly three-fourths of the total wealth of the Nation over 1,500,000.

"Of the taxation for the support of the Gov-ernment, to meet the vast liabilities saddled upon the Nation as the effect of the Democratic Rebellion for the destruction of the Democratic Rebellion for the destruction of the Constitu-tion and the Union, of a total of \$130,146.847.18 paid in 1875 as customs duties, \$122.657,753.11 was collected in and paid by the Republican States: only \$7,489,094.07 was collected in or States: only \$7,489,094.07 was collected in or paid by the Democratic States,—that is, \$115,-168,659.04 more was collected and paid in the Republican than in the Democratic States, or in the Republican States were paid over fifteen-sixteenths of the whole customs revenue of the Nation. Of a total of \$104,518,631 from internal revenue in 1878, \$57,638,192 was collected and paid in the nineteen Republican States, and and paid in the nineteen Republican States, and \$46,880,489 in the Democratic States,—that is, \$10,757,758 more was collected and paid in the publican than in the Democratic States.'

ILLINOIS PAYS MORE INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES THAN THE ELEVEN EX-REBEL STATES. THAN THE ELEVEN EX-REBEL STATES.

The basis of the following table was furnished by statistics sent to the Senate by Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. During ten of the thirteen years from 1866 to 1878, inclusive, covered by the table, the State of Illinois alone paid more internal-revenue taxes into the Treasury than the eleven ex-Confederate States. Illinois Congressmen will do well to cut this out, so that their answers to pomotos questions may be at hand next winter,—which

they we	re not always	last winter:	70 12 3
	Collected in all the	Collected in the eleven Confeder	Collected in
Years.	States.	ate States.	Illinois.
1866\$	309, 226, 813		\$ 15, 249, 678
1867	266, 027, 537	34, 604, 660	-11, 956, 633
1868	191, 087, 589	31, 332, 186	7,624,747
1869	158, 856, 460	9,864,765	13, 055, 230
1870	184, 899, 756	14, 605, 147	18, 186, 366
1871	143, 098, 153	11, 633, 429	15, 270, 842
1872	180, 642, 177	9, 927, 231	15, 798, 722
1873	113, 729, 314	12, 271, 587	16, 452, 020
1874	102, 409, 784	10, 517, 422	15, 357, 938
1875	110, 007, 493	11, 919, 151	17, 678, 267
1876	116, 700, 732	11, 120, 556	23, 708, 545
1877	118, 630, 407	12, 321, 994	21, 896, 588
1878	110, 581, 624	11, 142, 042	19,651,732
Total			

Total in 13 y is. \$2,055,397,846 \$201,906,006 \$211,887,312

Thus, in thirteen years, from 1836 to 1878, in support of the national bonor, as a means of honestly and promotly liquidating the immense obligations inflicted upon the nation by the Democracy in rebellion, the Government was compelled to collect of the people as internal revenue, the mighty sum of \$2.055,397,846! Of that sum the eleven Confederate States, the guilty authors of our immense public debt, paid only \$201,906,096. The single loyal State of Onio alone paid \$215,010,622, or \$18,104,524 more than all the Confederate States combined. Illithan all the Confederate States combined. Illinois alone paid \$211,857,312, or \$9,981,216 more than all the Confederate States. New York alone paid \$334,493,776, or \$182,590,690 more than all the Confederate States,—nearly twice

as much as all of them combined. as much as air of them comparative poverty, this impense inferiority in the popular vote as in population and wealth, this immense inferiority as taxpayers, the Democratic States monopolize and the property of the property as taxpayers, the Democratic States monopolize almost wholly all the ignorance, with its consequent evils, of the Nation. According to the census of 1870, the nineteen Republican States contain only 722,115 persons of all ages who cannot read; but the Democratic States, the land of the Ku-Klux, shotgun, and bowle-knife, the bloody ground of political murders, outrage, and fraud, contain 3,722,388, or 3,000,-278 more than the Republican States,—five-sixths, indeed, of all the ignorance of the Nation.

Nation.

A Nevertheless, this minority—the Confederate and Copperhead Democracy, ignorant, violent and bloody, and looking to the spoils of violent and bloody, and looking to the spoils of the National Treasury—he sack of the Nation through a conquest of the National Government—as a means of rescuing its oligarchal leaders, the old pro-slavery landowners of secession, from personal bankruntey and sinking into obscurity as a parvenu class—this seditious and disloyal minority have, through violence and frand in a thous ind forms, seized upon a majority of the two Houses of Congress. They impudently usurp the power of taxing the majority." RECORD WHICH SHOWS HOW THE BOURBON

BULLDOZERS OBTAINED CONTROL OF GRESS. The same document from which the above facts are taken gives the following record of Southern Demoratic blood, terrorism, and

Southern Demoratic blood, terrorism, and frand:

"In the House, of its present 289 members, the Democracy count 155—55 from the North. The Republicans count 183, only 6 from the South. Thus the South, the old Confederate enemies of the Republic, are solid against the Nation—are solid in a new conspiracy to subvert the constitutional rule of the majority—to force the loyal masses, as of old, to pay them tribute—to remunerate the Confederacy and its leaders for their losses in the Rebellion, which they formented for the destruction of the Nation and its liberties. They have suppressed violently and frandulently the Republican vote in all the States South. Although in 1876 the Republicans polled, even by the Confederate all the States South. Although in 1876 the Republicans nolled, even by the Confederate count, 1,096,625 votes, although on the color line alone 27 Congressional districts South are Republican, and should in Congress be represented by Republicans, yet 6 Republicans only are returned from that section to the present House. Undoubtedly other districts of the Confederacy, upon a constitutional, free, or fair vote, would return Republicans; but merely strike from the Undoubtedly other districts of the Colindertacy, upon a constitutional, free, or fair vote, would return Republicans; but merely strike from the Democratic vote in the House that of the twenty-one districts notoriously seized through violence and fraud by the Democracy (115—21—134) and add them to the Republican vote (134—21—135), and the present House would, as it should, be Republican by twenty-one majority. Usurpation through shotgum outrages, bloody raids, and ballot box stuffing give to it a Democratic majority of twenty-one. A like result follows in the Senate. Strike from the Democratic vote in that body those usurped through violence and frand, those of Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 2: and South Carolina, 2—12, and add them to the Republican vote (33—12—45), and the Senate would, as it should be, Republican by a majority of six. On y usurpation through boody violence, terrorism, and fraud makes it Democratic by a majority of circht.

on y usurpation through a cody violence, terrorum, and fraud makes it Democratic by a majority of eight.

"Nor is this review open to doubt. The facts are too clear, too positive to admit of a successful challenge. In 1868 Gen. Grant received in the South 57 Electoral votes—those of capture for the superscript of the moving witness watch me with the other. In that single instance his sagacity failed him, but for fidelity, gratitude, and love he was unsurpassed. Kind-

Alabama, 8: Arkansas, 5: Florida, 3; Missouri, 11; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 6: Tennessee, 10; West Virginia, 5. In 1872 Gen. Grant received in the South 47 Electoral votes,—those of Alabama, 10; Florida, 4: North Carolina, 10: South Carolina, 7: Virginia, 11; and West Virginia, 5. But in 1878 Gen. Hayes received in the South only 19 Electoral votes,—those of Florida; 4; Louisiana, 8: and South Carolina, 7. What, in 1878, had become of the Republican majorities in Alabama, Arkansas. Republican majorities in Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, by which Gen. Grant in 1868 received 57 Electoral votes, and in 1872 47 votes? Viocatiy suppressed in blood, and terrorism, and

Traud,
"In Arkansas, in 1868, Gen. Grant received 22,152 votes and the Electoral College of the State. On the Congressional vote of 1868, the Republicans polled 22,030 votes and elected two of the the congressional votes. "In Arkansas, in 1888, Gen. Grant received 22,153 votes and the Electoral College of the State. On the Congressional vote of 1868, the Republicans polled 22,030 votes and elected two of the three members of Congress, and in the Legislature, on joint ballot, a majority of 98. In 1872, Gen. Grant received 41,373 votes and the Electoral College of the State; the Republicans, two of its members of Congress and 40 majority of the Legislature on joint ballot. Even in 1876 Gen. Hayes was allowed 38,669 by the Confederate count. But the Democratic vote was fraudulently placed at 58,071. A solid Democratic delegation to Congress was declared, and the Legislature, on joint ballot, from 98 Republican majority was transformed into 86 Democratic delegation to Congress was declared, and the Legislature, on joint ballot, from 98 Republican majority. In the First Congressional District of the State, in 1838, the vote was, for the Recoublican candidate, 7,151; for the Democratic candidate for Congress quietly counted 15,841 votes, the total vote of the district; but in 1878 a count of only 8,863 was all that was needed to send a Democrat to Congress, while the Republican vote disappears from the State. What, in 1876, had become of Grant's majority of 1868 and 1872! What, indeed, of Hayes' vote in 1876 of 33,699, an absolute majority of the actual vote of the State? Suppressed in blood, and terrorism, and fraud.

"In Georgia in 1866 the registered vote of the State was, white, 93,232; colored, 93,973; and in 1876 the Republicans polled, even upon the Confederate count, for Gen. Hayes, 50,446 votes. At the Congressional election of 1878, the Republican vote almost wholly disappeared; only 5,257 votes were cast, or, rather counted—3,643 for Wade in the First, and 1,614 for Archer in the Ninth District, 50,808 votes elacted the nine members of ane present House, a solid anti-Republican delegation to Congress. In 1876, in the Third Congress, but in 1878, only two years later, Cook, Democrat, was elected to the House by a total vote 22,153 vo

In 1876 the registration showed a Republican majority of 22,314. Even by the Confederate count in 1876 Gen. Hayes received 77,154 votes, but only two years later, in 1878, that heavy Republican vote had disappeared, and a unanimous

publican vote had disappeared, and a unanimous Confederate delegation was returned to Congress. Whathad become of the registered Republican majority in the State from 1867 to 1876? What, indeed, of Hayes' heavy vote of 1876? Suppressed by the 'Kn ghts of the White Camellia' in bicod, and terrorism, and fraud.

"In North Carolina, in 1868, Gen. Grant received 93:226 votes (12,133 majority), and the Electoral College of the State. The Republicans elected five of the seven members of Congress, and of the Legislature, on joint ballot, a majority of 70. In 1872 Grant received 94,709 votes (24,075 majority), and the Electoral College of the State. In 1878 Gen. Hayes, even by the Confederate count, received 104,639 votes, but only two years later, in 1878, that large vote, a majority of the actual vote cast in votes, but only two years later, in 1878, that large vote, a majority of the actual vote cast in 1876, almost wholly disappeared. In the First Congressional District 12,585 Republican votes were counted, and a Republican returned to Congress. In 1876, in the Sixth Congressional District, the Republicans polled 10,283 votes for Jordan for Congress, but in 1878 a count of only 4,908 votes returned a Democrat (Steele) to Congress. Only 258 were counted against him. What had become of the 10,283 Republican votes polled in the same district only two years before? In the Eighth Congressional District. before? In the Eighth Congressional District, in 1876, the Republicans polled for Hampton for Congress 7,433 votes, but in 1878 a count of only 2,894 returned Vance, Democrat, to the present House. What had become of the 7,493 Republican votes polled in the same district

"In Alabama, in 1837, the registered vote was: Colored, 90,304; whites, 74,450; a Republican majority on the color-line alone of 45,890. In 1868 Gen. Grant received 76,366 votes and the Electoral College of the State. In 1872 Grant received 90,272 votes and the Electoral College of the State. The Republicans elected five of seven Congressmen and a heavy majority in the Legislature. Even in 1876, under the manioulation and frauds of the Confederates, 63,230 votes were counted for Gen. Hayes; but only two years later, in 1878, at the election for Governor, not a single Republican vote was counted. In the Fourth Congressional District, 6,545 Republican votes were counted for Haralson for Congress against \$,514 for Shelley, a Democrat. In 1870 the population of that district, embrac-ing the Counties of Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, and Perry, was, colored, 109,218; whites, 32,349, a colored majority in population of 76,839. In 1876 Haralson was allowed in the count 8,675 votes; but in 1878 a count of only 8,514 returned a Democrat to Congress in a district Republican by a majority at least of 10,000. On the State by a majority at least of 10,000. On the state ticket no opposition was tolerated, and the Republican vote, a majority of the State, wholly disappeared. What has become of Grant's majorities of 1888 and 1872! What, indeed, of Hayes' vote in 1876 of 68,230! Suppressed by the

Hayes' vote in 18to of to, 2391: Suppressed by the shotgan in blood, and terrorism. and fraud!

'In South Carolina, in 1867, the registered vote was: Colored, 80,236; whites, 47,010; a Republican majority on the color line alone of 47,010. In 1870 the population of the State was: 47,010. In 1870 the population of the State was:
Colored. 415,814; whites, 280,073; a colored
majority of 123,741. In 1888, at the Presidential
election, Gen. Grant received in South Carolina
62,301 votes and the Electoral College of the
State. In 1873 Grant received 72,290 votes
(49,587 majority) and the Electoral College of
the State. A solid Republican delegation was
elected to Congress, and of the Legislature on
joint ballot a majority of 95. In 1876 Gen.
Hayes received 91,786 votes; Tilden, supported
by the rifle-clubs, only 90,898. But in 1878 how
many Republican votes were cast, or rather
counted? On the Governor's vote not one.
Only 213 were counted as scattering. Not a
single Republican member was returned to Only 213 were counted as scattering. Not a single Republican member was returned to Congress. The Democratic vote was increased to 119,550, by which were elected the five members of the House, a solid delegation to Congress, and of the Legislature on joint ballot a majority of 142. What, in 1878, had become of Grant's heavy majorities in 1888 and 1872. What, indeed, of Hayes' vote of 91,786 polled in 1876.—only two years before? Suppressed by the rifle-c'ubs in b ood, and terrorism, and fraud? "In Mississippi, in 1857, the registered vote was: Colored, 62,167; whites, 46,636. The population in 1870 was: Colored, 444,201; whites, 32,895; a Republican majority on the color 3.2,895; a Republican majority on the color line alone of 61,305. In 1889, Alcorn's (Repub-lican) majority was for Governor 38,693. In 1872, Gen. Grant's majority was 34.887. In 1873, Ames' (Republican) majority on discon-nor was 20,467, and in 1874, the majority on joint ballot in the Legislature was 30. In 1876, even by the Confederate count, Gen. Haves re-ceived 52,605 votes. But in 1878, the Republican vote, au immense majority of the State, almost wholly disappeared. Only 2,085 Republican votes were returned as cast, a solid Confederate delegation was returned to Confress, and an almost unanimous Democratic Legislature was counted in. What, in 1878, had because of the Republican majority of the State. come of the Republican majority of the State? What, indeed, of Hayes' vote of 1876? Suppressed in blood, and terrorism, and fraud?"

Communicated to the New Orleans P. cayune. But it is of a beautiful silk-haired dog from Cardiff I was to write. I never saw any dumb aninjal express so much speech, if I may say so, as did our small friend. By talking to and oitying tim I could make him weep, and it has been said that when called to dinner he actually smiled. That I never saw—his tears I have wiped away! That he had dreams we knew, because I have seen him, like Mab, demolishing the adversary in his sleep, for instance, a rival pet pigeon, whose tail-feathers foil as trophies to Beauty's valor one day. That he could compretend all be heard was beyond a doubt, for, standing myself without looking toward him, at the end of a long room, when he was apparently sleeping in a forbidden chair, I've said, "A person is on my cushion, and I desire him to leave it," when one spring would take him out of sight. I think that chair (I'm sitting in it now) was an Eden to him, and I've often suddenly entered the room, found it rocking by apparently an invisible touch, when the aggressor, hearing my step, has plunged under the sable coils foresting the moving wines. Cardiff I was to write. I never saw any dumb

ness and caresses were a necessity of his nature, and in that trait the relationship between us was not very far distant. Beauty had the rudiments of conscience, I know, and a heart, for it was broken at last. I came awar, and his mistress once long after let drop on the floor an old dress of mine. He recognized and caressed it with every sign of a tender memory. Time passed, and she too left him to the kind care of Mrs. P—, who was good enough to write to us respect up him. He was unhappy and anxious, looking in the face of every new Mrs. P—, who was good enough to write to us respecting him. He was unhappy and anxious, looking in the face of every new comer for the one he wished to see. At last he only drank, but refused to eat, and pined away. One day he stood awhile gazing earnestly at Mrs. P—, as she wrote, looking just as if he said, "You have been very kind to me, but they don't come back,—good-by," then crept on to his cushion, lay down quietly, and died.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Sick Baby. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
With a ton of European gold per day landed at New York, and Republican victories in Maine and California, the Rag Baby in Ohio is short of breath.

A Ridiculous Spectacle. Norristown Herald (Rep.).

The most ridiculous spectacle in the United States is Hamburg Butler holding up his hands in horror at the election-frauds he found in New England.

A Maine Greenback Howl, Auburn (Mr.) Greenback-Labor Chronicle. We have met the enemy, and they are not urs. They have tumbled us over in the mud in which we went to battle, and stood us on our heads. They have shown us that we cannot trade ourselves into power. We shall be in due time prepared to right ourselves again upon due time prepared to right ourselves again upon our feet and begin anew the tramp for freedom from the rule of Shylock. Greenbacks are like cats. They have nine lives. They are like pollywogs; cut them in pieces and they will draw themselves together again. The Chronicle gives the victors in the last battle warning that the fight will be renewed with more vigor than ever, and with the dearly-bought experience of the last campaign as teacher to warn them of the rocks on which they foundered Monday last.

Sammy, Johnay, and the Crow, After the Democratic Syracuse Concention. The American raven has been transferred to the slop-Dinner is done. About it yet

Horatio, John, and Sammy sit. Horatio hoarsely moans "Too bad! O what a chance you had!' "Shoot it!" cries Sammy; "long ago I swore I'd never eat a crow; To chew such provender I won't, Nor touch a morsel o'n't!"

"Nor me, too!" shouts the delegate, Resting one foot upon his plate;
"It never'll fool a Tammany gent,
I'll bet my bottom cent!"

He slammed the table as he spoke And crockery on the ceiling broke.
"Never?" asked Sammy. "Why, you know,
John Hoffman eats his crow! 'And so does Tommy Ecclesine; Waehner and Ely. all take in

The corous ossifragus dish, Preferring it to fish!" Then Johnny raved and beat his breast: Well, let them, if they think it best!
It's spoilt, but when they hold their nose
They think it fresh, I s'pose!

"You jerk your Latin slush at me As you lerk cipiers—very free— But, when the lection news you've heard, You'll wish you'd at the bird."

Bad as Bulgaria.

Toledo Biade (Rep.).
No one is surprised to learn that the trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisolm has resulted in his acquittal. A contrary result would have been an intense surprise. It is not easy to account for his having been brought to trial at all, for a community which has shown as little reprobation for his heinous deed as was displayed by the citizens of Kember County would bardly trouble itself to Kemper County would bardly trouble itself to make the sham of setting itself right before public opinion by putting the murderer through the formality of a judicial investigation. It would simply defy public opinion in this as in many other respects. The killing of Judge Chisolm, a man ripe in years, digpified in character, and of spotless integrity; his soo, a bright promising boy; and of two respectable, honest mechanics, by the crowd of maddened and cowardly ruffians, was sufficiently terrible; but the brutal murder of Cornelia Chisolm—a beautiful and intellectual young zirl, just budding into womantellectual young girl, just budding into woman-hood, who stood beside her father during all that dreadful time with the heroism of a Joan of Arc,—thrilled the heart of the whole nation. It was a deed worthy of the barbarous Basai-Bazouks; but never before had this country been dis-graced by such a crime committed by a white man. Before this, no one believed that there was a part of the Republic where a man could was a part of the Republic where a man could perpetrate such a monstrous crime and not be immediately torn to pieces by the enraged populace. But Gully was not to be torn in pieces; he was rather applauded for his deed; it made him a political power in Kemple County, and yesterday he went forth a free man, legally purzed of all blame for the crime by a jury packed for the purpose by himself and accomplices. The whole affair is a disgraceful blot on American civilization. It is as bad as anything which happened in Bulgaria during the most dreadful period of that unhappy country's history.

Bourbonisms.

Procion Howard's Dinville (Ill.) Bourbon Palmer's alleged newspaper at Springfield declares ex-Sheriff Kern, of Chicago, to be a Republican. Charley Kern is one of the best Democrats in Illinois, if he did feed Cutlom's militia

on stinking mest and moldy bread. Dorsheimer says he will not support Lucius Robinson because he, Robinson, was once a Republican. Dorsheimer himself was a sabotwearing-Dutch Republican till Mr. Tilden bought him into the Democratic party. Andre Matteson, editorial writer on the Chicago Times, is just now terribly distressed as to Senator Thurman's advocacy of State-rights. We remember a time, not many years agone, when Matteson himself wrote stalwart State-

rights articles. The Cook County Greenbackers appointed a committee to perfect an alliance with the Communists, but the latter declined the doubtful honor. When a Greenbacker gets so low that a red-mouthed Chicago Communist won't affiliate with him, how low is he?

Forsythe, the Greenback Congressman from the Fifteenth District, is reported to be looking well. He should look well as a Congressman, he gets good clothes and enough to eat; as a preacher, he repeated the Indian story: Damn poor preach, damn poor pay.

The stalwart Republican editors, and, we are sorry to say, some Democrats, don't like the picture of John C. Calboun in the Bourboa head. We are prepared to show, and shall show in due time, that John C. Calboun did more for the settlement and prosperity of Illinois than any or her man in the United States, Stephen A. Douglas not excepted. This is why the Bourboa puts him at the head.

Tammany Hall is a supposed Democratic organization; but it is mostly made up of roughs, contidence-men, and desperate characters of all call ngs. There are probably a hundred Tammany Democrats in the two prisons of New York, many of them convicted of the most helmons crimes against society. When Goy. Robinson was inaugurated, he was at once besieged by John Kelly and Tammany Hall to pardon these fellows—their associates—out of prison. Goy. Robinson took their cases under advisement, and to this day has not pardoned one Tammany Democrat,—believing, as the entire country believes, that the best place for a Tammany Democrat is in the Penitentiary. On Taursday Mr. Tilden and decent Democrats triumphed over John Kelly, and his red-mouthed mob was discomfited. John Kelly held a rump convention and nominated himself. He will get the support of the thieves and plug-uglies of New York City, and none other.

The Tammany Bolt.

Syracuse Courier (Dem.).
The form which the opposition to Robinson's renomination by the New York delegates finally assumed will doubtless be worth many thousand votes to him in the rural districts. Notwithstanding the bolt, we look for Gov. Robinson's vote outside of New York to be swollen to such a degree as to elect him independently of New York. Gov. Tilden was elected in 1874 without the aid of that city, and why not Gov. Robinson as well?

Poughkeepsie Eigle (Rep.).

Whatever difference there is between Robinson and Kelly, either personally or politically, is rather in Keily's favor. His management of the finances of New York has been such that all parties have been obliged to admit its houestvand prudence. He took hold of Tammany Hail after Tweed and Tilden had filled it full of abominations, and placed himself at the head of

"reformed Tammany,"—so at least the Demo-cratic authorities told us at the time. If that was true, and was so meritorious then, we do not see how his remaining at its head has be-come such a creat sin now. He has bolted the nomination of his party, just as Robinson did in 1861, but he did it after making every over-ture for harmony that any man could short of committing hari-kari. Robinson's friends pro-posed no terms but that, and that he refused to do.

posed no terms but that, and that he remsed to do.

Observer (Dem.)**.

We have no wish to ignore the complications which have arisen. The Tammany delegates, failing to rule, have announced their determination to rule the Democracy. If the old party of our love and commemoration—the party whose long history is a brave procession of fearless acts, and whose traditions are all of courage—had fallen so low that it surrendered its principles to the caprice of a factious minority, the time to write its epitaph would have come. But it has not fallen to that degraded estate. It has said to the disgruntled delegates that they could go or stay; that they were dependent on the party, but that under no circumstances was the party dependent on them. They concluded to go. Their botion was that they could take an impressive minority of the Convention with them. They took four delegates, representing the remnants of the broken Canal Ring of Niagara County, and that was all. John Kelly led the bolt, and through the bolt he announced himself an independent candidate for Governor. The man's vanity has got the better of his discretion. We hope to welcome him back before the canvass ends to his old place in the party, but we must meet him now with plain words.

meet him now with plain words

There is a rebellion in the Democratic camp. There is a rebellion in the Democratic camp. Only one course can be pursued by the loyal Democrats. Rebellion must be crushed and treason made odious. It happens that the secession of Tammany Hall's delegates from the Democratic State Convendon was preceded by an attempt to falsify the voice of the Convention, and that attempt of itself is enough to cast odium upon the men who planned and those who labored to carry it out. The bold conspiracy to seduce Senator Jacobs from his anti-Tammany belongings falled, because John C. Jacobs would rather bear the reputation of being an honorable man than secure by a trick a nomination and election as Governor. Defeated in its conspiracy, Tammany, through its spokesman, withdrew from the Convention before a nomination spiracy, Tammany, through its spokesman, withdrew from the Convention before a nomination
had been made. The threat had been that, in
the event of Gov. Robinson's nomination being
made, secession would follow. But secession
was perpetrated before the nomination. The
punishment for this act of treason will be deservedly severe. Among the last acts of the
Convention was the withdrawal of all
acknowledgment of John Kelly's organization
as the regular Democracy of New York City.
Tammany, with John Kelly as its leader, cannot be admitted to the two State Conventions not be admitted to the two State Convent to be held next year. Only kept alive by the Democracy of the State giving it the prestige of regularity, it must die or change leaders.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Correction

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.-Your Evanston items of this morning report that I have purchased the Topeka Blade, which I will continue to edit and publish as the Kansas State Journal. The report is true, except that I have purchased from the Hon. George W. Reed, the present proprietor, a half-interest in the above establishment, and will be associated with him; the firm name being Reed & Sewell. Please make the correc-

tion. Respectfully, ALFRED S. SEWELL. The Base-Ball Nuisance

To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- I would, through the medium of your valuable journal, direct the attention of the proper authorities to the base-ball nuisance as daily practiced on the square adjoining the proper base-ball park. It is actually dangerous (and particularly so for ladies) to pass through there during the dinner hour, and it is only by the kind dispensation of Providence that accidents do not daily occur. I think so public a thoroughfare no place for the practice of our national game, and suggest that an im CLUB.

A Word for Washburne.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A correspondent of your valuable sheet, some time since, mentioned the name of the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne as a fit candidate in the approaching campaign. Now, sir, let me add a mite of information in regard to his chances (if nominated), which, if generally known, has never appeared in print. I have just returned from a three-years' residence in the South, and speak whereof I know. A large portion of the population of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are a French-speaking people. E. B. Washburne, while representing us at the French Court, so endeared himself to these people that, though in some instances opposed to his not open to reason, but who thinks he sees through rangs and cliques his future seess. To-day the news has been flashed across the ocean that Cetywayo, the Zulu Chieffain, has at last been captured by Str Garnet. Woiseley; our Zulus who always are at sword's points with what is just and absolutely necessary, instead of waiting to be eaptured, should burn their own kraals, come into the popular camp, and thus lend their aid in behalf of justice and right, without which a party must die.

Ingersoll and His New Party. people that, though in some instances opposed to his political convictions, they would give him their suffrage in preference to any man that either party could bring forward. His conduct at Paris, when that city

was besieged, will never be forgotten by them,
—many of whom have all their relatives residing there.

Then, again, the entire colored population of the whole South—by the way, no mean fraction in point of numbers—will support the regular Republican nominee, thereby causing a very heavy vote that could safely be counted on in the event that the National Convention should display sufficient wisdom in nominating the Hon. E. B. Washburne, against whose character —political or private—no aspersions can truth-fully be cast.

ALBION C. St. CYR,

No. 116 Washington street.

Wrong Work.
To the Editor of The Tribune. HYDE PARK, Sept. 17 .- In just six weeks there will be held the most important election which will take place before the Presidential next year. It is all-importent that the solid Republican vote shall be a unit without a scratch or blemish. Already the enemy are in the field making effort to commit voters to some prospective candidate who is a good man but a Democrat. Now, this is all wrong; no voter should pledge himself to vote for this or that candidate until he does so at the ballot-

box.

Circumstances may then be different, and under his pledge he may be obliged to vote against his judgment.

When a petition is presented to a Republican

to sign in support of a Democrat, he should promptly say No! The Democracy are the element which approved of placing our soldiers in Andersonville

proved of placing our soldiers in Andersonville and Libby prisons.

No Republican should give any encouragement or support to this element.

Now, about the primary elections, let all our forces be concentrated for strength. Have no changes made to hold them in precinets, but let each town or ward have but one primary election. It is of the most vital importance that all the concentrated forces move as one man in the approaching campaign. In union there is strength in division there is defeat—sure and certain. in division there is defeat—sure and certain.

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

The New Corn Crop Claimed to be Only an Average One.
To the Editor of The Tribune. ABINGDON, Ill., Sept. 14.—Since reading your

nteresting speculations on the extent of the impending famine in Europe, and the very serious offices this country will be called upon to perform, I have thought it might be worth while to correct the very erroneous impression it has pleased the poetical correspondents of so many papers to make of the enormous dimensions of the now maturing maize crop in sions of the now maturing maize crop in that wonderful "belt." I have just returned from a careful personal examination of the aforesaid mythical cincture where it is supposed to compress the great corn-exporting Vallers of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Des Moines Rivers, and I regret to find the yield, owing to the very obvious drought which proves to have been universal and severe everywhere west from the Indiana line, has unmistakably disappointed the magnificent prospect in June which the poets have so loved to describe, and that the uncomplaining farmer himself is very grateful to acknowledge that in spite of bugs, files, and drought, and the trubs, still his wonderful soil is maturing him fair average crop. But while there is nothing enormous anywhere to observe, it is a comfort to know there are no regions, or portions, or fields that are afflicted with especial blight, and that average, whatever it is, will be available to each man engaged or interested in the crop, and if these poor Western fellows so long pinched with the times, can "freeze fast" to some part of their stores, and hold on till the inevitable rise comes, it must prove a source of very general and largerelief to the farmers themselves, to say nothing of the resulting advantage to that innocent party at the head of affairs which is so often and so disadvantageously held, in the biranger mind. for the present sad stringency in their financial affairs. The severe shortage in the hay crop all along the line, and the great dearth of pasturage which everywhere prevalls, with only an average crop of the cereal that wonderful "belt." I have just re-

itself, will render a much more systematic economy in collecting, and housing, and administering the product than has ordinarily prevailed if the "belt" is to fulfill the beneficent office of refleving the great want von describe, and I have thought your far-reaching journal might render a sure service not only to the West, but the world, by sending a few timely notes to these reckless fellows that are often in such hot haste to rush through their surnlas store and make the way clear for the same plodding ceremony of raising more corn to waste. A few cents on the bushel advance, while but little felt at the far end of the line, would be much help at this, and a few bushels saved from the very lavish waste of the West might refleve some want at the East. It is but little the poor boys on the frontier can hold back at best, tax-ridden, debt-ridden as most of them are, but a worl from The Tribune would ener them at least. itself, will render a much more systematic them at least.

For Judge of the Superior Court. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—You truly state that the practice of signing petitions in favor of one man

or another for the Judicial office is repre

ble to an extreme degree. Neither Judge Moore nor any other Judge has occasion to circulate such petitions. If the candidate is a suitable man for the place the people will bestow the office upon him without solicitation. After six years' service it is not a difficult matter to determine whether a Judge has properly discharged the duties of his office or not.

In the case of Judge Moore, it is the common indexes. In the case of Judge Moore, it is the common judgment of the bar, and of suitors in his court, that the administration of justice has not been satisfactory. As the world goes, Judge Moore is an honest man; he is above bribery and corruption, but he is an obstinate, self-willed, and opinionated man. He rules and acts upon his own vague notions of right, to the entire exclusion of principle, precedent, and authority. He is bound by the decision of no higher court; he follows no wisdom other than his own. For him there is no light than that which the duliness of his no wisdom other than his own. For him there is no light than that which the duliness of his own vision affords. These are extremely dangerous methods for a chancellor to pursue, and parties litigant in his Court have learned the lesson to their sorrow. These causes of complaint are so common, and the general reputation of Judge Moore is of such a character in these respects, that no lawyer of recute now at the bar will venture to advise a client as to the probable results of a case pending on the chancers side of the Superior Court.

Outside of all political considerations, there is no question that he should not be re-elected under any circumstances.

The Administration and Illinois.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- The public have been reated by the newspapers of both parties, ever ince the installation into power of our honored President, by "news" of his intentions and purposes, which subsequent events proved so utterly false that they will hardly be bulldozed now into believing that he has any favorit for office, unless that man represents the people, and is the choice of the masses of the Republ

an party. I am led to these reflections by the cry of fom, Dick, and Harry, who openly assert that

Tom, Dick, and Harry, who openly assert that the Administration favors such and such a man for office at the hands of the people, when the truth is that there is no truth in it, and that the head of affairs in this Government has the utmost confidence in the judgment and intelligence of the American people.

When the canvass for the nomination of Governor was going on in Ohio, he resolutely refused to take any part in the struggle. There certainly was little to differ on between two such good Republicans as Charles Foster and Alonzo Taft, and the people whom he always has relied on fixed the whole thing, not only for the benefit of the party, but for the country at large.

Therefore, when I heard, not very long ago, a Congressman from this State, whose name might be Sivad, if it was spelled right, assert that the Administration favored John B. Hawley as the next Governor of this State, I openly rebelled against the assertion, saying, as I do now, that the Administration would never attempt to force a man upon the people who is not their choice, and any man who lends his hand to any such transaction will find that he has brought his chickens to the wrong market

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Evanston, Ill., Sed. 16.—In your strong and admirable editorial in to-day's TRIBUNE upon Atheism as a State religion, the respect in which you appear to hold Col. Ingersoll, as a man of "character and intellectual grasp," far surpasses the measure of his own self-respect, if one may judge of this by his published words. You think he "must have had many qualms as he looked upon the crazy rabble which had come together at his summons," and that he must have "been surprised to find himself in the midst of such a crazy and disreputable gang of monomaniacs and demagogues."

But who is all that gang proved himself by But who in all that gang proved himself by

But who in all that gang proved himself by his words to be more "crazy" or more "disreputable" than Col. Ingersoll, who, if he was correctly reported, said he was "in favor of granting to every human being every right that he claimed for himself". No Socialist in all that "crazy rabble" went further, or asks for more. But he must be the judge as to what are his rights.

D. M. Bennett and Ingersoll claim "the right" to circulate as "scientific truth" that at which the ordinary moral sense of mankind revolts as disgusting obscenity. They claim "the right" to prohibit the circulation of the Bible, which most men reverence as containing the purest system of morals, on the

containing the purest system of morals, on the plea that it is an obsecue book.

The fact is, Ingersoll's remark was made in the interest of unbounded license, and not of regulated liberty. There is not in all the countries are the results of the property of the countries are the results of the property of the countries are the results of the property of the countries are the results of the countries are the property of the countries are the property of the countries are the property of the countries are the co try another man so scornfully intolerant of the pinions and rights of others, if they happen opinions and rights of orders, it they mapped not to be in accord with his notions, as Col. R. G. Ingersoli. No man treats opponents with such contempt and abuse as he does. He is not in favor of giving any man any right which he claims for himself, if the right claimed involves claims for himself, if the right claimed involves any measure of protection by the civil power, to the Church, the Christian religion, or its institutions. His "intellectual grasp" may be seen in the fact that in the long and violent warfare which he has been waging against the Bible and religion there is not one solitary-argument employed by him which was not more effectively employed by Paine before him.—in his "Age of Reason,"—and by Bishop Colenso in his assaults upon the Pentateuch. The world may be successfully challenged to find one argument against the Bible which Ingersoll has used, and warch Paine and Colenso did not use. He has simply been a diligent "gatherer and disposer of men's stuff," which he has used most effectively with minds which are least given to thinking.

The more charitable view which can be taken of this man is that he is "crazy,"—fully as

The more charitable view which can be taken of this man is that he is "crazy,"—fully as crazy as any of the "monomaniacs and demagogs" in whose company he found himself at Cincinnati. That he is brilliant, witty, and in a certain way captivating in his speech, may well strengthen the theory that he has gone clean daft in his rage against Christianity and the Church. For if of him, as Polonius of Hamlet, we may say, "How pregnant sometimes his replies are," so we may find the same explanation of it, which is that it is "A happiness that often madness sits on which sanity and reason often madness sits on which sanity and reason could not be so prosp'rously delivered of.' CITIZEN.

A Dog that Wouldn't Die. Mr. Graman, who lives at the corner of Ninth Mr. Graman, who lives at the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue, has a little son John, whose highest hope was to become the possessor of a dog. Some time since the lad became the owner of an animal which, without much regard to sex, he named Prince. John and Prince got on famously together, but their sport was occasionally detrimental to the comfort and happiness of Mr. Graman's neighbors. Owing to the frequent expressions of disapproval which were launched at Prince, the latter decided at last to lose her. His first attempt was to take the dog over to Covington. He left his prisoner tied securely, as he supposed, to a was to take the dog over to Covington. He left his prisoner tied securely, as he supposed, to a telegraph pole, and returned to his home with a feeling of mingled satisfaction and regret. He had barely reached the house when Prince greeted him with a joyous bark. Then Graman inveigled the animal to the canal, and dropped her weighted with a stone into the water. He hurried away hastily that he might not be forcell to look upon the dying struggles of his victim. But when he reached home he found the dog already awaiting him. His regrets then gave way to resentment, and he determined that a dog which would neither be lost nor drowned must be hanged.

He fitted the fatal noose with his own hand, and left the dog as dead as Julius Cæsar. The exe-cution had taken place in his own cellar. He cution had taken place in his own cellar. He returned to the upper regions with a grim smile. But even while he was congratulating manself. Prince bounded before him with all the freedom and activity of life. In spite of his senses, the hatter was persualed that what he saw was but a canine ghost. To make sure, he descended to the cellar, candle in hand, attended by several friends. The mystery was solved. Instead of his own dog, he had hanged one Turk, the property of a neighbor. Prince still lives, but the owner of Turk threatens to bring sut before Justice Schwab to recover the value of his dog.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Divorces, Bankrupteies, Judg-

ments, Etc.

A bill was filed by Adoloh H. Uphof yesterday in the Circuit Court against Elias Shipman to compel the cancellation of a contract for the purchase of land. Uphof says that in December, 1876, T. V. Wadskier owned a lot on State street, just north of Harrison, and he proposed to complainant that, if he would buy the lot just south of him, they would both build together and bave a party wall between them. Complainant agreed, and went to work to find the owner of the lot south of Wadskier's. Elias the owner of the lot south of Wadskier's. Elias Shipman represented he was the owner, and Unhof then made an agreement to buy the above lot for \$8,500. But Shipman falsely and fraudulently conveyed him the S. ½ of Lot 12, Block 137, in the School Section Addition, in the same block, but about fifty feet north of the lot he wanted. Soon after the contract was made out Uphof discovered the mistake, and refused to perform the agreement. Shipman then admitted he did not own the lot complainant wanted, but tried to sell him Lot 12 for \$7.800 instead of \$8,500. Complainant, however, learned the title was bad, and refused to take it at any price, and Shipman soon afterward sold it to C. B. Farwell for \$9,500. Some time after, however, the defendant commenced a suit in covenant against Uphof on his contract to recover the amount of the first payment. Complainant now charges that Shipman purposely tried to palm off on him the south half of Lot 12 as the lot south of Wadskier's, and, when he refused to take it, agreed to resclud the contract, and did so by selling the same lot. TEMS.

Judge Tuley will be in Court next Monday.

ITEMS. Judge Tuley will be in Court next Monday.
Judge Blodgett will be in Court Saturday.
Judge Drummond will not be back until the

ast of the month. Assignees will be chosen this morning for H.
I. Honore, Jr., and William R. Haskins.
The case of Dewar vs. The Bank of Montreal was given to the jury about noon yesterday, but up to 8 o'clock they were still undecided, with an excellent prospect of sleeping on benches all

Margaret A. Young filed a bill yesterday against Bernard Young, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Abram F. Hazen, Richard S. and Rufus L. Todd, Horace Skinner, and James A. Knapp began a suit yesterday for \$3,500 against Charles F. Barber. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Alfred Cowles filed a bill vesterday against Mary J. and Roswell E. Goodell to foreclose a morigage for \$14,430 on the following described property: Beginning at a point on the weat line of Lot 4, Block 38, in the Original Town of Chicago, 63 teet 7 4.5 inches north of the southwest corner of Lot 4, 22 feet 23-5 inches, thence raning easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said Lots 3 and 4 to a point in the east line of Lot 3, distant about 88 feet 10 2-5 inches north from the 8. E. corner of Lot 3, thence running sou herly along the easterly line of said Lot 3, 22 feet 23-5 inches, thence west in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.

John D. Jennings began a suit in ejectment against M. C. Scobey, John Kuney, and George F. Bissell, claiming \$1,000 damages, and another against Frederick Farrington, Joseph N. Kinney, and Henry S. Turner for a like amount.

ney, and Henry S. Turner for a like amount.
CIRCUIT COURT.

McMullen, Hefferon & McDonald began result in trespass against John Hoffmann and Benjamin H. Seligman, claiming \$5,000 damages.
Henry Ward, a printer arrested on a charge of larceny from John McClellan, alias John Mack, alias Robert McClellan, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he had been arrested without warrant.

without warrant.

Kean & Lenier sued John J. Curran tow \$1,200.

Henry E. Clark commenced an action in trespass against Jacob Kramer to recover \$5,000 PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of Charles M. Lindgren, deceased was proved and admitted to record, the wildobeng sole devisee. Letters of administration were issued to Johanna Lindgren, and a bone for \$103,000 approved.

In the estate of Elizabeth K. Wirt, deceased it appearing that the executors appointed under the will reside outside of the State, letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to George H. Kettoile, under bond of \$1,000.

The will of Jonathan H. Batchelder was admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were granted to Lucinda Batchelder, under a bond for \$100,000, which was approved.

In the estate of John A. Galloway, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Catherina E. Galloway, and bond of \$5,000 approved:

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—1,031 to 1.204, inclusive, except 1,131 and 1,155. No. 1,030, Phelps vs. Schenck, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1,930 to 2,002, inclusive, except Jameson—1,930 to 2,002, inclusive, except

on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 930 to 2, 002, inclusive, except 1, 934, 1, 937, and 1, 993. No case on trial.

JUDGE MODER—38, 42, 4234, 43. No. 41,

Batchen vs. McCord. on trial.

JUDGE ROBERS—55, 62 to 78, inclusive. No. JUDGE MORALLETSR—33, inclusive, except 26, 28, 32. No. 19, Seidler vs. Freidenberg, on trial. JUDGE MCALLETSR—337, Gleason vs. Race. No. 281, Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 10 o'clock
Calendar Nos. 63, 64, 64½, 65, 68 to 90, exce
Nos. 70, 78, 85, and 88. Calendar Nos. 63, 64, 64%, 65, 68 to 90, except Nos. 70, 78, 85, and 86.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Pfeffer vs. John Kadlic and Wilhelmina Kadlic, \$396.77.

—Johanna Hazemann vs. Carl P. Schurz, \$975.—A. H. Wood vs. Barth Manning, Louis Wagner, and George G. Webber, \$72.12.—E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. J. Cramer and H. Horwitz, \$295. 81.

JUDGE GARY—Jacob Shipsey vs. Alexander Sterl, \$731.50.—William H. Rudy vs. Mary H. Carstens, \$91.—People, nse of George Dunlap, guardian, etc., vs. John Baker and William Prats, \$1,114.81.—Same vs. Same, \$425.71.—Same vs. Same, \$1,016.78.—Same vs. Same, \$215.62.

JUDGE JANNSOV—Tecodore F. Andrews vs. Harvey S. Dale. \$2,851.39.—George E. Hall vs. Charles Harms. \$332.—Henry Cady et al. vs. John Stephenson, \$335.93.—Fnomas B. Murphy vs. John J. Montague, \$785.—Swon Johnson vs. John Breaton; verdict, \$450, and motion for a new trial.—Martin M. Leany vs. James C. Boyden and James H. Wolsey, \$361.39.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONTRESIONS—George Strong vs. Anton Mors, \$3,231.50.

JUDGE ROGERS—Rumsey & Walker vs. August Martin, \$1,373.12.

JUDGE MORAN—First National Bank vs. A. Ferris Smith, \$555.—City vs. Michael B. Bailey, John Brenock, and Simon Powell, \$309.34.—J. L. Hatheway vs. George Fleming, \$7.0.46.—Edmund Nolan & Co. vs. Mrs. M. J. F. Perciolat, \$307.13.—S. Stein & Co. vs. Louis Morris and Scholle Goldschmidt, \$312.97.—Brigz. Enly & Co. vs. Same, \$1,846.41.—C. B. Conde vs. Edward M. Tolan, \$30.25.—Steam Stone Cutter Company vs. Edwin Walker, \$301.19.—Eliza Davisou vs. Thomas Luyton, John Harris, John Borchard, Jacob Saoin, and John Diemeck; verdiet, \$100. and motion for a new trial.—Western Cement Company vs. John Boland and John B. Sullivan, \$429.65.—L. Levinson & Co. vs. Louis Morris and Scholle Goldschmidt, \$432.50.

JUDGE McALLISTER—Commercial National Bank vs. Great Western Telegraph Company, 3765.33.

—Same vs. Same, \$2,308.86.—Same vs. Same, \$1,197.36. JUDGMENTS.

How Artemus Ward's Jokes Crept into the English Consolou ness.

Joaquin Miller in the Independent.

On the mantel-piece you see busts of Dickens and Thackeray, and around the walls pictures of many distinguished men. Perhaps the largest picture there is that of an American, Charles F. Browne, better known as Artemus Ward. It has the post of honor, and hangs above the seat of the master of ceremonies. He was the first literary American, perhaps, who ever got wholly into the great, warm nearts of the English. Here they tell you now he first made them laugh. He had ceen dined at the Savage Club and, in return, invited some of the members to dine with him. Now the great humorist was a poor and a very democratic man, and so chose a rather plain inn for his dinner. The butter brought on the table was not nice. It was, to say the least, suggestive, "Waiter," said Artemus Ward, "haven!" you got some bald-headed butter! Take away this butter and bring some bald-headed butter," Nobody smiled, nobody thought of laughing. The stiff and stolid Englishmen went back to their club-room, after leaving their host, and began to discuss the great American humorist. Saddenly one of their number sprang to his feet and began to laugh. "On! now, I say, did you 'ear him talk about bald-leaded butter! Why he wanted butter without 'air in it, you know." Very slow are those honest English see American jokes. How Artemus Ward's Jokes Crept into the

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Foreign Exchange Above the Specie-Importing Point.

The Currency Movement --- Governments, Local Securities, and Stocks.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Provisions Steady --- Grain Irregular.

Breadstuffs Weak Early, but Close Better -Wheat for Export Dull.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s opened in New York at 102 bid and 1021/4 asked, closed at the same figures. In Chicago pess was done at 101% bid and 102% asked. The rest of the list did not follow the 4s in the rement. The 41/4s were 104% bid and 105 saked, the 6s 102% and 102%, and the 6s of 1881 104% and 105. There is a moderate investment and, but there were yesterday a good many

ling exchange is once more above the rate which specie can be shipped from London to New York, and a cessation of the arrivals of English gold at the latter port is to be looked The posted rates for sterling were 48214 Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481% and 483%, and in New York at 481%@ 481% and 483%. Sterling grain bills were 479% and 481%. French grain bills were 528% and 52614. French bankers' bills were 52434 and 519%, and German bankers' bills 94 and 94%. Consols were 97 9-16.

Chicago shipments of currency were liberal. The scarcity of small bills continues, and is a great embarrassment. Country banks are now ffering to pay a sight premium for small notes. and in this way are obtaining a supply at a cost of about 80 cents per \$1,000 premium. Secretary Sherman's new move in redeeming legaltenders at the Sub-Treasuries could be taken advantage of by the banks to relieve themselves of this embarrassment about small bills if the Sub-Treasury could be counted on for any accommodation to the public. It would only be necessary to present legal-tenders for redemp-tion, take silver dollars, and have them converted into \$10 certificates. These, though not legal-tender, would be gladly taken by the

Discounts remain quiet. Strictly call loans can be obtained at 4 per cent, 30-day loans at 5, and 60-day loans at 6 per cent per annum. Bank clearings were \$4,500,000.

The New York banks last week paid \$3,060,000 in legal-tenders into the Treasury on account of the 4 per cents, besides shipping large amounts

The banks received large amounts of money from the Treasury on account of the gold striving from Europe; but at the same time they paid considerable into the Treasury for 4 per cent bonds, and sent large amounts of currency to the interior. If it had not been for these arrivals of gold from Europe there would have been a great disturbance in the money market.

The shipments of the New York banks to the

The shipments of the New York banks to the interior in the last six weeks are calculated at \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The gold that has been received in this country aiready, and that which is known to be on the way, make the European shipments amount to about \$30,000,000. Chicago City 7s of 1881 sold at 10216, Water Loan 7s of 1892 at 113%, West Town 5s at 1011/4. Cook County 7s of 1885 at 10714, and West Division Horse Railway stock at 1671/4.

Stocks opened irregular, and the market at first was weak in spots, but afterwards a firmer one was noticeable. There are signs that sales to realize are being systematically made at every were a few weeks ago, and there are not a few operators who look with distrust on the high level of prices, and predict a bad break, espeetally for some of the second-class fancies. St. 57%, going down %, to 66%, and closing at 66%. Northwestern common advanced from 81% to 81%, closing at 81%; the preferred opened at at which price the stock is higher, relatively, than Rock Island, and closed at 100%, ex-dividend. Illinois Central advanced 16, to 911/4; Lackawan ha 36, to 5916; Jersey Central 34, to 5214; Kansas City preferred %, to 59; San Francisco 36,

The strongest stock on the list was Northern Pacific common. This went up 2%, to 22%; closing at 22. The preferred made %, to 49. Iron Mountain opened at 40, went up 1/4, to 401/4, and fell away to 301/4. Pacific Mail lost 3/6, to 211/4; Western Union 1/4, to 931/4; Minneapolis 16, to 4416; Kansas City common 16, to 28%; Kansas & Texas ¼, to 16%; St. Joe ¾, to 28%; the preferred 114, to 5214; Ohio and Mis-

sissippi %, to 17%; Wabash 1/4, to 411/4; Erie preferred 14, to 50; the common 14, to 26%; Louisville & Nashville 1/8, to 581/3; Lake Shore %, to 90%; and Michigan Central 1/6, to 83. Erie second 6s opened at 73%, advanced to 74%, and closed at 73%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Monday were in active demand, and prices, as a rule, were higher, the advance in some issues being quite important. Alton & Terre Haute incomes rose 4 per cent, to 56; St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds 1, to 100; do firsts preferred incomes 2, to 72; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts 11/4, to 901/4; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts 11/4, to 47; do currency 6s 3/4, to 23; Great Western seconds ex-coupon 1, to 107; Texas Pacific solidated assented %, to 75%; and do seconds 2, to 32%. The two last named reacted %@1 seconds were in active demand, and rose to 74%. Union Pacific sinking-funds sold up to

*, Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 to 78; St. sul consolidated sinking-funds to 107%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 112%; Missouri Pacific seconds to 106; Den ver & Rio Grande firsts to 94%. Alton opened and closed at 95. The earnings

of the road for the second week of September were \$176,793 this year, against \$104,137 last year, a gain of \$72,656. The increase so far this year has been \$404,881.73. Northwestern earnings increased \$92,000 in

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe earnings for the first week in September increased \$25,727. The earnings of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company during the first three days of the

second week in September increased \$26,000. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company during the first twelve days in eptember were \$456,318.35, against \$381,435.83 during the same period last year; this year's

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company for the week ending Sept. 7, 1879, were \$34,984.73; same week last year, \$29,691.27. Increase, \$5,823.46.
The incorporators of the Chicago and Silver Cliff Gold and Silver Mining Company, noticed last Sunday in this column, are Messrs. Frank E. Morse, Gen. E. R. Wadsworth. J. H. Haverly, A. B. Pullman, E. P. Hall, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Col. C. N. Pratt, Ira F. Benson, E. P. Read, and W. T. Mendenhall.

The California and Consolidated Virginia Mining Companies have passed their dividends for August. The August product of the lastnamed mine was only a little over \$100,000.

The following information is given about the utro Tunnel by its Secretary, Mr. Pelham W. Ames. He states that the payment of \$9,350 royalty by the Bonanza companies is the second, and not the first, monthly payment, as has been hitherto published. The first monthly pay-ment was made Aug. 10, amounting to \$8,500. The Savare Mine has made its first payment of \$15,000 on account of the lateral tunnel. Toward the construction of this lateral tunnel by the Sutro Company it is understood that the whole Comstock lode advances 70c per foot, equal in the aggregate to \$1,300,000, and that

every mine is to be called upon for its or or tion as the tunnel reaches each properly ins uc-cession. Thus far the Sayage Mine has been been paid, as noticed above.

The Silver Cliff Miner says: The Suver Chili Miller says:

The Bull-Domingo Mine was sold Tuesday to Gov. Pikkin, Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, and ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, for a round half million of dollars. Col. Sam Snaeffer, of Kanasa City, manipulated the sale, and makes a good quarter of a million by the transaction. This settles the long contest between the contesting parties. The mine will be worked for all it is worth, and will be millions to the came.

the camp.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

GOVERNMENT BONDS FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sixty days. 4794 5284 LOCAL SECURITIES. Bid.

| Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip) | 95 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 *And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Five francs
Prussian thalors
Holland guelders.
Kroners (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons.
Rossian roubles, paper.
Austrian florins, paper.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. NOTE BROKES. GOVERNMENT. CITT, COULT. BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

> CHARLES HENROTIN. 106 East Washington-st.

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.

Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.

Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of In
debtedness in sums to suit. GEO. O. MARCY & CO., 152 Lasalle-st.,

OFFER 100,000 Kansas City Municipal Sevens, due 1994, 100,000 Kansas City Water-Works Sevens, due 1894, 50,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1890. Wanted-200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas Bonds that will pay 7 or 8 per cent interest.

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago, eks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants. Member of New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 78.
CITY BONDS.
SOUTH PARK BONDS.
LINCOLN PARK BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

BAS FOR SALE:
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TRADERS' INSURANCE.

WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL OF THE WESTERN STATES.

88 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO. STOCKS, BONDS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY,
In charge of Stock Department.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. EXCHANGE n, Paris, Berlin, Christiania, and other points

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- Governments quiet. Railroad bonds fairly active. C., C. & L. C. rets, 7714; seconds, 2814.

State securities dull. Bar silver is 112. Subsidiary silver coin is @1 per cent discount.

The stock market was fairly active to-day, but speculation was very irregular, and an unsettled one characterized the dealings. Early in the day the fluctuations were very narrow, except in the case of Northern Pacific, which rose 21/8 per cent. but, toward noon, a strong tone was developed, and prices advanced 1/@1 per cent. During the afternoon the market became weak and declined 1/4 to 1% per cent, the latter on Iron Mountain; but toward the close, under a good % per cent. The greatest activity was in Granger shares: Lake Shore, Iron Mountain, Northern Pacific, and Erie. Transactions, 218,000 shares 11,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwest, 26,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Wabash, 13,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 8,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Vurion Pacific, 5,000 Ohios, 5,000 St. Joes, 8,000 Western Union, 19,000 Iron Mountain, 6,000 Kansas City & Northern, 7,000 Kansas & Texas, 14,000 Northern Pacific, 2,500 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette, 2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & Sr. Louis, 4,200 Chesapeake & Onio, and 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money active at 5,000 per cent. Prime mercantile senser, 5,000 ceres.

cantile paper, 5@81/4 per cent. Sterling exchange dull; sixty days, 481%; STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old... 31% Virginia 6s, new... 28
Tennessee 6s, new... 28
Missouri 6s...... 105
Virginia 6s, old... 28 MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The following were e closing quotations at the Stock Board

POREIGN. FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—5 p. m.—Consols, 97 9-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 94;
Pennsylvania Central, 44; Reading, 19; Eric,
27%; Eric preferred, 51½; second consols, 76½.

United States honds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 108%; 4s, 104%. Paris, Sept. 17.—Rentes, 83f 77%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 17:

record Wednesday, Sept. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-eighth st. 25 ft e of Butler, s.f. 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Christopher Connaly to J. L. Hathaway) ...

Carroll av, 24.7-10 ft e of Leavitist, s.f. 24x122 ft, dated July 19 (George M. Holden to N. P. Holden).

Laurel st. 230 tt n jof Thirty-fifth, w.f. 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 2 (William Vocke to Morris Welch)

Sedgwick st. 132 ft n of Sizel, w.f. 25x 125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 16 (David Reiser to C. K. Schnitze)

Noole st. 237½ ft n of Black Hawk, e.f., 40x125 ft, dated Sept. 16 (Master in Chancery to A. M. Haghand).

Wabashav, 98¼ ft n of Thirty-fourth st. w.f. 55x174 ft, dated Sept. 16 (E. H. Pray to Ann E. Chandler)

Oas st. 263 ft w of Pine. n.f. 25x 106 3-10 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Frank Scheibel to F. W. Bipperd).

West Madison st. 25 ft w or Laffin, n.f. 31 10-12x125 ft, dated Sept. 6 (Henry A. Howes to John John).

Ostorn st. 162½ fts of West Ohio, w.f. nndivided ½ fts of West Ohio, w.f. nndivided ½ fts of Swest Ohio, w.f. nndivided ½ of 28x74½ ft, dated Yune 21 (W. J. Rankin to Hattie Wood-dansee) Fransfort st. 192 & wof Henshaw av, s. f. 138x100 ft. (with other property), dated Sept. 16 (Seth C. Clark to Mary Clark)
Rumsey st, 50 ft n of Clarinda, e. f., undivided % of 50x1.0 ft, dated Oct. 18, 1878 (M. R. and T. R. Young to J. V.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	4 1878.	1870.	1878.
Flour, bris	13,017	6,551	6,051	6,412
Wheat, bu	317, 598	216, 439	219,920	
Corn, bu	239.9 5	183,568	161, 351	104,934
Oats, bn	40,552		17, 199	25, 121
Rye, bu	16, 297	18,620	54,000	1,600
Barley, bu	45, 710	63, 301	15,756	16,766
Grass seed, los.	288.570	273, 450	78, 502	140, 578
Flax seed, lbs	1,412,590	1,396,947	1, 217, 488	1, 278, 875
Broom corn, lbe	73, 234	47,345	22, 803	32,040
C. meats, lbs	482, 210	92,100		1, 204, 473
Beef, brls		70	313	16
Pork, bris		198	150	
Lard. 108	21,000		426, 240	
Tallow, lbs	26, 213	12,515	129,000	
Butter, lbs	104,015		91, 495	
Live hogs, No.		17,684	4,957	3,933
Cattle, No	5,024		717	976
Sheep, No	563	591		407
Hides, lbs	178,887	92,430	156, 490	114, 340
Highwines, bris	100		50	50
Wool, 15s	130,065	46,635	97, 284	106,040
Potatoes, bu	811	1,367	40	21
Coal, tons	11,069	2,885	2,210	
Hav, tons	90	20	10	
Lumber, mft	4,730	3,416		
Shingles, m	2,440	360	3.571	3,555
Salt, bris	98	490	1, 180	
Poultry, lbs			2,075	4, 181
Poultry, coops.	150	**** ****	**** *****	
Form plane		**** ******		*** *** ***
Eggs, pkgs	447	482	78	
Cheese, bxs	2,523		1,425	1,630
G. apples, bris.	7,187	1,217	277	**** *****

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 6,797 bu wheat, 1,891 bu

corn, 2,137 bu oats, 1,013 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 14 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (43 winter), 2 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 202 cars No. 2 do, 104 cars No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 2 cars no rrade (377 all kinds wheat); 215 cars and 74,900 bu No. 2 corn, 128 cars and 9,500 bu highmixed, 18 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (363 cars and 84,400 bu corn); 14 cars white oats, 20 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 20 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (55 oats); 17 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars reected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 44 cars extra, 4 cars feed (74 barley). Total (889 cars), 460,000 bu. Inspected out: 158,820 bu wheat, 142,390 bu corn, 1,094 bu oats, 11,412 bu rye, 421 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active esterday, with a quiet, steady feeling in provisions, and a very nervous, unsettled tone in grain, but a firmer result. There was scarcely any shipping demand for wheat. Mess pork closed steady at \$8.50 cash or seller October. Lard closed stronger at \$5.871/205.90 for October, and \$5.571/2 for January. Short ribs closed firm at \$4.90 for September, and \$4.55 for Octo-ber. Spring wheat closed 1/2 1/2 c higher, at 93%c spot and 941/3c for October. Winter wheat closed nominally steady at 98%c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1/2 higher, at 34/4c cash and 34/4c for October. Oats closed 1/2/4/2 higher, at 241/3c seller October and 251/3c seller November. Rye closed at 53c cash, and 53%c seller next month. Barley was lower, closing at 75%c for October, and at 75@76c for spot No. 2. Hogs were active and 5c lower, at \$3.40@3.65 for light, and at \$3.20@3.60 for heavy. Cattle were dull and weak, with shipping grades 10@20c lower. Sales were at \$1.75@5.05.

The position of the dry-goods market was with-

out change. There was an active demand and a firm and steady set of prices. Boots and shoes were moving on a generous scale, and prices

ive, with values firm. Dried fruits met with a liberal call, and were unchanged. Fish remain steady. Prices of butter and cheese ranged the same as on the previous day, and were firmer. No changes were noted in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were steady.

Lumber was quiet at the sale docks and active at the yards. The cargo market was quoted steady, piece-stuff being irregularly lower, and lath and shingles were stronger. Quinine has been quoted down to \$3.00 per oz, the result of importations free of duty and a moderate demand. Seeds were fairly active, timothy being easier and other varieties steady. The hay dealers reported a fair inquiry, with moderate offerings. Hides were steady. The street supplies of green fruits were again liberal, and a fair trade was reported at former prices.

Lake freights were moderately active, and steady at previous rates, but higher on canal business. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 41/2c by sail, and wheat to do at 5c. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 7%@8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the take and canal rate to New York at 13% c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 631/4c on lard and meats.

Some people are finding fault with the English agricultural papers for reporting a diminished movement of cereals towards them, while there is no diminution in the exports from this side of the Atlantic. But those papers are probably in the right. The Continent of Europe has recently been a very free buyer, taking fully twice as much of our wheat and flour as has been taken by the British Isles. And the bulk of it has gone to Germany, or to Antwerp, which is about the same thing, cargoes going there as they do to Cork, for orders. The pear approach of the time when the new German tariff will go into effect is undoubtedly the cause of this extraordinary movement; and the dullness in wheat noted yesterday probably arose out of the fact that wheat shipped from this city now cannot be landed in Germany during this month. An advance in Erie Canal freights, with a rise next Monday to %e per bu on grain, and 1/2 to the vessel, on elevating charges in Buffalo, also tended to discourage shippers. Some idea of the apathy in wheat may be gathered from the statement that seller the year ranged 1/2c above the price of gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 spring at one time, while No. 3 was almost unsalable

during a large part of the session.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Sept. 13, 1879. Flour, sacks. 95, 000@100, 000 75, 000@ 80, 0 0 0 0 000, qrs.... 60, 000@ 65, 000 145, 000@150, 000 *Barrels.

The following shows the receipts and ship-

	Received,	Shipped.
	bu.	bu.
Chicago	317, 596	219,92
Milwaukee	79,850	43, 850
St. Louis		43,000
Toledo		233, 003
Detroit		28, 000
New York		433,000
Philadelphia		64,00
Total	983, 446	1.064,770

245 New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 15,386 brls; wheat, 228,910 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; oats, 19,575 bu; corn-meal, 336 okgs; rye, 17,800 bu; barley, 2,200 bu; malt, 13,043 bu; pork, 186 brls; beef, 2,795 brls; cut meats, 2,675 pkgs; lard, 488 tcs: whisky, 601 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 2,-

000 brls: wheat, 433,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; rye, 58,000 bu.

'	Mr. A. C. Thomas, of	this city,	gives the ful-
	lowing as the quantities	s of wheat	and corn in
	store Sept. 13 at several	points:	
	Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
	Chicago		3,057,732
	Mil wankee	294, 392	12, 132
) -	New York	2,917,666	2, 022, 748
-	Baltimore	1, 279, 826	399, 779
	Philadelphia	987,025	177, 025
)	Boston	137,801	67, 841
	Oswego	175,000	315,000
	Buffalo	519,633	951, 880
)	Detroit	565,912	4,905
	Toledo	1,016,168	250, 170
	Toronto	69,844	******
	Montreal	52,004	2,000
)	Kansas City	184, 707	39, 842
	St. Louis	1,031,855	392,779
	Indianapolis	100,900	39,000
	Peoria	33, 671	259, 453
)	Duleth	309, 377	176, 741
	Albany	15,000	45,000
5	Afloat on New York ca-	18 65 18 55	
)	nals	2,034,033	1, 844, 643
	Afloat in New York	650,000	200,000
	Rail shipments for week.	977,000	346,000
•	Lake shipments	2, 220, 000	1, 428, 000
			A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

Goods received at the port of Chicago Sept. 17, 1879: Fowler Bros., 118 sacks salt; Lyon & Healy, 17 cases musical instruments: Best, Kussell & Co., 5 cases eigars; Kalman Bros., 5 cases

cigars. Collections, \$7,125.19. HIGH PRICES FOR PIG-IRON. The Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, Sept. 13, says: The pig-iron market has been excited and fever-ish during the past week, and sales have been made at prices higher than have been reached for ish during the past week, and sales have been made at prices higher than have been renched for several years, and the opinion seems very general that the price will go still higher in the near future. Thirty dollars per ton for good quality forge iron is freely talked about, while some of the more sanguine operators talk of \$35,—and base their opinion on the fact that stocks in hands of furnace-men are very light, and the consumers have no source of supply to depend upon except the current production of the furnaces now in blast,—which is being used as fast as made, and, because of inability to secure a supply of ore, it is not expected that any additional furnaces can be put into blast this winter in the districts west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is proper to say, however, that these high prices are attracting to this market iron from regions that have not sent metal here for many years past, and it is expected that when the large number of anthracite furnaces recently put into operation get their production into the market the supply will be fully equal to the demand. And we might add that some of the largest producers say that \$25 per ton for forge iron would be a fair and satisfactory price while the cost of production remains the same as it is now. It is not supposed that the Importation of foreign iron will have much effect on our markets only so far as it may supply the demand at and near the seaboard, and thus let more of the Eastern authracite come in this direction. The sales reported show a large increase over last week, and we hear of a number of transactions involving several thousand tons that we cannot report because the parties to them will not give particulars. cause the parties to them will not give particulars [In the meanwhile, pig-iron will pour into this country from Great Britain by tens of thousands of tons, while those excessive prices are charged by the furnace-men in this country,notwithstanding the duty of \$7 per ton. The wheat-ships, thus having return-cargoes, will be able to carry away our produce at cheaper rates; and this heavy importation of British pig-iron

will soon arrest the exorbitant demands of our furnace-men.] PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were rather dull, but unusually steady, and averaged a shade lower, in market. Holders were slow to make concessions, while there was little demand. Liverpool reported an advance of 9d@ls in meats, but the higher prices there did not seem to stimulate orders to

MESS PORK—Was dull, and 2½@5c per brl lower, closing tame but steady at \$8.47½@8.50 for September or October, \$7.90@7.92½ for November, \$7.75@7.80 seller the year, and \$8.12½@8.15 seller January. Sales were reported of 150 brls spot at \$8.50; 7.500 brls spot at \$8.50; 7.500 brls seller October at \$8.47½@8.50; and 2.500 brls seller January at \$8.12½@8.15. Total, 10, 150 brls.

LARD—Was quiek, with very little change in prices, closing steady at \$5.82½@5.85 per 100 lbs spot, \$5.85 tor October, \$5.55 for November, and \$5.52½@5.85 for January. Sales were reported of 3,000 tes seller October at \$5.85@5.87½; 250 tes seller November at \$5.55; 1.250 tes seller January at \$5.52½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$5.52½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$5.52½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$5.82½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$5.82½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$5.82½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$6.22½@5.55. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$6.22½@5.50. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$6.22½@5.50. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$6.22½@5.50. Total, 6,000 tes seller January at \$6.500 tes seller Januar MESS PORK-Was dull, and 21/4@5c per bri low-

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short clears. Loose \$3, 25 \$4.87\forall \$4.85 \$4.90 Do, September. 3, 25 4.87\forall \$4.85 4.90 Do, October. 3.25 4.55 4.80 4.85 September, boxed 3, 42\forall 5.05 5.05 Long clears quoted at \$4.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) loose, and \$4.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) boxed; Cumberlands, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)65\(\frac{1}{2}\)c boxed; long cut hams, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)68\(\frac{1}{2}\)80; sweet-pickled hams, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)70\(\frac{1}{2}\)67\(\frac{1}{2}\)70\(\frac{1}2\)70\(\frac{1}2\)70\(\frac{1}2\)70\(\frac{1}2\)70\(\frac{

6c; do seller December, 4%c; green shoulders, 2%@3c. 2%@3c.
Bacon quoted at 3%@4c for shoulders, 5%9
5%c for short ribs, 5% 5%c for short clears, 8@
9c for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at 4%05c for white, 4@4%c
for good yellow, and 3%@4c for brown.
BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.50@9.00 for mess,
\$9.50@10.00 for extra mess, and \$14.25@15.00
for hams. Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@5%c for city and 5% @5%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was in good demand, but quiet, under light offerings. Exporters were still looking around, but did not find lots to suit their views except in a few cases. The market was quoted strong by holders. Sales were reported of 375 bris winters, partly at \$5.00; 100 bris rye flour on private terms; and 1,400 bris springs, chiefly at \$4.20@5.00. Total, 1,875 bris. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3.75@4.50, and double extras for export at \$4.37 1/2@4.75. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 70

corn-meal at \$13.121/2 per ton on track; and 20 tous oat-meal at \$1.70 per brl. SPRING WHEAT—was again active and unsettled, averaging lower. The market for next month declined %c, advanced 14c, and closed 4c above the latest quotation of Tuesday, but 1%c below the highest point of that day. The British markets were generally quoted stronger, but some private advices noted an easier tone, and one said that advices noted an easier tone, and one said that bids were reduced 6d per quarter, and New York was easier, but our receipts were smaller. The great fact in the market was, however, a falling off in the demand for sulpment, even for No. 3, which declined 1\(\frac{1}{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{3}\text{8}\text{5}\text{6}, according to location. There was no demand for No. 2 except to carry against fatures, and it was relatively weak for that reason; one man made a profit by buying it and selling for the year at the same time. There was, bovever, a good inquiry for November. A Milwaukee operator was buying freely, saying that farmers in the section tributary to his city were disposed to hold off for \$1.00 per bu on the farm, and the srgument that deliveries will not oe free at present prices, while all our spare wheat will be wanted in Europe, convinced several into becoming buyers for November, which widened the premium for that month. Seller October opened on 'Change at \$\text{9}\text{1}\square\text{4}\text{4}\text{6}\text{c}\text{3}\text{0}\text{5}\text{c}\text{5}\text{3}\text{0}\text{2}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\text{6}\text{5}\text{6}\t bids were reduced 6d per quarter, and New York

200 bu.
OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,600 bu mixed at 85
@924c.
CORN—Was less active, and averaged %@4c CORN—Was less active, and averaged % % 4c higher, but closed only a shade above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were drus, with a higher tendency, and New York was high better, while our receipts were smaller, but these things were outbalanced by an increase in the cost of water transportation to the seasonard. There was a fair shipping demand, but chedy to fill out cargoes. The inquiry for futures was less urgent, the market sympathizing with wheat, and some samples of new were exhibited to prove that there need be no further fear of frost. Cash dorn closed at 34c for No. 2 and 33¼c old for rejected. Selier October opened on 'Change at 34½c, advanced to 34½% 3c, and receiled to 34¼c, advanced to 34½% 3c, and receiled to 34¼c at the close. Selier November at 34@ 32½c, May at 35½c)5%c, and September at 34@ 32½c, May at 35½c)5%c, and September at 34@ 32½c, he pear at 32% 3c, January at 32½@ 32½c, he pear at 32% 3c, January at 32½@ 32½c, he pear at 32% 3c, January at 32% 3c, 32%c, he latter closing at 31%c. Spot sales were reported of 100,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 34@ 34%c, high mixed at 34@ 34%c, and 400 bu do at 35%c. Total, 183,000 bu.

OATS - Were more active, averaging about %c.

33½c free on oard cars; and 400 bu do at 35½c. Total, 185,600 bu.

OATS-Were more active, averaging about ¾c lower, and closing a shade above the closing figures of the previous evening. The market opened weak, but recovered later, and New York was quoted stronger at the last. The trading in futures weak, but recovered later, and New 10th was quoted stronger at the last. The trading in futures was larger. October opened at 24½c, weakend to 24c, and then rose to 24½c, closing at 21½c. November sold at 25½25½c, and closed at 25½c. December oats sold at 26½25½c, and closed at 25½c. December oats sold at 26½25½c, and 25½4c. 30½3c, and 30½4c, and 30½4c, and 30½4c, and 25½4c. The close. No. 2 white oats brought 24½c, and rejected were nominal at 20c. Usah sales were reported of 10,000 on No. 2 at 23½623½c; 300 but og 01t-edged at 23½c; 13,800 but sample at 21½2½c on track; and 18,600 but at 23c for mixed, and 24½628c for white, all free on board. Total, 46,000 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request, futures being stronger, while cash was unchanged, some quoting it tame in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 sold at 53c; September sold in settlement at 53c; October brought 53½634½c; and November 54½c. The receipts were smaller, and the reported simpments liberal. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu Nos. liberal. Cash sales were reported of 8, 400 bu Nos.

d55c free on board. Total, 10, 800 bu.

BARLEY—was in moderate demand and easier, except extra 3. The receipts were fair, and there except extra 3. The receipts were fair, and ther was some demand for cash to ship and for the bet ter class of samples for local use. Seller Octobe was quoted lower, sales being reported at 75%c, and No. 2 sold at 75%76c. Extra 3 brought 52c. and No. 3 sold at 40% 41c, closing at the inside. Seed was nominal at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bn No. 2 at 75%76c; 2,400 bu extra 3 at 52c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 40% 41c; 19,200 by sample at 31%78c on track; and 5,200 bu at 44%72%c free on board. Total, 33,200 bu.

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 3,500 bris, at \$8,47\cdot 68,50 for October, \$7,90\tilde{0}7,92\cdot for November, and \$8,12\cdot for January. Lard—750 tes at \$5,52\cdot 60 January. Short riss—200,000 bs at \$4,50\tilde{0}4,55 for October, Wheat—575,000 bu, at 93\cdot 60 \$4\cdot 60 for the year. Corn—175,000 bu, at 34\cdot 60 for the year. Corn—175,000 bu, at 34\cdot 60 for January, and 35\cdot 60 for May. Outs—25,000 bu, at 24\cdot 60 for October at 25\cdot 60 for November.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was higher. Sales 275,000 bn, at 94%@
94%c for October, 95%@45%c for November, 95%c
for December, and 93%@91c for the year. Corn
was stronger. Sales 85,000 bn, at 34%c for September, 34%c34%c for October, 34%c34%c for November, and 35%c for May. Oats—15,000 bn,
at 24%c for October and 25%c for November.
Mess pork—250 bris at \$8.15 for January. Short
ribs—50,000 bs at \$4.90 for September.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was stronger, closing easy and about \(\frac{1}{2} \) c above the price at 1 o'clock. November sold at 35\(\frac{1}{2} \) (@36\(\frac{1}{2} \) c, and closed at the inside. October sold at 34\(\frac{1}{2} \) (@36\(\frac{1}{2} \) c, and closed at \$4\(\frac{1}{2} \) c. October sold at 34\(\frac{1}{2} \) (@34\(\frac{1}{2} \) c for November\(\frac{1}{2} \) and 35\(\frac{1}{2} \) for May. Oats closed at \$24\(\frac{1}{2} \) c for November and 35\(\frac{1}{2} \) for November. And quiet, closing at \$7.90\(\frac{1}{2} \) . 29\(\frac{1}{2} \) for November, and sales of 3,000 bris were made for October at \$8.50. Lard closed at \$5.87\(\frac{1}{2} \) 50 for next month and \$5.57\(\frac{1}{2} \) for November and \$5.57\(\frac{1}{2} \) for November and \$5.57\(\frac{1}{2} \) so seller October. Long and short clears—Sales 750 boxes at \$4.95\(\frac{1}{2} \) 50. AFTERNOON BOARD.

GENERAL MARKETS.
BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request. The
receipts continue small, and little has been done in
new corn:
Fine green, with hurl to work it. 5 . 45 \(\)4 Red-tipped do and hurl. 3 \(\)4 \(\)4 \(\)4 \(\)1 \(\)1 \(\)1 \(\)2 \(\)3 \(\)4 \(\)3 \(\)4 \(\)3 \(\)4 \(\)5 \(\)5 \(\)6 Red-tipped do and hurl. 3 \(\)6 3 \(\)4 \(\)5 \(\)6 Red-tipped do and hurl. 3 \(\)6 3 \(\)4 \(\)7 \(\)7 \(\)7 \(\)7 \(\)8 \(\)7 \(\)
The receipts, though liberal, did not equal the de- mand, and sales were readily effected at the late advance. We again quote as follows:
Creamery 20@22 Good to choice dairy 16@18 Medium 12@11 Inferior to common 6@40
BAGGING-Trade continues fair, with but slight

the quotations: 23 Burlaps, 4 bu.11 @13 22½ Do, 5 bu. . . . 12 @14 20 Gunnies, single13 @14 21 Do, double 23 @25 20½ Wool sacks . . . 35 @40 CHEESE-A firm market was noted. There was a free movement on Western and Eastern account, and some demand from the South, at the advance of Tuesday. We quote:

Blossburg 4,50@5.00
Minonk 3.25
Wilmington 3.00
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Quinine has declined to \$2.00 per oz on account of free imports.
Castor oil is lower. Other articles were steady at last week's figures:
Acid, citric. 358 @ 50 Acid, citrie...\$
Acid, tartaric, b, 25-b.
Ammonia. carb.
Borax, refined, b.
Blue vitriol. b. Cream tartar, pure, B...

lows: No. 1 whitefish, \$ 1/2-brl...... 3.4000 4.15 No. 1 wantensa y 2 - 1 3 40% 3 50

Mackerel No. 1 shore. ½-brl. 10 25@10 50

No. 1 bay, ½-brl. 7.00@ 7.25

No. 2 shore, ½-brl. 5.50@ 5.75

No. 2 bay, ½-brl. 4.50@ 4.75 5.50 3 5.75 4.50 4.75 4.75 3.00 3.25

Apples, evaporated
Apples, Eastern
Apples, Southern
Peacnes, unpared, halves
Peaches, unpared, quarters
Raspberries
Blackoerries
Putted cherries GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request and steady. The receipts were somewhat smaller: Apples. & brl. \$1,25@1.75
Peaches, & box or basket. \$5@ 75
Grapes, & b. 2@ 7
Pears, per box or basket. 40% 65
Plums, & b. 1.25@1.50 Peaches, \$\ \partial \text{oox or basket}.

Grapes, \$\ \partial \text{box or basket}.

Pears, per box or basket.

Plums, \$\ \partial \text{box}.

1 Lemons, \$\ \partial \text{box}.

5 Oranges, \$\ \partial \text{box}.

6 California pears, \$\ \partial \text{box}.

2 GROCERIES—There was an active grocery market. Prices were without change, ranging as follows:

RICE.

Carolina.

O. G. sas.
Costa Rica
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, good
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, common
Rio, roasting
SUGARS. ... 15 @1514 ... 14 @1114 ... 1214 @1314 ... 11 @12 ..41 @46 .39 @42 ..34 @37 ..21 @22 ..42 @44 ..38 @40 ..30 @35 Choice corn or sugar...
Prime corn or sugar...
Fair to good corn or sugar...

HIDES—Were in good request and steady. The receipts continue moderate:
Light cared hides, \$\partial D\$.

Heavy do, \$\partial D\$.

234

Heavy do, \$\partial D\$.

12½ @13

Deacons, \$\partial D\$.

Dry flint, \$\partial D\$. prime.

15 @15½

Dry salted, \$\partial D\$.

Green city butchers' steers.

74

Green city butchers' cows.

614

Sheep pelts, wool estimated.

30 @33

OILS—Remain steady. A good business is in progress at the prices given below: OILS—Remain steady. A good buss
progress at the prices given below:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, lilinois legal, 150 deg. test.
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.
Lard, extra winter
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached. 5 Neatsfoot oil, extra.
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.
Bank oil.
Straits.
Turpentine.
Miners oil.
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity.
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees.

Tub-washed, common to good. 34@36

LUMBER. The supply of cargoes was small yesterday, and the sales rather light. Piece-stuff was dull and uncertain, White Lake and Muskeron being quoted at \$7.75 and Manistee or Ludington cuts at \$8.00@ 8.25. Other kinds of lumber were quoted steady and lath and shingles firmer. Several loads were left over. Many yard-men claim to be filled up with stuff which cannot be taken off the docks for a few days. Following is the list of prices of lum-

The yard market was steady. Orders are coming forward freely, and the shipments keep liberal. Considerable lumber is going forward on old contracts. Quotations: | Director | Common or start | Pickets, rough and select......... Lath...... Saingles

The Muskegon News and Reporter says of the log supply: "The total amount handled by the Muskegon Boom Company last year was 340, 909, -000 ft, while the stock for this season will be upwards of 490, 000, 000 ft of new logs. Add to this the 38, 000, 00) ft of logs, or about 293, 000, 000 ft more than last year's crop." year's crop."

Several Muskegon firms have started camps, and are preparing for the winter's work in the woods. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. 5,302 5,024 5,500 Hogs, Sheen, 15, 241 202 21, 096 563 23, 000 1, 300 50, 337 2, 065 WHIS. 40, 338 4, 131 asked. Monday 1,519 Tuesday 717 2,236 10,220

CATTLE-Trade was duil, with prices weak and 7%d; closing at 7%d reported oid. CATTLE—Trade was duil, with prices weak and lower for shipping grades. Reports from the East were bad, New York being quoted heavy at more than a ½c decline, and, although the offerings of fat cattle comparatively were few, holders were unable to sustain prices. In comparison with Tuesday the sales of fair to best grades show a reduction of 10@15c; indeed, there were some transfers at fully 20c off. For Texna and Western cattle the market held up pretty well. The run of those descriptions was light, and, under a good demand from canners and butchers, prices ruled about steady. The range of sales was \$1.75 & .05. Inferior lots soid at \$1.756.2.00; common to good butchers cows and poor to good stockers at \$2.25@.i.00; Texans at \$2.40@2.80; CATTLE—Trade was dull, with prices weak and lower for shipping grades. Reports from the East were bad, New York being quoted heavy at more than a ½c decline, and, although the offerings of fat cattle comparatively were few, holders were unable to sustain prices. In comparison with Tuesday the sales of fair to best grades show a reduction of 10% loc; indeed, there were some transfers at fully the off. Fee.

Colorado-Texas at \$2.50@3.00; and fair to extra at \$3.20%5.05. Sales at over \$4.00

3.65 86. 3.65 112.

SHEEP—The market was about steady at previous prices, or at \$2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. SHEEP SALES. BEFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2, 465; market moderately active; prices unchanged.
SHEEP AND LANDS—Receipts, 3, 000; run light; demand good; fair to good Western sheep, 33, 000; 4. 00; choice, \$4. 50; mixed sheep and lambs, \$4.25; Cansdian lambs, \$4. 25; 24. 90.
Hogs—Receipts, 5, 520; market firm and tending upward; offerings generally of good quality; forters, \$3. 60; 3, 75; good medium, \$3. 70; 3. 80; prime heavy, \$3. 0; 3. 90; one load at \$3. 95; heavy ends, \$3. 25; 3. 50; best grades disposed of. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Supply mainly of grass Texans, which sell at \$2.35\omega_3.30; natives scarce; values unchanged; receipts, 2, 100 head; shipments, 900.

Hocs—Fairly active; light a shade lower; heavy a shade better; mixed packing. \$3.10\omega_3.40; Vorkers to Baitimores, \$3.30\omega_3.40; butchers to extra, \$3.45\omega_3.65; receipts, 4, 100; shipments, 100. SHEEF—In demand; firm; fair to fancy, \$3.000 4.00; receipts, 800; shipments, 150.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.7.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 1,948 head; shipments, 1.374; slow an. ower; native shippers, \$3.25@4.15; native storcers and feeders, \$2.25@3.25; native cows, \$1.75@2.65; Texas, \$2.00@2.40; Colorados, \$2.50@3.00.

Hoos—Receipts, 561 head; shipments, 438; weak; choice, \$3.12½@3.15; mixed, \$3.00@3.10. KANSAS CITY.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 17.—Hoes—Active, fra. and higher; common. \$2,50@3, 40; light, \$3,50@3,70; packing, \$3,80@3,80; butchers, \$3,80@3,90; receipts, 1,283 head; shipments, 365. INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17.—Hoos—Firm at \$2.750 3.60; receipts, 2,600; saipments, 1,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. L. 12s: No. 2, 10s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 8d; No. 2, 96 6d; spring, No. 1, 98 3d; No. 2, 88 9d; white,

No. 1, 98 9d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 4s 11d; No. 2, 4s 10d. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Evening.—Corrox—Dull at 6%@6%d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,750.

do, 29s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-228. LONDON, Sept. 17.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6%d.
ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—PETROLEUM—18%f.
The following were received by the Chicago

Boatd of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 10s0 12s. Wheat, winter, 9s 6d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d @9s 3d; white, 8s 10s@9s 9d; club, 9s 8s@10s 2d. Old corn, 4s 19@4s 11d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17-1 p. m.-Flour, 12s 6d. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 9s 7d; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 3 do, 8s 8d. Corn-Good market advance necessary to buy in quantit American mixed, 4s 10%d. Cargoes off coast Wheat in fair demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Weather unsettled. Pork-Western prime mess, 47s 6d. Lard,

LONDON, Sept. 17.-LIVERPOOL-Wheat firm. Corn strong at 4s 10%d. MARK LANE-Wheat slightly better. Cargoes off coast-Wheat in fair demand; fair average red winter, 47s 6d. Corn firm; fair average American mixed, 24s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in fair demand and steady. Corn firm; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 24s. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 12,000 qrs. Wheat in England unset-

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

New York, Sept. 17.—Grain—Brisk inquir

for winter wheat, chiefly on speculative account; No. 2 red about 1/26/26 per bu under last even-ing's figures formed the principal feature; spring in fair request for early delivery, and quoted firmer; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.10. Corn in quite urgent request for shipment, home use, and in speculative account at a further advance of 14.00 per bu; mixed Western, 48%@49%c. Rye firm, with an upward tendency. and wanted chiefly for shipment; No. 2 Western afloat, quoted here at 70c. Active business in oats; advance of 14@1/2c per bu, closing armly;

No. 2 Chicago quoted at 35c.

Provisions—Hog products firm, though not remarkably active. Mess moderately sought for prompt delivery at \$8.90@9.00 for ordinary brands. Dressed hogs in good demand. Cut meats quiet at previous prices. Bacon in moderate demand: long clear, \$5.25. Western land. erate demand; iong clear, \$5.25. Western lard less active for early delivery at rather stronger prices; for forward delivery less animat

TALLOW-In fair request. GROCERIES-Sugars raw, fairly active or firm on a basis of 6 13-16@6 15-16c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined of ready sale; cut-losf, 9c.
WHISKY-Dull; quoted at \$1.06 bid; \$1.07

petroleum interests at somewhat stronger rates; engagements, by steam, 51,000 bu of wheat at

21.16%; No. 1 do, \$1.16%; 2 do, \$1.16%; mixed winte graded amber. \$1.1661.16%; 1.16%; No. 1 do, \$1.1661.19%; 1.16%; No. 2 do, \$7.16%; No. higher: receipts. 20,000
36c; white do, 354@39c
Hay—Fair demand at Hors—Weak; yearling
Western, 28@33c; New
GROCERIES—Coffee arm RESIN-Dull at 51. 22½ of TURPENTINE- Stronger at Eags-Steady; Western-LEATHER- Demand active Ayres and Rio Grande lig weights, 20@23c. Wool-Firm: domestic 20@40c; unwashed, 15@35 PROVISIONS-Pork quite Beef firm. Cut meats firm \$5. 25; short-do, nominal. 1 \$6. 17½.

So. 25; short-to, hotman 1, 50. 25; short-to, hotman 2, 68. 17½.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, Cuggest—Quiet, but firm, METALS—Manufactured codemand; ingot lake, 16½(2 cotch, 22@27c; American, ing, 12c in gold.

Nalls—Horseshoc, No. 8 500. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-New York, Sept. 17.—1
adopted a resolution prote
posed advance in elevation if
Sept. 22 next to more th
rates as unwarranted and i
The Committee on Grain
be known as No. 2 Kansas

wheat to be made up or raised in Kansas.

MILWAI Special Dispatch at Milwauker, Sept. 17.-wheat opened a trifle highe last evening. The advance ever, and from that until the ket ruled alternately weak noon Board the absence of nrgent, and prices decli This afternoon the market chases to the extent of 1, made in New York for exp the trade at present seems to tion from Liverpool and too statistical turn of mind, we strong, apparently are eas other hand, when the man be seen in the wneat pit. favor an advance, but ext

buy the entire crop in a day day aggregated nearly 3, ing are the closing prices: The receipts and shipme hours ending at 9 a. m. to Wheat

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,60

BALTIM super, \$3.25@3.75; do family, \$5.25@6.00. GRAIN-Wheat-Wester Western winter red, spot, \$21.18%; October, \$1 \$1.15%@1.15%; Dec Western firm and quiet; 51c; September, 50%@51c

215c.

PROVISIONS—Higher, with pless pork, \$9.75. Bulk m. \$4.00; clear rio sides, \$5.25. 5.75. Bacon—Shoulders, \$6.25. Hams, \$11.00@11. BUTTER—Steady; prime to 41.12@14c. BUTTER-Steady; prime to ed, 12@14c. EGGS-Firm and active at PETROLEUM-Firm; crude 06½c.
COFFEE—Active and busy
11½014½c; new, 12@15c.
SUGAR—Strong; A soft, 8;
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.07.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool
cotion, 3-16d; flour, 2s 6d;
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3, 900
bu; corn, 18, 300 bn; cais,
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,
bu.

SALES-Wheat, 1,041,300 PHILADE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Se
active; Minnesota extra fam
good, \$5.50; do fancy, \$5
\$6.00. Rye flour steady at
GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet; 7
and clearater \$1.144, Coured, elevator, \$1.14%. Con and high mixed, 49@51c

and high mixed, 49@51c
Better demand for mixed
stained, 31@309/c; white,
Provisions—Quiet and and anchanged.
BUTTER—Nominally unch
EGGS—Quiet; Western, 1
CHEKEE—BUOYANT; West
do good, 7@7%c.
PETROLEUM—Firm; refine
WHISKY—Firm; Western
KECEIPTS—Fiour, 3,600
bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats,
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 64,0
Last call—Wheat firmer;
31.14% bid, \$1.15% asked
\$1.14% bid, \$1.15% asked
\$1.14% bid, \$1.15% asked
\$1.14% bid, \$1.15% asked
\$1.14% bid, \$1.16% asked; November,
asked; December, \$1.14% quiet; sail mixed, Septen
sasked; October, \$1.14% chid.
48%c bid, 48%c asked; December, 40%c bid.
48%c bid, 48%c asked; December, 40%c bid.

NEW OI New Onleass, Sept. 17. at full prices; supers, \$3. 4.25; XXX, \$4.25@5.00

GRAIN-Corn stronger of Oats, market steady at 35 CORN-MEAL-Scarce and HAY-Steady; choice, \$ PROVISIONS-Pork firm Meady; tierce, 64/06%c; scarce and firm; shoul backed, 4c. Bacon, mark clear rib, 54/05%c; clear cured, market dull; cany Whisky—Market dull; 61.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee mar ordinary to prime, quoted P.@16\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Sugar, dem hausted. Molsses duil \$2\(\text{g}\)35c. Rice. 6@7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Bran-Firm at 65c. Monetary—Sight excha cent discount; sterling c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—1

guotably lower.

Grain—Wheat irregula
fall, 97%; c. cash. 97%@9
and closed at 97%; c. ov
inactive and lower; No.
cash and September; 3
ive and lower; No. 2, 94
ber and November. Ry
Barley dull and unchanges
Wrish y-Steady at 31. o
Provisions—Pork dull
35.85. Bulk means hig
5.00; clear; \$5.20. Ba
\$5.45@5.50; clear, \$5.70
Receipts—Flour, 7,00
bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oat
bu; barley, 10,000 bu.
Shirments—Flour, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oat
bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oat
bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 17, No. 3 white Wabash, \$1, izan, \$1.03%; ambor 1 September, \$1.03%; N \$1.03%; September, \$1

pts were again pretty large, and a weil-sustained activity both pping demand, prices were weak werage decline of 5c. Taking the quality—which was excen-time of year—the decline was c, the heavy weights suffering was at \$3.4025, 65 for common s, and at \$3.2025, 65 for common this. Light soid principally at neavy at \$3.2563.45. Not

Price. No. \$3.65 63..., 3.65 115..... 3.65 112....

rket was about steady at previ-2.50@4.26 per 100 lbs for poor

HEEP SALES. Price. No. Av. \$3.40 92 ... 79 3.00 29 ... 123 3.25-104 ... 97 BEFFALO.

REFFALO.

17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,465; active; prices unchanged.

ns.—Receipts, 3,000; run light; to good Western sheep, 33,006; mixed sheep and lambs, \$4,25; 4,25

ST. LOUIS. t. 17.—CATTLE—Supply mainly rhich sell at \$2.35@3.30; natives manged; receipts, 2,100 head; tive: light a shade lower; heavy mixed packing, \$3.10@3.40; ores, \$3.30@3.40; butchers' to 5; receipts, 4,100; shipments,

nd; firm; fair to fancy, \$3.000 0; shipments, 150. KANSAS CITY.

EANSAS CITY.
Dispetch to The Tribuna.
Sept. 17.—CATTLE—The Price
the cattle receipts at 1,948
1.374; slow at ower; native
4.15; native stockers and feednative cows, \$1.75@2.65; Texas,
orados. \$2.50@3.00.
1.561 head; shipments, 436;
3.12½@3.15; mixed, \$3.00@ CINCINNATI.

Sept. 17.—Hoes—Active, firm, non. \$2.60@3.40; light, \$3.50@ \$3.60@3.80; butchers, \$3.80@ 283 head; shipments, 365. INDIANAPOLIS.

Sept 17.—Hogs—Firm at \$2.75@ 500; saipments, 1,500.

itch to The Tribune t. 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

ter, 9s 6d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d ls 10s@9s 9d; club, 9s 8s@10s 2d. @4s 11d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard,

mand and firm; red winter, 9s 7d; 2d; No. 3 do, 8s 8d. Corn-Good necessary to buy in quantity; , 4s 10½d. Cargoes off coast-mand for the United Kingdom and n in fair demand. Weather unset-stern prime mess, 47s 6d. Lard,

rerage red winter, 47s 6d. Corn American mixed, 24s. Cargoes eat in fair demand and steady. verage quality of American mixed shipment by sail, 24s. Exports are and the Continent during the O qrs. Wheat in England unset-

ly for shipment; No. 2 Western, ere at 70c. Active business in log products firm, though not r

agars raw, fairly active or firm on 16@6 15-16c for fair to good refin-d of ready sale; cut-loaf, 9c.

ood demand, chiefly from grain and rests at somewhat stronger rates; for of ship owners. For Liverpool, by steam, 51,000 bu of wheat at

by steam. 51,000 but of whest and reported bid.

Western Associated Press.

ept. 17.—Cotton—Dual at 12%0 quiet; Sentember. 10.25c; December. 10.25c; December. 10.05c; March. 10.05c; May. 10.76c.

; receipts. 16,000 bris; superfine trn. 84.0004.50; common to choice trn. 84.0004.50; common to choice 15.75; good to choice. 84.8006.50; ca. 84.7505.25; extra Ohio. 84.50 is. 84.0006.50; Minnesota patent 57.75.

t stronger; receipts. 229.000 but in stronger; receipts. 229.000 but

t stronger; receipts, 229,000 bn; \$1.08\\\ \(\)

01.16\(\frac{1}{2}\): No. 1 do. \$1.16\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0.16\(\frac{1}{2}\): steamer No. 2 do. \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\): mixed winter, \$1.14\(\alpha\)1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\): ungraded amber. \$1.15\(\alpha\)1.16\(\frac{1}{2}\): No. 2 do. \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@ 1.16\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\): 16\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\): 17\(\frac{1}{2}\). 10\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\): 17\(\frac{1}{2}\): No. 1 do (sales of 69,000 bu), at \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\). 17\(\frac{1}{2}\): 7\(\frac{1}{2}\): extra do (sales of 400 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 17\(\frac{1}{2}\): October (sales of 237,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@ 1.16\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@ 1.17\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 16\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18\(\frac{1}{2}\): October (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18\(\frac{1}{2}\): November (sales of 138,000 bu), at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18\(\frac{1}{2 vember. \$1.03: No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.00; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3 do. \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); rejected Wabash, 90c; Western amber, \$1.03; No. 2 amoer Illinois, \$1.04. Corn quiet; high-mixed. 38c; No. 2, 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)e; No. 2 white, 45\(\frac{1}{2}\)e. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)e; No. 2 white, 28c.

28c. Closed—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, spot and September, \$1.03\(^1\); October and November, \$1.03\(^1\); amber Michigan, October, \$1.03\(^1\). Corn quiet; No. 2, September and October, \$77\(^1\)c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 124.000 bm; corn, 4,000 bm. Saifments—Wheat, 233,000 bm; corn, 2,000 bm.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 .- COTTON-Dull and lower at 111/4c.

FLOUR-Demand fair, and market firm; family, \$4.70@5.75. GRAIN-Wheat easier, but not quotably lower; 96c@\$1.02. Receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu. Corn in good demand, and prices a shade higher; 374@38c. Oats firmer at 26@29c. Rys active, firm, and higher, at 58@50c. Barley in firm demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 fail, 85c. Provisions—Pork firmer at \$8.00@8.75. Lard in good demand, and prices a shade higher, at \$3.25, \$5.00@5.20. Bacon active, and a shade higher, at \$4.00, \$5.50@5.02½, and \$5.75@5.87½.

Whisay—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.05 5.87%.
WHISKY—Steady, with good demand, at \$1.05.
BUTTER—In good demand, and prices a shade
higher for choice fancy creamery; prime Western
Reserve, 12%@14c; prime Central Ohio, 10@12c;
dairy. 16@17c.
LINSEED OIL—Steady at 62c.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; Western superfines, \$3.50 @4.00; common to extras, \$1.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25; Minnesota extras, \$4.75 @8.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00 @5.50: Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75; St. Guars, 55. 25@6.00.
Guars—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 52@53c.
Dats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2
white, 354@36c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white,

33/6344c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 17,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 760 brls. LOUISVILLE. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, 98c. Cor. higher; white, 45c; mixed, 38%c. Oats higher;

higher; white, 45c; mixed, 38½c. Oats higher; waite, 28c; mixed, 26½c. Rye firm, at 55c.

HAY—Market dull, at \$13,00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Pork, \$8.75. Lard firm; choice tierce, 8c; do, keg, 8½c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib. \$5.15@5.40.

Bacon higher; clear rib, \$5.45@5.70. Hams, sugar-cured, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.05.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Sept. 17.—GRAIN—No transaction in grain reported this morning. Prices nominally CANAL FREIGHTS-1/4c higner; strong; wheat 9c; corn, 834c.
RECEIPTS Flour, 2,514 brls; wheat, 652,110 bu; corn, 406,416 bu.
SHIPMENTS By ratl—Wheat, 92,800 bu; corn, 116,696 bu. By canal—Wheat, 102,746 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—FLOUR—Firm. GRAIN—Wheat easier: extra, \$1.05%; No. 1 white, October, \$1.04; November, \$1.04%; December, \$1.05%; milling, No. 1, nominal; No. 2 amber, \$1.03% oid. RECEITS—69.000 bn. SHIPMENTS—28,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts at 25,869 bu shipments, 26, 667 bu; lower; No. 2, cash, 86%c October, 85%c. Corn—Receipts, 578 bu; ship ments, 419 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 27%c; Septem

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Sept. 17.—Grain—Wheat inactive and lower at 99%c@\$1.00. Corn market dull, at 34\\@34\\c. Oats steady, at 23\\@24\\c. Provisions-lear ribs quiet; 5c asked. Bulk sboulders. 3\@3\\c. Lard quiet at 5\\c. asked. Hams, 6\\@7c.

OSWEGO. Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Grain-Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.05; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.15. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c. Oats quiet; State, 30@31c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17.-HIGHWINES-Firm; 50

bris at \$1.041/4. DRY-GOODS. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—DRY-Goods—Cotton goods—Market quiet and steady. Prints moving cotion dress-goods active, and leading worsted cotton dress-goods active, and leading worsted fabrics closely sold up by agents. Shawls and skirts quiet. Clothiers are placing fair orders for light-weight fancy cassimeres and worsted contings, and heavy woolens are in moderate request. The Bulletin says: "Siks and black cashmeres were freely sold at auction to-day, and brought good prices."

COTTON. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—Corron-Weak; middling, 11c; low middling, 10%c; sales, 560 bales; receipts, 915; shipments, 625; stock, 4, 500. NEWORLEANS, Sept. 17.—COTTON—Weaker; middling, 11c: low do, 10%c; net receipts, 1,345 bales; gross, 1,370; exports, to France, 210 bales; coastwise, 1,214; sales, 2,200; stock, 9,637.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 17.—Petroleum-Market opened active, with 66%c bid; advanced to 68%c; declined, and closed at 6614c bid for old: ship-225, 000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 71c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6% c for Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17.—PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WOOL. Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.-Wool - Steady; holders indifferent about selling; No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania, 41@44c; medium and No. 1 Michi-

gan and Wisconsin. 38@41c; fine Ohio fleeces, 38@40c; combing and delaine, 38@45c. TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Sept. 17.—Spirits of Turpen-tine-Firm at 25c.

A Dog's Joke on His Master.

Paimyra (Wis.) Enterprise.

A gentleman connected with the United States Lake Survey in this city was engaged one day on the skirt of a wood in Indiana. Near him, sleeping lazily in the sun, lay his faithful dog, Tiger. Thinking to have some fun with the dog, he gave a shout and a jump into the thicket as if all the game ever protected by game laws from marauding hunter was dashing through the bushes. As he expected, Tiger came bounding and barsing to the fray, and soon detected the trick that was played upon him, sneaked back to his lair, and laid down again. The Surveyor resumed his duties, and was bard at work for two or three bours, when, all at once, the dog rose from his sleep, set his was bard at work for two or three hours, when, all at once, the dog rose from his sleep, set his ears and eyes in the direction of the wood, gave a bark, and made a rush for the forest deoths. The Survevor followed the noble brute to a tree, up which he was sending canine congratulations to the prey; but when the Surveyor came, and began anxiously to scan the boughs for the hiding game, Tiger gave a satisfied "ah wooh!" bestowed a glance of contempt at the Surveyor, and, striking a dignified gait, stalked back to his couch with the appearance of a dog that had squared up all accounts with the Lake Survey, and had left nothing due on either side.

American Furniture in England.

Longon Times.

A very considerable trade has been gradually diverted from England of late years, in the shape of machine-made doors, window-sashes, and other joinery, which are now being furnished to this country, and to our Australian colonies, in very large numbers. The trade first commenced in 1877, when 2,800 doors were shipped to Great Britain, an amount which last year was increased to 45,000. The New York makers, with whom this trade originated, are complaining that California is taking it away from them, very much to the detriment of the Eastern States. In fact, the bulk of the Australian demand is now supplied by California, which last month sent over 27,000 doors, while the New-Yorkers had only orders for 5,000. As much of the pine wood used in England comes from the States, the diversion of a manufacture of so much importance is a double loss to this

much of the pine wood used in England comes from the States, the diversion of a manufacture of so much importance is a double loss to this country.

Receipts of wheat continue very light, and grain freights rule quiet. The following charters are reported to-day; Iron ore—Schooner John Schuette, St. 55. 50; clear, \$5. 70@5 76.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bits; wheat, 74.000 bit corn; 12,000 bit; orats, 2,200 bit; rye, 2,000 bit; corn, 12,000 bit; orats, 12,000 bit; orats

MARINE NEWS.

Vessel-Owners Continue to Resist the Sailors' Demand.

Sides.

Bridge.

Notes, Etc.

THE SAILORS' DEMAND. ermination to resist the payment of \$2.50 a day. Emerald denied that he had engaged seamen at \$2.50 per day each, and during the day a crowd of men, mostly sailors, gathered about the vessel, which was lying at the foot of North Frankin street. No disturbances were reported. The Union seamen were orderly, and expressed a strong determination to stick to their demand, believing that the owners will be compelled to engage them. They declare that seamen are not pleniful, and, at this season, Captains will not risk trips with inexperienced men, whom owners are willing to pay \$2 a day, but will not pay competent sailors any more. It was reported that several grain carriers that were chartered during the day would pay seamen \$2.50 rather than remain in port and take the chances of getting them at \$2, in the face of a strong demand for sailors.

Masters and owners were about yesterday trying to secure seamen or landsmen at \$2 a day, but they found it difficult, and several vessels that would have sailed, if crews could have been obtained at \$2 a day per man, were detained in port. The Union received a number of new members yesterday, and the officers were busy at the headquarters in Meridian Hall, corner of West Randolph and Jefferson streets, in receiving reports from committees and attending to other business growing out of the lockout.

The following communication was received yesterday:

Dusiness growing out of the lockout.

The following communication was received yesterday:

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Sir: I would like to state a few facts in regard to lake sellors and their wases, in connection with the present demand for \$2.50 per day.

In the first place, what does the \$2 amount to? It may seem big to some, but, when you take in consideration the time shilors make on the lakes on a trip, it would notamount to \$1 a day for the season. For instance, a seaman ships here to go to Muskegon, and is gone three or four days. He gets paid off as soon as he strikes the docks, and then stays a week or two ashore. Where is there any profit? If one ship to any port on Lake Michigan, it is all the same. The men that help to load the schooners with lumber make more than the sailors do on their trip, besides having steady work: and I would like to know if a sailor does not earh \$2.50 a day when he makes a trip down the bay, where he has to load from 4 o clock in the morning till 9 at night, while the Captain gets \$100 a month to sit down and see the wind take the schooner along. A boy 10 years old could navigate Lake Michigan if he ran up and down two or three times. Then again, if one ships in Buffalo for Toledo he makes the run in twenty-four hours, and gets paid off with the snug sum of \$1, or whatever the wages may be, and then if he waits for the schooner, why, he runs in debt; for the crews are waiting for the vessels they came up in to charter, so they are all in the rame boat. If one goes to Buffalo it is the same thing, only he makes enough to pay a week's board; that is, in the general run of vessels on the lake. I do not think that \$2.50 is one cent too much; for we make what the trip amounts to in one bad night, especially in the fail of the year. Hoping that some of the kickers can see it in the true light, I will close and come to. William Elderkin.

STREET BRIDGE.

Another disgusting and patient-trying jam oc curred at Madison street bridge last evening, just in time to blockade a large number of persons who were on their way to the theatres and other places of amusement, and delay them past the hour when the performances begin. The new prop Chicago, of the Western Transportation Company's Line, in attempting the passage down the river through the west draw of Madison street bridge, got fast at 7:30 o'clock, and kept the bridge open for three-quarters of an hour. A schooner was lying at Norton's dock when the Chicago came down, and the latter was delayed in getting through in consequence of it. She did not appear to ground in consequence of it. She did not appear to ground hard. Those on board stated that she was drawing 13 feet and 6 inches aft. Mayor Harrison bore down on the craft from the West Side approach, and stepped down on the abutment and jumped aboard the propeller and went in search of the Captain, making the remark as he struck the deck that the vessel was drawing too much water. The Chicago began to back, and then went forward and passed through the draw, so that the result of the interview was not assertained. His Honor was evidently bent upon finding out how the Chicago got there, and what business she had to get stuck in the draw at such an incoportupe time. The propeller is a long one, and almost filling up the narrow draws, as she and other big ones do, it is difficult to handle them, and it requires considerable time to work them through when another vessel is lying so near the draw as did the schooner last evening, to say nothing of grounding. Tugs should be employed piloting these large vessels down the river. but it is not the rule for the Captain to obtain such necessary assistance, and the result of it is that frequent jams occur, and the public and the vessels are seriously delayed. During the blockade last evening the street-cars extended from the river to Halsted street, and most of the passengers in them got out and walked over to the South Side via the tunnel. A few of the Madison street, Blue Island avenue, Ogden avenue, and Halsted street cars were transferred to the track on Clinton street and sent down via Randolph street, but the move was begun too late to be of any advantage to the waiting passengers. The cars on Madison street, on the South Side were also stretched along the track for several blocks, and a multitude of people were congregated about the bridge approaches on both sides of the river anxiously waiting to get over. ard. Those on board stated that she was drawing

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuns.

Milwaukee, Sept. 17.—James Sheriffs has received orders for one of his wheels for the steam Dole and C. H. Hackley.

in her boiler having cracked. The only damage sustained by the schr Three Brothers, while ashore on Lake Huron, was the chipping of a sliver out of her forefoot.

According to the latest advices no very satis

chipping of a sliver out of her forefoot.

According to the latest advices no very satisfactory progress has yet been made in getting the schr Allegheny off the rocks at Racine point. The latest efforts have resulted in slewing the vessel's how slightly farther out to sea, but her stern has in the meantime worked further upon the beach than ever. It is claimed, however, that with every lift of the screws and derricks the craft is moved from twelve to fifteen incaes toward deep water, and that the acrews will soon be dispensed with altogether, and the derricks and anchor purchases relied upon solely. Capt. Kirtland has been confined to his state-room on the Leviathan for a day or two by illness.

Early last night the wind shifted to northwest, and speedily attained a velocity of twenty-five miles per hour outside. The sea along the east snore must have been very heavy, as, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steamship Minneapolis had not arrived from Grand Haven, neither had the John A. Dix made her appearance from Manistee. News of disasters may be looked for.

It is altogether probable that the Western Transportation Company will add another new propeller to their line early next season, to be constructed by Moses, of cleveland, and be of the same model, size, and general appearance as the fine new propellers Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo. It may not be generally hown, but it is nevertheless true, that the Union Steamboat Company built the prop New York with the view of carrying larger cargoes than the Commodore. In this they nave suffered a double disappointment, for not only does she full far short of the Commodore, but either of the three new Western Transportation Company propellers excell the New York in this respect. Recently the New York left this port drawing fourteen feet forward and fifteen feet aft, with a cargo aggregating 1,742 tous. A little later the Chicago foilowed, drawing fourteen feet two inches forward and fourteen feet in niches aft, with a cargo aggregating 1,742 tous. A little later t

ing. She reports a heavy sea on the east shore last night and to-day, but no disasters as far as known. The steamship Minneapolis has not yet arrived from Grand Haven.

The tag Wetzel this afternoon towed the schr Fearless to this port from Racine to be docked for a last. a leak.
Wind to-night west to northwest. Weather

A GALE AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A gale of tremen dons force, but fortunately of brief duration, burst early this morning. It was the most terrific storm of the kind that has visited Buffalo in many years, and had it not spent its fury so rapidly we should doubtless have a long list of lamentable disasters to chronicle. As it is, considerable damdisasters to chronicie. As it is, considerable dam-age was done. No loss of life or serious accident is reported. The gale made an appalling noise, awakening everybody, shaking the most substantial buildings in the city, and causing a good deal of conboildings in the city, and causing a good deal of con-sternation, especially among those occupying ex-posed dwellings. Windows were smashed, chim-neys blown over, trees and fences leveled, and many roof badly torn; but, under the circumstances, it seems singular that damage to property was not more extensive and disastrous. Although the wind blew terrifically on Lake Erie, and created a great stir in the harbor, so far as could be learned the damage was comparatively light. Fortunately there were very few vessels on the lake bound for this port, most of the large fleet having arrived yesthere were very few vessels on the lake bound for this port, most of the large fleet having arrived yeaterday. The only vessel now in port which experienced any damage outside is the schr William Home, Capt. Kelly, from Detroit, with a cargo of wheat. She was about ten miles this side of Long Point, when the storm began, and was coming along under shortened sails. The wind had been hiowing fresh from the southward, but suddenly, without any lull, veered around to the northwest, and blew with such force as to carry away her mainsail and fore raff, and to split the foresail yard. A boat which was on deck was rolled anout in a lively manner and somewhat damaged. Several vessels were seen to go ander Long Point for refuge, but very few were encountered on the lake. Notwithstanding the large number of vessels in the harbor, the only accident of importance was that to the schr Helvetia, which was lying at the Sturges Elevator, opposite the foot of Main street. She broke loose from her moorings, and was blown across to this side of the river. She struck the prop Idaho on the nort side, and broke one of the propeller's arch posts, part of the rail; and some of the posts supporting it. The only damage to the schooner was the loss of her bowspit. Before getting away from the elevator, the flelvetia, by the rising of the water, slipped a large river hawser off the pile to which it was fastened, and also parted five parts of a heavy hawser, and broke the pile to which it was fastened, and broke the pile to which it was fastened, and broke the pile to which her lines were tied.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 17.—Passed up—
Props Milwaukee, No. 2, Scotia, James Davidson
with James C. King; stmr W. R. Clinton; schrs
N. C. West, J. B. Merrill, S. V. R. Watson, Ris-

ing Star.

Down-Props Empire State, Badger State, Dominion, Delaware, Cormorant and consort, Yose-mite and consort, Mary Pringle and barges, Scotia, Ocean and consort; schrs Typo, Snowdrop, St. Stephen, David A. Wells, D. Provost.

Stephen, David A. Wells, D. Provost.
Wind—West, brisk; weather fine,
Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 17.—10 p. m.—
Passed up—Prop Ontanagon, schrs Clara Parker,
W. H. Rounds, Lucinda Van Valkenburg, M. F.
Merrick, Wm. R. Hanna.
Down—Props Ontario, D. M. Wilson with Emma
Mayes and consort. Inter-Ocean and consort, Mary
Mills with John Rice, Wetmore and consort, Ira
Chaffee and barges, Alcona and consorts: stmr Keweena; schrs Trinidad, Hattie Johnson, J. B.
Kitchen, Annie Vought, Queen City, George C.
Finne, S. V. R. Watson, Chris Graves, M. W.
Page, Oliver Mitchell, Millara Filmore, Two Fannies, Prauna, C. G. Trumpf, J. V. Porter.
Steam-barge D. M. Wilson passed down at 7:30
with the scnr Emma Mayes dismasted. The mainmast is gone at the masthead, and the foremast
above the rail. The accident happened at 3:30
this morning in Saginaw Bay.
Schr Stafford is off and in port. She was rethis morning in Saginaw Bay. Schr Stafford is off and in port. She was re-

leased by the tug Winslow. Wind-South, light; weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were unchanged yesterday so far as rates were concerned, but large business was lone, and vessels were freely taken. Following is a list of the engagements made and the rates paid: To Bucalo-The schrs Redwing, E. Spry, Ketchum, and Northerner, corn at 4½c; schr L. Wolf, wheat at 5c; schr Groton, flax-seed at 5½c; props Portage, wheat, New York, corn, Nyack, barley and corn, and Arabia, corn, -all through. To Goderich-Schr Ada Medora, corn: and to Colingwood, prop Lake Erie and schr Yankee Blade, corn. To Ogdensburg—Schr N. Wilder, corn. To Sarina—Prop Lawrence, corn. Capacity, 54,000 bu wheat: 485,000 bu corn; 10,000 bu bariey; and 22,000 bu flax-seed.

Shippers endeavored to break the rate on Muskegon lumber cargoes vesterday, offering \$1.75, but carriers held for \$1.87\%, the rate that has been baid for some time past. Business was slow in consequence, and charters were not numerous. paid for some time past. Business was slow consequence, and charters were not numerous.

MINOR MISHAPS.

The wind blew strong from the westward yesterday: The movements of vessels were quite numerbreaking the jaws of her main gaff, but repaired the damage and left port again. The scow Felicitous broke her fore gaff and put back for a

protection piling of the Madison street bridge and broke that necessary projection. In two or three hours afterward Miller Bros, made her a new one, and she was ready for sea.

Tar in Ogden's Canal got into the pumps of the tug Parker yesterday, and she was compelled to lay up and have them cleaned out. Some of the tugmen say they will not send turs up that fifthy stream any more because of the tar and sunken wrocks.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17.—The schr Wells Burt has been aground all day just outside the entrance to the Detroit River in Lake St. Clair. She is bound down. Low water is the cause. The United States stmr Michigan arrived in por o-day. One of the seamen, named Franklin W. Banks, who died on the way down, was buried upon the arrival of the ship, with the usual ceremonies, in the Marine Hospital burial-grounds. Deceased was shipped at Erie.

Wheat rates to Buffalo continue to improve, and to-day are quoted at 3½c.

Low water at the Lime Kilns has detained the props Jay Gould, Delaware. Commerce, Montana, and Kershaw here all day.

The wind is west and the water still falling. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Cleared—Props Newburg (mdse), Waverley (mdse), Idaho (mdse), Newburg (mase), Waveriey (mase), Idaho (mase),
J. R. Whiting, Philadelphia (mase), Nebraska
(mase), Chicago; Arctic (mase), Duluth; schrs
R. Winslow, C. B. Stockbridge, D. E. Bailey,
(1,200 tons coal), Guiding Star, C. J. Wells,
M. Martin Mears, E. J. McVeach,
Chicago; Theodore Vozes (1,046 brls salt),
Sandusky; Kate Kelly, (250 tons coal), Jura, Willtam Bellen, Misma Belle, (750 brls calt), Cleartam Ballen, Miama Belie (700 bris sait), Gleve-land; Red, White and Blue (700 tons coal), J. B. Merrill (1.000 tons coal), Joseph Page (1.100 tons coal), Wyosotis (640 tons coal), J. H. Mead (649 tons bulk sait), Milwaukee; barges Winona, Aipena. Charter—Schre C. J. Weils, J. G. Maston, Mears. coal, Erie to Chicago, 70c; Charles Foster, coal to Chicago, 60c.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 17.—Arrived—Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 3,150 bu corn; Orion, Mar-seilles, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rod, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn: Shamrock, Peru. 6,000 bu corn: Novelty and barge, Henry, 10,800 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 4,400 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn: Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; North Branch, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.

Cleared—Morning Light, Ottawa, 80, 999 ft lumber; Danube, Ottawa, 129 tons coal. 12,559 ft lumber; North Branch, Peoria, 87,703 ft lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 81,715 ft lumber, 10,000 laths, 14,500 shingles. MARINE INSURANCE.

The Chicago member of the marine insurance pool—there is only one of him—yesterday and hounced through his favorit organ a reduction of nounced through his favorit organ a reduction of 10 per cent on grain cargo rates out of this port, and told why he did it,—because the Fancuil Hall Company's agent was getting all the business at Milwaukee, the same as Jim Bishop had done, and came tq Chicago to give the pool a dose of reductions. The pool thus year is not a success. The outside companies secured all the fat contracts early in the season, and have also obtained a good share of the transient business.

Valentine Fries has named his new steam-barge William Edwards, and she is now at Cleveland receiving her machinery. She measures 235 feet keel, nineteen feet hold, and thirty-eix feet beam. She is finely modeled aft, with an easy bilge. She She is ninely modered at, with an easy blige. She stands high out of water, drawing now only seven feet att. The engines are double low-pressure, thirty-six by forty-two stroke. Her boiler is a double-furnaced, twelve-foot shell, which will be placed on the main deck. The vessel will be ready this fall.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

day.

The steam barge Ketcham arrived in light yester-

The tug Bismarck and tow arrived yesterday enominee seven bours ahead of the usual The stmr Lady Washington left for Michigan

City yesterday morning, and will remain there two days and make excursion trips under charier. The prop Antelope was in Miller Bros. 'dry-dock for an overhauling yesterday, and the schr G. L. for an overhauling yesterday, and the schr G. L. Sievers was receiving a new mizzen mast.

The schr Myrtle passed outside yesterday for the first time since she was rebuilt at Miller Bros. 'yards. All the unsound plank and timbers were taken out of her and replaced with new material. Friends of Capt. John Joyce, one of the most popular tug-men on the river, who is lying at his home very ill, have arranged a benefit for him in the shape of a raffe for a gold watch and chain. Oct. 4 is the date fixed for the drawing, and McLaughlin's, corner of South Water street and Fifth arenue, the place.

Rumors concerning the establishment of a line Rumors concerning the establishment of a line of propellers to run in connection with the Wabasn Railroad between Toledo and Buffalo have been revived at Detroit.

Monday the schr I. N. Foster was loaded with a cargo of stone at Vermilion. but she could not get out of there, drawing ten and a half feet of water, and was obliged to return to the dock and unload part of her cargo.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.

Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.

Prop M. Grob, South Haven, sundries, State street. street. Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries, Washington Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries, Washington street.

Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street.

Prop J. A. Owen, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling-Mill.

Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.

Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Bismargk, Menekannee, towing, Rush street.

Prop V. W. Ketchum, Buffalo, light, Madison street.

Prop V. M. Ketchum, Buffalo, light, Madison street.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing. Rush street. Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sandries, Rush street.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street. Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street. Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street. Schr Onward. Ford River, lumber. Market. Schr Minerwa, Muskegon, lumber. Mazzine. Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber. Allen Silp. Schr Citawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Silp. Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, jumber, Market. Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr Rarragansett, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Narragansett, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Narragansett, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Narragansett, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr S. B. Foster, Cleveland, coal, North Side Gas-House.

Gas-House. Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, coal, Central Wharf. Wharf.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Schr Unadilla, Buffalo, coal, Van Buren street.
Schr Libbie Nau, Clevelaad, coal, Clyoourn

avenue. Schr Tom Simms, Powhattan, bark, no order. Schr W. Crosthwaite, Grand Haven, lumber, ket. Schr Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr W. Grandy, Menekaunee, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, lumber, Arnold

Slip.
Schr Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber, Rush street. Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Rush Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.

Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber, Rush
ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Stur Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stur Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Collingwood, Manistee, light.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light.
Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light. Schr Metropolis, light. Schr Ironsides, Manistee, light. Schr J. A. Hoimes, Ludington, light. Schr S. P. Wilson, Manistee, light. Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light. Schr Delaware, Buffalo, grain. Schr Commerce, Menominee, light. Schr Sea Gem, Grand Haven, light. Schr Gracie M. Filer, Ludington, 1

Schr Sea Gen, Grann haven, light, Schr Gracte M. Filer, Ludington, light, Schr Citv of Chicago, Buffalo, grain. Schr Citv of Chicago, Buffalo, grain. Schr Belle Brown, Collingwood, grain. Schr Bonitor, Peshtigo, light. Schr B. Parsons, Ludington, light. Schr Bour Broiners, Holland, light. Schr B. Parsons, Ludington, light. Schr Milton, Grand Haven, light. Schr Hohn Tibbetts, Manistee, light. Schr Sea-Bird, Muskegon, light. Schr Emma Leighton, Muskegon, light. Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light. Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light. Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, light. Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light. Schr Mary Nau, Pentwaier, light. Schr Mary Nau, Pentwater, ligh

Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Pentwater, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr Little Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Little Belle, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Live Oak, Ludinston, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop Bismarck. Meneksunee, towing.
Schr Emma E. Tyson, Menekaunee, sundries.
Schr El Dorado, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Alice Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Alice Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Alice Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Thomas H. Howland, Escanaba, light.
Schr Thomas H. Howland, Escanaba, light.
Schr Catchuole, Ludington, light.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Buffalo, grain.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary L. Collins, Manistee, light.
Schr Sardinia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary L. Collins, Manistee, light.
Schr Mitton, Ludington, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Ludington, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Myttle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Garler, Ludington, light.
Schr Myttle, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Maskegon, light.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, grain.

It is not perfectly convenient to consult your physician for every headache or attack of indigestion which may trouble you, but it is ooth safe and convenient to use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. which promptly relieve the discomfort of these attacks.

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fassimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink scroll the Label.
Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemista. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursiav. First Cabin, \$90 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$23. AUSTIN, RALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Bandolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York. London. Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF FASSAGE—From New York to Southampton. London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: second cabin, \$500: steerage, \$30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELIKICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, X. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Giasrow.

CIRCASSIA. Sept. 20. 8 am | BOLLVIA. Oct. 4. 7 am
DEVONIA. Sept. 27. 3 m | ANGHORIA, Oct. 11. 1 pm
New York to London direct.

ALSATIA. Sept. 20. 8 am | VICTORIA. Oct. 4. 7 am
Cabins, \$35 to \$50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Sicerage. \$23.

HENDERSON BRUTHERS, 56 Washington-st.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports.
Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark
and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown,
Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passase from \$50 to \$70 currency.
Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, \$28.
Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to
D. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jules Berr continues the business at 39 Wasnington-st., assuming all liabilities, and will collect all outstanding accounts. PHIL SIM MONDS. Chicago, Sept. 17, 1879. JULES BERIE.

EDUCATIONAL. BERKELEY HALL,

LAKE VIEW, ILL. Two miles distant from Chicago, will reopen, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, on or about Oct. 1, under the Rectorship of the REV. PROF. GEORGE. T. RIDER, A. M., as a first-class Select School for Boys. For circulars address the Rector at Ravenawood, Cook Co., Ill.; or they may be had of Dr. Roswell Park, 7-85 Wabash-av., Chicago, or at the Bookstore of Mitchell & Hathaway, 56 Madison-at.

School of Vocal Art.

Madame SEILER'S SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, No. 1104 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, reopens for the Winter Session Sept. 29, and offers, besides artistic culture of the voice, a thorough education in all other branches of music. Huron-st. School

For Young Ladies and Children Will reopen in its spacious new building Sept. 17. few boarding pupils received. For circulars address MISS KIRKLAND or MRS. ADAMS, 275 Huron-st. PARK INSTITUTE.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL OF THE FIRST GRADE. 101, 103, 105 ASHLAND-AV. For Catalogue apply to MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal. YALE SCHOOL,

Southwest corner Ashland-av. and Adams-st. an English and Classical School for Boys and Young Men. In organization and efficiency equal to the best Eastern schools. For circular apply to N. BUTLER, JR., A. M., Master. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY E. P.A. (Opens Sept. 10.)
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX. Eq., ofsec of Gardner House. Chicago, or to
Sec of Gardner House. Chicago, or to
Ool. THEO. HYATT, President.

VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE AND KINDERGARTEN, 1180 Indiana-av., Chl-caco. Boarding and day pupils received. A true Ger-man Kindergarien. All the departments conducted on the most approved plan. Send for circular or address the Frincipal, MISS E. COLLAR. TRINITY HALL, BEVERLY, N.

J. Established, 1867.

An attractive Home-School for Girls. Varied divantages of the highest order. Fall term begins lept. 18. For circular address HUNT, Prin. MISS HOWELLS' AND MRS. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL opens at 814 Michigan av. on Monday, Sept. 15.

EAST WALNUT-ST. SEMINARY.
This institution is well provided for giving a superior
education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory De-partments, in Music and Art. Also prepares pupils for
Harvard examinations. MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ,
1221 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School

For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. M.W. DASILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's). English. French, and German Boardins and Day School for Young Ladles and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open seek. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Trey, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begits spet, 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

POCHESTER, N. Y., 27 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.—
Miss CHITTENDEN'S School offers superior advantages to a select number of boarding pupils at moderate charge. Resident teachers in French (native, clocution, maske, drawing, and painting. Reopens Sept. 15. For circulars address the Frincipal. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Morgan Park, near Chicago. For catalogue address G. THAYER, President. Morgan Park, or 77 Madi-son-st., Chicago. I OME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING
QUARTERS, &C., AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.
OFFICE CHUFF QUARTERNASTER.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
ST. PAUL, Minn, Sopt. 15, 1879.
Sealed proposals in triplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noou, on the 16th day of October, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction on the Military Reservation at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the following buildings for Utilices of Headquarters Department of Dakota, and quarters for officers:

1 Building for Headquarters Offices 1 Building for Quarters for Commanding General.

12 Buildings for Officers attached to Headquarters.

Headquarters.

Proposals must be for the construction, foundations, and superstructure of the Buildings, complete in every particular in accordance with the plans and superifications on file at the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill., and at the office of the understand in this city. But proposals for the construction of one or more of the buildings will be entertained: *provided, such proposals are made in good faith by builders and architects in good standing, as none but such will be entertained. tained.

A bond in the penal sum of \$500 must accompany each protosal offered under this advertisement.

The successful bidder in each case will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in a sum equal to twenty (20) per cent of the amount of the bid, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his arroposal.

proposal.
One copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications relating to the buildings bid for, must be attached to each proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.
The contracts for this work will be awarded by the Denatiment Communic. The contracts for this way a business to relect any or Department Commander.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals offered.

The proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, markes "Proposals for Building Quarters, &c., at Fort Snelling, Minn.," and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS, H. TOMPKINS,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,

Chief Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFARS, }
WASHINGTON. Sept. 12, 1879.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed: "Proposals for Wheat
or Corn" (as the case may be), and directed to the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the Paimer House,
Chicago, will be received up to 12 m. of Saturday, the
20th inst., for furnishing for immediate delivery about
47a,000 pounds of wheat and 88,500 pounds of oats for
seed.

The wheat must be of the best quality of "Spring." and the outs, white or black, well filled; to weigh not less than the standard of 80 and 32 pounds per bushel, respectively; and to belput up in strong single sacks, not exceeding 2½ bushels per sack, ready for shipment. The block will be opened and ready for shipment at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present.

The bids will be opened and read publicly, beginning at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present, it must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached.

Bidders must designate their places of business and post-office nadress.

No place will be considered from persons who have in any respect defauited in any bid heretofore made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid heretofore made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid heretofore made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government.

Particular attention is invited to the following:
Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the Union National Bank. Chicago: which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnismed, and shall be forfeited to the little states in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, accord sontract, with good and sufficient sureties, accord sontract, with good and sufficient sureties, accord contract, with good and sufficient sureties, accord contract, with good and sufficient sureties, accord or contract, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the bidders are required to turnish samples of the articles bid for, and in all cases they must accompany the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

In executing contracts the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right to increase or diminish the guantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right to increase or diminish the guantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right to increase or diminish the guantity of any article embraced in the foregoi

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEFOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Seot. 23, 1879. at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for 50,000 pounds manufactured tobacco, equal to standard sample to be seen at this office. The tobacco to be in plugs twelve inches long and three inches wide, and cach plug to weigh sixteen ounces. The plugs to be packed in boxes made of klin-dried sycamore wood, three-quarters of an inch thick, to be of the best quality, free from knots or checks. Each box to contain about fity pounds, and no paper or foll to be used in wrapping or packing. Actual gross, tare, and net weight to be marked on each box. The tobacco to be delivered at the Subsistence Depot in Chicago, within thirty days after notification of award. The tobacco will be accepted or paid for that is in any respect found inferior to that contracted for. A sample of one box of the tobacco must accompany the proposal, and be referred to therein. One copy of this advertisement must be securely attached to each duplicate proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Proposals from manufacturers only will be considered. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be enclosed in scaled envelopes, marked "Proposals for Iobacco," and addressed to PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

FINANCIAL.

BA.F. GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
16 Broad-st., New York,
Buy and sell, through the New York Stock Exchange,
all the active stocks and also carry same on very moderate margin as iong as ossired. They negotiate A I
stock privileges at rates that afford large and frequent
profits with very limited liability. Their explanatory
circular and stock report, containing full particulars,
are mailed free on application.

COFFEES. COFFEES.

A new lot of that fine Maatchappe Java arrived at the

HONG KONG TEA CO.'S.

We roast it every day. BAILROAD TIME TABLE.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFELENCE MARKS .- † Saturday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY BAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and it

ePacific Fast Line 10:30 a m as a loud of the control of the contr

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:39a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINOY RAILBOAD
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 69 Clarkst. and at depots.

| Leave. | Arrive. Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 am 7:30 pm Nebraska & Kansas Express. 9:30 nm 4:05 pm Oubuque & Stoux City Express. 10:00 am 3:20 pm Oubuque & Stoux City Express. 10:00 am 3:20 pm Oubuque & Stoux City Express. 10:00 am 3:20 pm Oubuque & Stoux City Express. 10:30 am 3:20 pm Oubuque and Oubuque City Express. 10:30 am 3:40 pm Ouwner's Grove Accommodation 9:25 am 1:35 pm Oubuque City C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-whes Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omans on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Daily except Sundays. 1Daily except Saurdays. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tieret Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

| Leave. | Arrive. . 7:55 a m * 7:45 p m Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex.
Oconomowo Saturdays.
Libertyville Accommodation.
Liwaukee, Sr. Paul & Milwaukee, Sr. Paul & Milwaukee, Sr. Paul & Milwaukee, Sr. Paul and Minocapolis Fast Mail (dally).
Winconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minocapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridgs, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

Leave. | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... *12:35 p m * 3:35 p m Kansas City Right Express ... * 10:00 p m \$ 7:55 p m Kansas City Right Express ... * 10:00 p m \$ 7:55 p m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 a m * 7:55 p m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 p m * 7:05 p m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & New Orieans Express ... * 9:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & New Orieans & Modile & New Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & Orieans & 10:00 p m \$ 9:10 a m Modile & 10:00 p m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATLEDAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Tweaty-secon Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

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St. Louis & Texas Express	8:50 p m	6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	8:50 p m	9:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:50 p m	9:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:50 p m	9:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:50 p m	9:45 a m
Springfield Express	8:50 p m	9:33 a m
St. Louis & Texas Express	8:50 p m	9:33 a m
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Office, #7 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran.
dolph, Grand Pacific Hetel, and at Paimer House.

PITTSBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticke: Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO,
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second
st. Ticket (diece, 88 Clark-et., Pelmer House, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

MANKAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. School Schoo

OHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Roste."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-siz. Leave. | Arrive.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clarkest. Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on alertronic, nervous, or special diseases. Br. J. Reas is the saily physician in the city who warrante cures or so pay

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis tion or excess. Any druggist has the lagredle JAGUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati. Oh PIANOS.

stock privileges at raise that afford large and frequent profits with very limited liability. Their explanatory represents the profits with very limited liability. Their explanatory grants and stock report, containing full particulars, are maited free on application.

\$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested.

\$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested. Under the profits weekly on stock options of \$100 850. Address f. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Watl-st., New York.

TELEGRAPH.

1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, 2, 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; orn—Old. No. 1, 4s 11d; No. 2, rk, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d. pt. 17—Evening.—Corrox—Dull es, 8,000 bules; speculation and merican, 5,750.

NTINE-22s. 17.-Petroleum-Refined, 6%d. were received by the Chicago

. 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. 4s 10%d. Mark Lang—Wheat Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair

Dispatch to The Tribuns.

sept. 17.—Grain—Brisk inquiry
t, chiefly on speculative account;

426/4c per bu under last evenformed the principal feature;
r request for early delivfirmer; No. 2 Chicago quoted
the online argent request for shipin quite urgent request for ship-and in speculative account at a of 1492c per bu; mixed Western, re firm, with an upward tendency.

of 160 se per bu, closing firmly Mess moderately sought for at \$8.90@9.00 for ordinary ed hogs in good demand. Cut previous prices. Bacon in mod-long clear, \$5.25. Western lard early delivery at rather stronger ward delivery less animation at

New 100Ks, Sept. 17.—The grain trade to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed advance in elevation at Bulfalo on and after Sept. 22 next to more than double the present rates as unwarranted and injudicious.

The Committee on Grain created a new grade to be known as No. 3 Kansas red on amber winter wheat to be made up of wheat similar to that raised in Kansas. Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—At the early Boar wheat opened a trifle higher than the quotations of last evening. The advance was soon lost, how-ever, and from that until the noon Board the mar-

ket raled alternately weak and strong. At the noon Board the absence of shipping demand and lower New York caused sellers to become argent, and prices declined about 1/4c per bu. This afternoon the market advanced sharply, pur-chases to the extent of 1,000,000 bu having been made in New York for export. The trouble with the trade at present seems to be too much informa-tion from Liverpool and too many operators of a strong, apparently are eager to buy, and, on the other hand, when the market is weak, are not to be seen in the wneat pit. No doubt the facts all favor an advance, but exporters are not liable to buy the entire crop in a day. The transactions to-

higher: receipts. 20,000 ba; mixed western, 3403 36c; white do. 35\(230c. day-Fair demand at 50c. day-Fair day-Fair demand day-Fair day-Fair

56.17%BUTTER-Firm; Western, 9624c.
CHEEF-Quiet, but firm; Western, L@84c.
WHISKY-Quiet, but firm, at \$1.07.
METALS-Manufactured copper steady, with fair
demand; ingot lake, 164,617c. Pig fron firm;
Scotch, 226,27c; American, 236,27c. Russia sheeting, 12c in gold.
Name-Horseshoe, No. 8, \$2,75; clinch, \$4,256

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. -- The grain trade to-day

day aggregated nearly 3,000,000 bu. Following are the closing prices: September, 95%c; Octoher, 96c; November, 96%c.

The receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were:

Wheat in store, 363,000 bu.

The number of cars reported for inspection up to 9 a. m. was as follows: Wheat, 183; corn, 5; oats, 5; barley, 39; rye, 7. Total, 239.

To the Western Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Sept. 17. —FLOUR—Quiet and weak. Grain—Wheat firm: opened and advanced &c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.04; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98%c; No. 2 do, 96c; September, 96c; October, 96%c; No. 2 do, 96c; September, 96c; October, 96%c; No. 4. 86c; rejected, none here. Corn scarce; No. 2, 34%c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 23%c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 spring, 66% 667c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork, \$8.35 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.80.

Franguats—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 orls; wheat, 8,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 44,000 ba.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—FLOUR-Quiet; Western super, \$3.25@3.75; do extra, \$4.25@4.75; do family, \$5.25@6.00. GRAIN-Wheat-Western firm and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.18; September, \$1.18% @1.18%; October, \$1.14%@1.15; November, \$1.154@1.154; December, \$1.154@1.15%. Corn

November, 484-048%c; steamer, no bid. Oats higher and active; Western white, 34@36c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@36c. Rye steady at 62@64c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 14 ©15c.

PROVISIONS—Higher, with active jobbing demand.
Mess pork, \$9.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders,
\$4.00; clear rio sides, \$5.25; do packed, \$4.25@
5.75. Bacon—Shoulders, \$4.75; clear rib sides,
\$0.25. Hams, \$11.00@11.75. Lard, \$7.00.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 12@14c.
EGOS—Firm and active at 15c.
PETROLEUM—Firm; crude nominal; refined, 6%
66%c.

-Western firm and quiet; Western mixed, spot, 51c; September, 50%@51c; October, 49%@49%c;

PRIROLEUM—Firm; crude nominal; refined, 6% 6%; 66%; COFFEE—Active and buoyant; Rio cargoes, old, 114@14%c; new, 12@15c.

SUGAR—Strong; A soft, 8%@8%c.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.07.

FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer, steady; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 6%d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 165,100 bu; corn, 18,300 bu; oats, 4.000 bu; rye,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,100 bu; corn, 25,100 bu.

Sales-Wheat, 1,041,300 bu; corn, 17,100 bu. PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.—FLOUR—More active; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.25; do good, \$5.50; do fancy, \$5.75; do high grades, \$6.00. Rye flour steady at \$3.50. Gnam-Wheat-Quiet; rejected, \$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.14½. Corn-Demand active; low

and high mixed. 49@51c; yellow, 51c. Oats— Better demand for mixed Western at 30@31c; stained. 31@30%c; white, 32@34%c. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and anchanged. BUTTER-Nominally unchanged. BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

Boos—Quiet; Western, 16@16%c.
CHESE—Buoyant; Western creamery, 8@8%c;
do good, 7@7%c.
PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 6%c; crude, 5%c.
WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$1.08.
RECEITS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 04,000 bu.
Last call—Wheat firmer; No 2 red. September, \$1.14% bid, \$1.15% cs.cd; October, \$1.14% bid, \$1.14% asked; November, \$1.14% bid, \$1.14% asked; November, \$1.14% asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed, September, 49%c bid, 50%c asked; October, 49%c bid, 49%c asked; November, 49%c bid, 48%c asked; December, 49%c bid, 49%c asked; October, 49%c bid, 49%c bid, 49%c bid, 48%c asked; Becember, 46%c bid, 49%c asked; asked.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—FLOUR—Good demand st full prices; supers, \$3.2563.50; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$4.20@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.75. GRAIN—Corn stronger and higher at 50@56c.
Onts, market steady at 35c.
COEN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; held at \$2.50. HAY-Steady; choice, \$21.00. PROVISIONS-Pork firmer; held at \$9.50. Lard tendy; tierce, 6½ @6½c; keg, 7½c. Bulk ments scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3½ @5½c; nacked, 4c. Bacon, market dull, snoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½@5½c; clear, 6½c. Hams—Sugartured, market dull; canvased, 8½@10½c.
Whisky—Market dull; Wesiern rectified, \$1.05

GROURIES—Coffee market dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, quoted at 11½@15½c; jobbing, F@16½c. Sugar, demand acrive, stock exhausted, Molssess dull and nominal; quoted at 20,35c. Rice. 6@7½c.

Haav-Firm at 05c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York. ½ per MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York. ½ per MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, 1/2 per cent discount; sterling exchange, bankers' pills,

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Flour-Easier, but not quotably lower.

Galix-Wheat irregular and lower; No. 2 red fall, 97 to reach 100 CCC. fall, 97%c; cash. 97%c; October, 98%c, and closed at 97%c; October, 98%c 99%c; and closed at 98%c November, and 99%c99%c December; No. 3 do, 93%c99%c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 31½c bid for cash and September; 32c October. Oars inactive and lower; No. 2; 24c cash; 24@23%c October and November. Rye higher at 40@49%c. Bariey dull and unchanged.

WRISKT—Steady at \$1.03.
PROVISIONS—Fork dull at \$8.75. Lard quiet at \$5.85. Buik meats higher; clear ribs, \$4.95%. \$00; clear, \$5.20. Bacon atronger; clear ribs, 56.00; clear, \$5.70.00 bris; wheat, 74.000 bu; corn. 12.000 bu; oats, 2.200 bu; rye, 2.000 bu; corn. 2.000 bu; oats, 2.200 bu; rye, 2.000 bu; corn. 2.000 bu; oats, 1.000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu; corn. 2.000 bu; oats, 1.000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu; corn. 2.000 bu; oats, 1.000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu; corn. 2.000 bu; oats, 1.000 bu; rye, 1.000 bu; bariey, 1,000 bu. factive and lower; No. 2 mixed. 31%c bid for

Conflicting Reports from Both

A New Vessel, Lake Freights, Navigation

A Long Blockade at Madison-Street

Nothing of a sensational or startling nature oc-curred yesterday about sailors' wages. The lumand where seamen could not be had for \$2 a day their vessels were kept in port, owners generally believing that course would have the effect to strength-en freights, which had a weak tendency. They reported the engagement of crews for the schrs City of Chicago, Gracie M. Filer, Louie A. Burton, Catchpole, Higgie & Jones, and Oneonta at \$2 per day per man. The Captain of the Canadian schr Emerald denied that he had engaged seamen at

ANOTHER BLOCKADE AT MADISON

barge Emma Thompson, now in dry-dock at wheels for the Chicago tugs Louis The tug Welcome is again disabled, a patch in

Channon sent the Kent a new squaresail yester-

The Corn and Cotton Crops Fall Short by Reason of Drought This Year.

Not More than Three-fourths of an Average Yield of the Latter Staple.

How Horses Are Herded on the Plains of the Lone-Star State.

Sagacity of the Cavallard Stallion-How He Guards His Herd.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 6.—The spring and cummer of 1879 have been as remarkable as they have been disastrous to the farming interest of Texas. The spring months alternated between an extremely dry and extremely wet stress of weather, with a good sprinkling of cold snaps intermixed. Since the early part of May the rainfall in this section has probably not been so small since the disastrous year of 1860. The corn crop, in consequence thereof, has fallen short, and has suffered more from this drought than any other product; but with rigid economy on the part of the farmers it is thought that there is plenty of it made to an-

swer every purpose. THE COTTON CROP. There are many estimates made as to the probable receipts here for the season. Some estimate it as high as 55,000 bales. Six or eight weeks ago the outlook was encouraging, but the long drought, causing the bolls to open prematurely, has cut the crop in this section to an extent that will seriously impair that expected 55,000 bales, and may shave 10,000 off. and leave us but 45,000 bales. The country tributary to Dallas and Waco is equally unfortunate, and perhaps suffers even more than us from the drought. Had the same number of acres been cultivated this as last year, we could not look forward to any certain total receipts of more than 33,000 or 34,000 baies; but the increase of acreage will atone for this. A very nent cotton man in this city, who taken great pains to inform himself regarding the condition of the crop throughout the State, informed me yesterday doubted whether a bale to every four acres in this section would be raised, and that he would wager \$500 that the season's yield in the State would not exceed 750,000 bales, to nearly 1,000,000 last year. I think, however, that Northwest Texas, on an average, will "pan out" about a bale to every three acres,that is, if the staple is not caught by worms frost, or grasshoppers. It has become so of late years that the culture of cotton is absolutely inprofitable to the average planter. It is true that this State and the entire South is immeasurably benefited by the industry, as it is a source of vast revenue annually; still the producer invariably fails to get a fair remuneration for his labor. The cotton-speculator controls the market, and systematically arranges a nominal value for the staple, and it is the misfortune of the planter that he cannot afford to hold his cotton from the market from seven to ten months, as can the broker, who deals in "futures" altoas can the broker, who deals in "futures" alto-gether. About this time every year there is in-variably a declining market, and very little fluc-tuation until the bulk of the crop is in the hands of the speculator. Your correspondent learned the other day from Mr. S. R. Cockrall, Presi-dent of the Southern Cotton-Planters' Associa-tion, and who is visiting this State in the interthon, and who is visiting this state in the est of the cotton growers, that within a year two great inventions of the deepest interest to the South will be perfected. These are the picking of cotton by machinery,—mules and iron fingers,—and the dispensing with the gin, ron ingers,—and the cispensing with the gm,—ginnery press, baliers, etc.,—and the conversion of the cotton picked during the day into thread by night. "A bale of cotton," said Mr. Cockrall, "standing in the field in October, in the morning, will be put into thread by night and sold for \$100."

HORSE-RAISING. One of the most prolific sources of wealth in ty, and, in fact, throug ut the entire State, is the raising of horses. This frontier country, until within a very recent date, did not incule in the invary of thoroughereds. In former years the Lone-Star State boasted of last pacing or fast running ponies and Mexican mustangs. They were small in stature, and, in mustangs. They were small in stature, and, in many cases, quite rapid, the speed of some reaching a quarter of a mile in twenty seconds. Within the past few years greater interest has been taken in stock, and the crosses of Kentucky and Canada and other more bardy and figorous horses with the Texas ponies have assly improved the breed. Each year increases an interest in horse-raising in Texas, and produces better animals. As the blue-grass region of Kentucky affords such delightful food for horses, a more extensive and greater crop of mesquit grass, peculiar to Texas only, furnishes to the stock-raiser a far better article of food, and almost without limit. better article of food, and almost without limit.
Everywhere west of the Trinity River it is
abundant, and east of that river it is found in
munv localities. Until very recently stockmen and borse-raisers encountered severe trials from the Indians, who would frequently make raids and rob them of much of their property, taking, on these occasions, the very best stock on the ranch. One of the peculiarities of all the Indian tribes is their knowledge of and extraordinary formuses for the boses. traordinary fondness for the horse. They seem to have an intuitive understanding of all the to have an intuitive understanding of all the strong points about the animal, and generally steal the best of the liorses on the ranch or in the corral, or wherever else these Governmental thieves make their predatory incursions. Keeping or raising horses is much easier than cattle or sheep. After securing the ranch, which is similar to selecting the proper location for cattle, as given in a previous letter, the owner divides his stock into "bands," or "bunches," or "cavallards" of twenty or twenty-ave mares and their colts and as many vearlings, and places a stallion with them, which vearlings, and places a stallion with them, which acts in the capacity of herder. The bunches are placed about a mile spart. The stallion guards his cavallard with a jealous eve, and allows no interference from other horses, often battling so ferociously with any and all intruders that when the owner, or herds man appropriate her when the owner, or herdsman, approaches he is compelled to use stones or other missiles before the guardsman allows him to enter the range over which he holds supreme jurisdiction. When the horses go to water, his equine majes-ty drives them to the creek, stands over them while they dripk, ourselves his own thirt, and When the horses go to water, his equine majesty drives them to the creek, stands over them while they drink, quenches his own thirst, and then leads the band back to their accustomed feeding-grounds. He also brings the bunch up to the salting-place, keeps the closest watch over those intrusted to his guardianship, and, when all have received their quota of salt, the Chief circles and leads them back as before. Herding or driving by the cavaliard horse exhibits the sagacity of the anima. In case of either of the mares colts, yearlings, or 2-year-olds wandering or running off, the attendant promptly follows, circles, or promotly runs around the estray, and, with ears well set, puts his head near the ground on the side opposite to the direction in which he desires them to go; and, understanding his nod, usually yields willing obedience and starts back to the ranch, or wherever the cavallard may be. Should the mares become rebellious, the stallion picks and bites them until they become obedient and placed-under comblete subjection. The surreme command of this horse, and the autocratical manner in which he shows his authority, is delightful to behold. He is a very severe disciplinarian, and as kind to those under him as a mother can be to a babe. When by chance two cavallards happen to meet, the stallion representing each will advance and compence to battle. It is generally sharp and decisive. The bunches, when their leaders begin to fight, move off to the right and left, every step widening the distance between them. The stallions ran up and down their respective columns, with more arxiety, and exercising even greater surveillance, than a laithful Colonel at the head of his regiment. When the leaders begin to fight, move off to the right and left, every step widening the distance between them. The stallions ran up and down their respective columns, with more arxiety, and exercising even greater surveillance, than a laithful Colonel at the head of his regiment. When the leaders begin to fight, and comes to a halt, f

sal, and go to grazing.

BRANDING THE COLTS

is the work for October, November, and December. The bunches, or cavallards, are driven into a pen or corral, when the herdsman and two others enter. A lasso is then thrown over the head of some colt by one of the men, while the other expertly ropes the colt's hind-legs. When this is done the colt is thrown to the ground, While the first one plants himself on the colt's neck, the second one lariats the fore-legs; the

third, with branding-iron, red-hot, proceeds to apply the brand in exactly the same manne that is used in branding cattle, as described in

THE PROFITS on horse-raising are not so large now as they were a few years ago. At present they will possibly not exceed 30 per cent. There are about 2,000 head of horses raised in Parker County annually, and each year now adds to the number. Every farmer raises all be has facilities for at-

Every farmer raises all he has facilities for attending to, and considerable rivalry is going on between many of them in the production of improved breeds of horses.

Sheep husbandry, also, is one of the prolific sources of wealth in this section, and, although the raising of sheep in these northwest counties is not so extensive as further south and west in this State, the number is considerable and the product valuable.

C. W. S.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIRST WARD. The Democrats of the First Ward are considerably worked up over the coming special election for an Alderman. The candidates for the the office are quite numerous, and each of them is leaving nothing undone to advance his interests. There are at least a dozen factions of the great party, but the estrangement between the old-time leaders-M. C. McDonald and Joe Mackin-no longer exists. They have buried the hatchet; but such patriots as Dave Thornton and S. R. Keough are organized against them, and 'the indications are that the campaign will be an active one, and, since there will be no election in any of the other wards, the vote will be unprecedentedly large. These two are the principal factions, and, with Me Donald at the head of the cook vote, and Mackin at the head of the seamen, they confidently ex pect to cast more votes for their candidate in one precinct, who has not yet been agreed upon, than the opposition candidate will be able muster in the entire ward. On the other hand Thornton and Keough have their plans and oesigns, the latter being one of the candidates. They met, at Keough's office the candidates. They met at records once yesterday afterneon to organize a ward clab, but made little headway; but they are by no means disheartened. They were few in number, but powerful in zeal, and propose to make the fur fly when the time comes, and will meet again Saturday evening in the Palmer meeting, however, was not truit. Keough, it will be remembered, is fresh from New York and Tammany associations, and, noticing the candidacy of his political pupil—John Kelly—for Govern-

or, he suggested that the embryo First Ward Club draw up an address to the Tammanyites calling upon them to drop Kelly, etc. The suggestion met with the greatest favor, and Keeugh was appointed to draft the address, which he has done. This document will be laid before the Palmer House meeting, adopted, and forwarded without delay; and, since Kelly was not only educated by Keough, but was years before rescued from drowning by him, the effect of the address, it is expected, will be electrical, and, whether the First Ward is saved from McDonald and Mackin or not, they—Thorton and Keongrh—avanget to save New York between gestion met with the greatest favor, and Keoug Donald and Mackin or not, they—Thorton and Keough—expect to save New York to the

Democracy.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the
National Greenback Labor party, held in a garret Tuesday evening, A. Herr was nominated as
candidate for Alderman of the First Ward.

UNION VETERANS. The Committee on Political Action of the Union Veteran Club held a meeting last evening at their club-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. Martin Beem presided. The organisation of the Club for the coming campaign was discussed, and several minor details agreed on, to be submitted to the Club at the meet

REGARDING CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A few words concerning some of our proposed candidates at the coming election. In the first place, why cannot our ears be spared the regular din of the same names of the "prominents," who always push or are pushed forward at the divers and various elections, -gentlemen whose sole claim to notice is at some period of their lives having held or tried hard to get office? That's all right. I find no fault with their success or failure, but please just for one election give us a rest. The Republican party is full of good, honest, and capable men, and men, too, who have not been poising for the public eye or angling for votes most of their manhood days. I can man who has been nominated for an office this fall could, with safety to party success, be dropped, and make no great noise either. Do not flatter yourselves, gentlemen, that the name of a single mother's son of you is a sine qua non to success. If the opinion of an humble Retion, quite the contrary. Let's take a square look at some of our would-be standard-bearers. look at some of our would-be standard-bearers, so far as heard from, and, to begin, give the place of honor to the judiciary. The following-named gentlemen have been named for Judge of the Superior Court, and no denial yet heard except Mr. Tuthill. He is not a candidate, it seems, and in that he shows wisdom. Well, here they are: Ex-Judge Booth, Ira W. Buell, C. H. Willett, D. W. Jackson.

Now, unless the question who our candidate shall be is pretty thoroughly ventilated, we shall wake up the morning after the nominations to find one of the above named on the

shall wake up the morning after the nomina-tions to find one of the above named on the ticket. Do we wish to repeat last June? Not if the court knows herself. Are the gentlemen named strong? No. I make bold to say, with-out fear of a respectable protest, that neither of the above-named gentlemen, with one exention .- Willets -is even up to the average of the Chicago Bar. I realize, sir, that is plain talk, but it is true; and besides, when lawyers seek the most honorable, most responsible, and best-paying office in the gift of the people, there is no sense in taking off your hats to them, and pass over in silence their fitness or unfitness for the office sought. Your names are before the people for the highest and best office in their gift and you must submit to criticism or get out of the way, and the latter is always easy. out of the way, and the latter is always easy,
Judge Booth is a very estimable and no
doubt learned old gentleman, and one whose integrity was never questioned, but far better
fitted to face his law-students, and explain to
them the legal trials and tribulations of "John
Doe" or "Richard Roe" than forty or fifty
lawyers all demanding his attention on twice
that number of different questions. His
constitutional timidity and caution ought to be
an impassable barrier to his elevation to the
Bench. Then, he is becoming too old, with his
nervous, timid constitution, in six years more,—
the term of the office. It is asking too much.
To be sure, he ran ahead of the ticket
last June, but that was largely owing to the attack on his religious belief. Many voted for him
because they despised that sort of warfare. I
did myself, but I won't dojit again. I am satisfied. I nit back with the only weapon I had, ied. I nit back with the only weapon I had,

Ira W. Buell has figured in two Judicial Conventions. In one last June he secured a nomina-tion, but not an election "by a large majority."
Mr. B. has also sought and obtained office at the hands of his fellow-citizens before. It seems, to a man up a tree, that Mr. B. is in great danger of becoming rather "chronic?" in his persist-ent efforts to get an office, and, in the tender ent efforts to get an office, and, in the tender state of Republican feeling at this time, no additional weight is wanted. It can't fail but be disastrous, and, no matter how good the balance of the ticket, it would all go overboard. Let Mr. Bueil step aside.

Much that has been said of Mr. Bueil can, with equal truth, be said of Mr. W. His name has been presented to two Judicial Conventions, failed of a nomination in both, and, besides, he has secured an "office," the great desideratum apparently of this life,—County Attorney. If it was not for the undeniable fact that Mr. W. can be so successfully accused of office-seeking, he would not only run well, but make an excellent Judge,—the right age, a good lawyer, and a much more varied experience than any one mentioned.

D. W. Jackson has also been a long time atti-D. W. Jackson has also been a long time attitudinizing before the public. Not content with allowing his merits to introduce him, he must needs seek an introduction through the reportorial columns. I do not remember an election within the last ten years when a Judge, State's or City Attorney was to be elected, but that D. W. Jackson's name popped up too.

We have A No. 1 Republican lawyers who will not buttonhole any of us,—who would everlastingly sit down on the circuisting petition asking him or them to allow (?) the use of

tion asking him or them to allow (!) the use tion asking him or them to allow (!) the use of his name, etc., etc.

Such a man might be nominated; he certainly would not be elected. If this letter is as long as it looks, 'tis too lengthy. I would like to pay my respects to some of the seekers of the County Treasurership. If this is safely launched, I will in another.

STALWART.

Four Hours in the Dark.

It is a humiliating confession to make-but geography is utilizes and our national valuglory must how to its decrees—that for four hours in twenty-four the entire territory of the United States is deprived of sunspine. As the sun goes down on our farthest Aleutian island its morn-

ing ravs are just lighting up the hilitors of the western coast of Ireland, and the whole breadth of the Atlantic lies between us and davlight. To our Fenian citizens this may be another and cogent reason for annexing the dear little isle of the barp and the shampock; but until it is done the exultant cry of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian that the sun never sets on the United the exuitant cry of the Rocky Montain resolution terian that the sun never sets on the United States must be admitted to be a little exaggerated. It does set every day, and, paradoxically, four hours before it rises. In the depth of our humiliation we may possibly console ourselves with the reflection that the sun really shines on the United States when it is up. We have to submit to four hours of sunlesness: day; England is lucky to get four hours of sun-shine. So life has compensation, and existence in the United States remains endurable, though we do not—geographically speaking—make uite so great a spread as we thought.

THE SILVER DOLLARS.

Admitted Discrimination Against Silver-Treasury Pettifogery-Unlawful Ruling.

Special to New York Tribune (gold-bug). WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Sherma as stated to a correspondent of the Tribu that there is no foundation for the statement that the Treasury is discriminating against the silver dollar in the settlement of any claims due the Government, and that with the single exception of payments from National banks to the per cent redemption-fund standard silver dol ars are received from all quarters as readily as

gold or legal-tenders.

The statement seems to have arisen from the fact that a certain National bank, which is a National depository in this city, having received deposit of \$10,000 in legal-tenders on Govern ment account last week, sought to make its settlement with the Treasury by turning over an equal amount of silver certificates and standard dollars which it had purchased at a discount. The Treasury official, with whom this transac-tion was carried on refused under the circumstances to receive the siver dollars, and was un erstood to say that it had been detern not to receive them, except when they were actually deposited in National depositories to the credit of the Government. The Depart-ment, however, does not contempiate making

dollar.

With regard to the 5 per cent Redemption
Fund, Secretary Sherman finds no authority in
the language of the law creating this fund to
receive anything except United States notes.
The law reads: "And whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the
sum of \$500,000, spch association so notified
shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of
the United States are not in United States notes. the United States a sum in United States notes the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed." The silver-dollar men have already raised the point that the Remonetization act made the silver dollar a fuil tegal-tender for all purposes, and that it revealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with its own provisions, of which, they assert, the provision above quoted is one. Secretary Sherman has not yel been brought to take the fourtest, and common-sensel view of take the [correct and common-sense] view of

the case.

The motives of the Secretary for making exceptional efforts to get the standard dollar into circulation have been the subject of much comment and widely varied interpretation. ly to a question of this point he said that the dollars are in the way. They are filing up the Treasury vaults. With every month's additional coinage the matter is getting worse. He is desirous also of giving the silver men all they want of the dollars, and thus of silencing the complaint that he is hoarding silver. Secretary Sherman said that the dollars are now going out quite rapidly, and there are indications that those sent to distant parts of the country will

remain in circulation.

COL. INGERSOLL. A phrenologist explored Col. Bob Ingersoil's head in Cincinnati the other day, and made a map of it. All the Colonel's dimensions are put down on it in black and white. He is 5 feet 11 inches in hight, weighs 225 pounds, and was 46 years of age last month. His head measures in circumference 2316 inches? from occipital spine to individuality 15 inches; and from ear to ear 14% inches. The quality of his orcanization and the temperamental conditions give him energy and activity. The vital functions of respiration, digestion, and circulation are all carried on with efficiency. He is a picture of health and enjoyment. The physique is larger, and necessary to supply a head so immense, which is an inch and a half larger than the average. Even on so large a body the head the average. Even on so large a body the head appears massive. The proportions of the brain are as follows: In the back, the region of the social and domestic affections is very large; the intellectual faculties are large in the reasoning organs, full in the perceptives; the religiou the moral very large.

Benevolence is perhaps, one of the most potent elements of his nature; this faculty, combined with the social and domestic, dominate

the character.

The organ of comparison in the higher intelectual region is very large and conspicuous. It confers the gift of analogical reasoning, and leads to the use of metaphor and other figures of speech. This faculty, combined with full language, large ideality and eventuality, are the mental fountains of his oratory. organs of the head, secretiveness and inquis-itiveness, are only average. The propensity to acquire is rendered subservient to higher pow-ers, and benevolence elbows acquisitiveness off the stage. Secretiveness, being moderate, gives an open and candid turn to the mind. Full combativeness and firmness, and large executiveness, give boldness, perseverence, sarcasm, and the disposition to remove what he considers the obstacles to liberty and happiness. Selfesterm large, gives self-confidence, and inde-pendence of spirit, adding a feeling of manly pride. The religious emotions of faith and hope being less tian the reasoning powers, the tendency is to submit everything of a supernat-ural nature to the scrutiny of reason and criti-

Is a man with a wooden leg club-footed? A revenue cutter-Ye clipper of coupons.

The Old Man of the Sea was an ocean buoy Suspicious-A sausage-maker advertises his There is no use in playing seven-up with an Indian; he's always Lo. When a man's temper gets the best of him, it reveals the worst of him. A writer stated in a recent obituary notice

that "The deceased was born in his town, where he has ever since resided." She loved not wisely, but too well, The melon green and juicy: Now, free from camps, she sleeps, poor Nell, 'Neath the soil of Massachusy. "Thou wilt not be mine?" "I cannot, leorge: I lovest another." "Enough! I start or Yazoo City to-night. Farewell!"—New York

ommercia Advertiser. Burnet, Tex., has a professional ant-killer The inborn propensity to kill something, that springs eternal in the Texan breast, must be satisfied, you know. Boston Transcript.

While fragrance of the balmy thyme Doth o'er the fallow float On viewless wings, ah! that's the time To buy an overcoat Cheap.

Pennsylvania boy made a gun of a section of gas-pipe. He was a very ingenious little fel-low, and, but for his untimely death, might have accomplished perpetual motion some day.

A subscriber to a Southwestern newspaper died recently, leaving four years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave, and decosited in the coffin a palm-leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer. News-dispatchers are becoming too laconic.

Here comes an item from Switzerland about a flash of lightning that killed a farmer and a cow he was milking, and not a word about whether it curdled the milk or not. The Chinese Premier, Prince Kung, addressed Gen. Grant in English, so-called. Trying to compliment him by assuring him that he was born to command, he said: "Sire! Brave Gen-

erale! you vos made to order!"

A politician, in attacking the Government, mentioned as one of its outrages that it was getting out new plates for \$5,000 and \$10,000 notes. "That," said he, "is as insidious outrage upon the poor man. These notes will, of course, be counterfeited; and just think, fellow-citizens, of the melancholy fate of the poor man who should have a few counterfeit \$10,000 notes put off on him! Why, fellow-citizens, it would ruin him beyond redemption!"

Greeley on Maine Politicians in 1860. NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.—FRIEND PIKE: I very cheerfully contribute \$20 to the Maine election fund, provided you will see it honestly expended. I don't trust the average run of Maine politicians, who are thievish (even the priests) and beggarly (even the leading editors). They are a poor lot, and will swallow all the funds they can get hold of.

JAMES S. PIKE, Esq., Calais.

INSURANCE.

Tenth Annual Convention of the Northwestern Underwriters.

Address of President Adam:--Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

General Interesting Technical Topics -Special and Moral Hazards.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest commenced their tenth annual Convention at the Pacific Hotel yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. George W. Adams, the President, was in his place, and called the meet ing to order. Mr. George W. Hayes, Secretary was also at bis post. There was a large delega tion present, representing nearly every considerable section of the Northwest, comprising the managers and high officials of the leading fire

insurance companies.

A new departure has been taken this year by the Association to enforce the payment of the annual dues. A ticket-agent and a door-tender were stationed at the entrance of the ladie rdinary, where the Convention was to be held and each individual presenting himself was obliged to comply with two conditions before ntering,-to be a member of the Association and to pay his annual dues before being entitled to a voice in the meeting. Nobody was ad mitted without complying with these conditions, except he was a guest or a member of the press, introduced by some person who knew m, and this class was provided with tickets of a different color, which the recipients were in structed to keep with care. The Secretary called the roll, and, as before

nentioned, a large number responded. The first business upon the program was the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, which was brief. The Committee reported that, in accordance with the call of the Secre tary, the Committee met in Room 24 of the Grand Pacific Hotel at 9:30 a. m. yester day, with President George W. Adams in the chair, and George W. Hayes, Secretary. The following names were presented, and, after consideration, were recommended to the Association for membership: J. W. Templeton, Bloomington; Fred H. Wagner, Peoria; John Atwood and George S. Roper, Alton, Ill.; D. H. De Wolf, Providence; G. A. Armstrong, Anamosa, Ia.; L. A. Pirer, J. T. Trezevant, and J. T. Dorgan, Dallas; Charles E. Shade, New York; William L. Jones, Milwaukee; R. W. Hosmer. Chicago; Henry B. Anderson and W. J. Littlejohn, Toledo; Morris Franklin, Chicago; J. M. Colton, Honston, Tex.; Charles Comstock, Chicago; E. L. Allen, Milwaukee; J. B. Vischer, Toledo; H. F. Atwood, Chicago; J. G. Mitchell, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. J. McKnight, Chillicothe; K. F. Beundorf, Cincinnati; H. C. Kellar, Leavenworth, Kas.; J. D. Flemming, Kansas City; C. J. Barber, Nebraska; F. A. Patterson, Cincinnati; James H. Van Buren, Dunkirk, N. Y.; J. M. Hodges, New York; William J. Moore, Dayton, O.; D. F. Appel, Chicago; and S. R. Hause, Painesville, O. Then came the financial report, being the same as the Treasurer's, mentioned below, which was followed by the report of the Auditing Committee, explaining that the accounts in constitute had been examined. compored. and Secretary. The following names

ing Committee, explaining that the accounts in question and been examined, compared, and found correct. After the transaction of some further business the Executive Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That an assessment of \$7.50 be mad in all members to bear the expenses of this Asso-lation for the decennial meeting. The report was adopted. SECRETARY AND TREASURER

The report of the Secretary and Treasure showed the following: showed the following:

There is a custom in Scotland, well-honored in its keeping at the celebration of annual festivities, to preserve a few embers from their fires to kindle the fires of the ensuing year. Like them, we saved from the last year's fullness to meet the first demand of this; \$2.29 in the Treasury, and all debts paid, was better than a shortare and unsatisfied demands. As your Treasurer I have the honor to report as follows: Total roceipts for the year, \$1.103.50; cash from 1878, \$2.29; total, \$1.105.79; disbursements, \$882.35; cash on hand, United States 4 per cents, \$204.50; cash to balance, \$28.94.

Herewith I have the honor and the pleasure to resent you my second report as your Secretary eing the proceedings of the math annual meet ag. Chicago, Sept. 18 and 19, 1878. If by care ing. Chicago, sept. 18 and 19, 1878. If by care ful attention to the varied minutia required in the preparation of every page for your reading, my work has been fitly done—if it my duty of after serving up of the good things of the past in cold type, I have met your proper expectation, and given the Association and the profession a bool which is at all worthy of the Association, and a true exponent of the meetings—in the work itself. me exponent of the meetings -in the work itself have my highest satisfaction and reward. This report was also adopted.

REGRETS. The Secretary read several letters of regre from prominent insurance men who had been invited by the Association to attend this meeting, but who had found it impossible to attend.

Alfred G. Baker, President of the National
Board of Fire Underwriters, wrote that nothing
would have afforded him more pleasure than to
have been able to attend the meeting of the Association, but it was impossible for him to do so, on account of private duties which would keep him in Philadelphia during the week.

H. C. Stockdell, Secretary of the Underwriters' Association of the South, also sent a letter similar in its wording to that of Mr. Mr. A.W. Spalding, of St. Louis, offered ares

olution to the effect that, as there were several members who were accompanied by ladies, the latter be invited to seats in the Convention.

This was adopted, and the ladies poured in. nember casually remarked that each man should be limited to one wife.

On motion, it was agreed to allow all local

agents of insurance companies, whether belong-ing to Chicago or not, to occupy seats in the Reception Committee escorted to the platform and introduced

MR. CORNELIUS WAI FORD, OF ENGLAND, is a guest of the Convention. The gentleman lelivered a neat little address, in which he com-olimented the body before him, and expressed his pleasure at being able to be with the Association at this meeting.

The President delivered his annual address

congratulating the Association upon the flat-tering outlook of affairs generally, and express-ing his gratitude for the same. The address also contained a history of the passing events of the year relating to the Association, arranged in chronological detail.

At the close a committee of three was appointed to consider and divide the address.

TECHNICAL TOPICS.

Mr. A. J. Waters, Ohio State Agent of the Continental Insurance Company of Cleveland, read a highly interesting paper on the subject of "Machinery in Special Hazards,—Cost and Depreciation," which was pronounced by the Convention to be a masterpiece of thought and construction, and was received with applause. It was apparent that the essayist had made a thorough study of the relations of machinery to insurance risks, and his suggestions were of the nsurance risks, and his suggestions were of the

insurance risks, and his suggestions were of the highest importance both to the underwriters and to the owners of machinery in operation.

At about half-past 12 o'clock, the Convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

The insurance press is represented as follows:
J. J. W. Donoghue, Chronicle, Illinois; C. C. Hines, Insurance Monitor, New York: J. H. C. Whiting, American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia; H. Hayden, Insurance Journa', Hartford: C. B. Bisnop, Spectator, New York: J. S. Bloomington, Investigator, Chicago; C. E. Rollins, Argus, Chicago; also, Mr. George H. Marsland, of the New York Daily Builetin.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Revision

The report of the Committee on Revision of the Contitution was the first thing called for upon the reassembling of the members of the Convention, and the Chairman, Mr. George C. Clark, presented it in an informal manner, with numerous verbal explanations. He stated that the report of the Committee had been published, and if it was desired the whole of it could be read, but at that time he would only point out the most important of the changes, of which there were but a few.

The first important change occurred in Art. 4, which defined the territory embraced by the Association. It was thought best to make, some change in the eastern and southern boundary, taking in the territory north of the Ohio River and west of the eastern line of Ohio. This was done by the Committee because it did not seem right to infringe upon the territory of the underwriters of the South, who had a growing association, and one that was working a great deal of good. It did not seem right to steal their thunder. Mr. Clark then read over the different States which came under the jurisdiction of this Association.

The next marked change occurred in the next article, where attive membership was defined,

describing the duties and privileges of active members, and what constituted one.

The next most important change suggested by the Committee was the provision for the reention of some of the members of the Executive Committee, who should hold over. It provided for a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who should be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. No provision was made for a Vice-President.

The report was on motion received by the

The report was, on motion, received by the

Convention.

A motion was made that the Constitution as revised should be adopted article by article, which was carried, and the Secretary commeaced to read; but after going through two or three articles it was resolved to postpone the adoption of the remainder of the Constitution until this afternoon.

INSURANCE RATES. Mr. J. O. Wilson, Manager of the Star insurance Company of New York and the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, read a paper entitled "A Chapter on Rates," in which he had condensed a number of golden ideas for the underwriter to digest upon the subject of rates. The speaker thought it was absurd to establish a uniform set of rates, and that to acquire an equitable rate a reasonable line of must be followed, requiring

discrimination must be followed, requiring judgment and good sense.

As a matter of convenience to the Committee appointed to classify the different topics read from the papers, it was decided that the essay of Mr. J. B. Hall, which was placed further down the program, should take precedence, and follow Mr. Wilson's paper. Mr. Hall is President of the Home Insurance Company of Ohio, and his paper was rurance Company of Ohio, and his paper was entitled "Is Insurance a Science?" Mr. Hall nandled his subject in a masterly manner, and bresented a forcible article. He considered hat it was not all of the duties of an insurance manager to sit in a finely-upholstered easy and draw his salary with emphatic punctuality He thought that unless the machinery of in-surance was made to perform all that it was in-tended to perform the time would soon come when proprietors would step to the front and substitute some other machinery to do the

On motion, it was decided that the paper just read be received and published in the proceedings of this Convention.

Mr. Cornelius Walford, of London, begged

the indulgence of the Convention after the reading of the last paper, as he had done after the reading of each of the preceding papers, and stated his opinions of the matters presented with force and clearness. A. L. Flack, a local agent from Tiffin, O., made himself quite popular in the Convention by stating his experiences in the matter of rates, and other subjects of importance to fire-underwriters. He complained that the

CUTTING OF RATES was the working of evil and destructive to the interests of those local agents who were giving their time to the study of the business. If rates were cut a quarter of a cent this year, rollor bedden a control of the business. policy-holders would certainly ask same or a greater reduction next year; after awhile they would ask the local underwriter to awille they would ask the local underwriter to take their risks for nothing and throw in a chromo, and the speaker asked who was to furnish the chromo? Mr. Flack also called upon the underwriters present, who controlled those af-fairs, to be more careful in their appointment of local agents in the country. It had been the custom heretofore to go into a town and pick out a man who had been a failure either as a nerchant, or a lawyer, or a

FAILURE IN EVERYTHING under Heaven that he had ever undertaken, and make a local insurance agent of him, thereby forcing the honest, hard-working, respectable young man, who was trying to make a living out of the busivoung man, who was trying to make a living out of the busi-ness, to submit to the scoffs and jeers, to the expense of his personal reputation. He prayed the boss underwriters there in convention to check this abuse, and he believed they would take the matter in hand when they understood

e young man sat down, he was greeted with hearty applause.

The Executive Committee submitted a supplementary report, containing a voice of thanks to the Secretary, Mr. George W. Hayes, for the efficient manner in which he had performed his duties, recommending that he be given \$150 out of the Treasury as a slight recognition of his

The report was received and adopted. THE WISCONSIN PROBLEM. Mr. J. W. Holman, Adjuster of the insurance Company of North America and the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, read a carefully-prepared paper on "The Wisconsin Problem," which was received with great favor. He alluded to the distance in the Misconsin had uded to the disrepute into which Wisconsin had fallen as relates to fire-insurance risks, and pointed out several suggestions by which he thought a practical improvement might be made in dealing with Wisconsin insurance. C. W. Potter, of Milwaukee, Stephen English, f the New York Insurance Times, and Mr. A. L. Flack, of Tiffin, O., spoke upon the subject of on motion, it was agreed that the above paper

should be received and printed in the proceed ings of the Convention.

The paper of Mr. C. C. Drew, Secretary of the The paper of Mr. C. C. Drew, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Indiana, on "Local Agents' Duties to Their Companies," was read by Mr. H. H. Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind., State Agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, in an acceptable manner. On motion, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time it was agreed that the address of Mr. George T. Hope should be delivered. should be delivered.

EVENING SESSION. Before commencing the exercises of the even-ing, Mr. Lindsay, of Cincinnati, was given ten minutes in which to advertise a book upon insurance, and he did his duty faithfully. The order of the evening was the delivery of an address by Mr. George T. Hope, President of the Continental Insurance Company of New York. The subject of the address was "Obligation of Insurance Companies and Their Officers to Policy-Holders." It was entirely logical in its propositions, and displayed deep thought and research in its construc-tion, and the delivery was most embastic. He commenced by saying that he was pleased to see so many ladies present, as he was pleased to see so many ladies present, as he believed the ladies needed educating so that they would not be tempted to defraud insurance companies by giving fabulous sums to the adjuster as prices for old lounges, silk dresses, etc., destroyed by fire. Mr. Hope then proceeded to rive at some length an account of the workings of insurance companies all over the country for a long term of years, comprising the different methods of doing basiness, and the re-sult of each. He said the average policy-holder appeared to be averse to changing the old laws in regard to his risks, and was slow to try any new law. He spoke of the abuses which had existed in regard to settling losses, and alluded to the depreciation in values and the dishonesty observed at times in policy-holders. It was always an unwelcome admission for a property-owner to acknowledge that his property was not worth as much as when he invested in it. Those who were honest, however, would aid the adjuster in getting at the precise value of his buildings when burned, while the dishonest owner would insist upon getting the full amount that his policy called for, even in some notable cases refusing to accept buildings to replace the ones destroyed. He submitted a table of figures showing the retire of the case. replace the ones destroyed. He submitted a table of figures showing the ratio of the cost of building each year since 1874. A building that cost \$1,000 in that year cost \$900 in 1875, \$750 in 1876, \$650 in 1877, and \$600 in 1878, while this year it would cost \$650, showing that there was

A REACTION SETTING IN. Men seidom noticed the increase or decrease in the value of their property, unless they were buying, or selling, or building to sell. He thought that there had been a great deal of unwise legislation in regard to insurance matters, and charged upon the legislators that the laws passed by them had in many instances tended to increase conflarrations and encourage incen-diarism. Of late years there had been no great configurations, no prairie fires, and no great configurations, no prairie fires, and no great timber burning, and yet the number of fires and the amount of losses had increased by a large proportion. The speaker asked what was the cause of this, and answered that it rested with the legislators who had passed valued policy

Mr. Hope cited several of what he called persir. Hope cited several of what he called per-verse and malicious decisions of the Courts, and pronounced against the careless criticisms of the daily press. He eulogized the insurance companies as more equitable than individuals, for he said they would not take advantage of technicalities that individuals would to protect technicalities that individuals would to protect themselves. The companies had paid and paid money that they were not bound by any legal claim to pay, but were only bound by a moral law to hand over. And still the people and the careless press would how! for the Legislature to pass laws which would protect the "honest community from being robbed by the insurance companies." You might take twelve men, reputed honest, church goers, and honored citizens generally, and place them in a jury-box, with an insurance company as a defendant, and these men would in three cases out of four declare a most pernicious and illegal verdict against the company. Many Judges possessed the same peculiarities.

a lady friend, went to visit the County House last Saiurday afternoon. Arriving at their destination, Mrs. Zimmer remained in the carriage, not caring to go 'through the house. A short time after Mr. Zimmer and friend had passed into the house a monkey belonging to some neighbor sprang upon the fence near the carriage and began to chatter at Mrs. Zimmer. She paid no attention to it until the monkey jumped into the carriage and began to strike at her face and head. She then succeeded in pushing him out, but he immediately sorang in again and made a furious onslaught upon the lady's face. Almost overcome with fright, Mrs. Zimmer grasped the whip, and, in attempting to hit the moukey, struck the horse. Frightened at the sudden blow, the horse started up the road at a rapid rate. After running some distance the horse was stopped by some men who road at a rapid rate. After running some dis-tance the horse was stopped by some men who were near at hand. Mrs. Zimmer was found unconscious and the monkey still clinging to her person. Being removed to her home, medical aid was called, but it was of no avail. Mrs. Zimmer could not rally, and died Monday after noon of nervous prostration.

A HEROIC ACT.

Bravery to Reach a Stranded Vessel

Lake Huron in a Storm.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

On Lake Superior, Sept. 9.—Soon after the steamer Manitoba left Southampton on her present trip up the lakes she suddenly ran into a storm so heavy as to compel her to put back. This proved to be the severest storm on Lakes Huron and Superior for several years, and for three days kept both lakes clear of vessels. On her back course, and while running with the wind, she stood the sea easily enough, but as she rounded to make Southampton barbor the sea came over her quarter and rolled over her with terrific force. Again and again the waves broke on ber hurricane deck, and the officers of the propeller Quebec, coming in at about the same time, said that when a high wave left her they could see clear under her keel up nearly to her wheels. However, they reached the lea of the pier in safety.

But at the same time the schooner Mary Lou-

ise, trying to make the same harbor, grounded on the south reef about two miles from the shore, and every sea washed clean over her. It was plain that in a short time she must go to pieces, and there would be little chance for any

one on board.

The Manitoba had scarcely made fast to the The Manitoba had scarcely pinde last to the pier when the Captain ordered the yawl lowered, and called for volunteers for the perilous effort to go out to the stranded vessel and rescue the crew, who could be seen in the rigging. There was no good lifeboat to be had. The First Mate at once responded, as did the Purser, Steward, and watchman, and the Mate of the Quebec, and also young Ross Lambert, son of the Lighthouse-Keeper. This made as many as were needed to man the boat, and the Second Mate, needed to man the boat, and the Second Mate, who had also got into the yawl, was sent back by the Captain to take charge of the steamer.

This gave four men at the oars, one man to bail, the Captain steering with an oar,—for a rudder is of no use to a boat in such a sea,—and one man sitting by the Captain to hold the steering-oar in the chalk and give him the necessary control. Knowing the danger of the undertaking, the Captain called out to his crew that no one had better go who was not ready to take all the risk, for it was a matter of life and death. Not a man wavered, but they called out death. Not a man wavered, but they called out to go ahead. The boat was let go, the Captain turned her to the open lake, and the men bent

to the cars.

Right in the face of both wind and wave the noble crew carried their bost for a mile and a baif toward the schooner, the man with the pail bailing out the water which continually broke over them. Then the schooner drifted off the reef and toward the rocky mainland, rendering the situation of her crew still more perilous.

The Captain and Mate at once decided to so change the course of their boat as to intercept her, hoping by getting finally under her lee to take off her crew. But this gave them a more decomposition and expressed them to the full dangerous course, and exposed them to the full sweep of the sca, away from the shelter of the reef which had at some times slightly protected them. As the first three heavy seas came on, the first one they passed though it turned them somewhat, but the second caught the boat, tossed her in its crest, and capsized her, washing every man entirely clear of her. Five swam back to her and got on to her keel, only to be washed off at the first high sea.

only to be washed off at the first high sea. During the intervening waves they swam back and got, on again. Four times they climbed on to her stippery keel, and each time the first high sea washed them off.

The Purser, young Murry, was strangled when the yawl was first capsized, but the Steward caught him with one hand, while he held on to the boat with the other. But when the waves washed them off, the Purser was never seen again.

seen again.
Ross Lambert was carried too far away to have enough work for any of them, but he caught a couple of the oars, and with these made agailant struggle for his life. He crossed them, and then got his arms and shoulders over them, and rode so weil that both the Mates thought he had a

better chance than they.

Three times the Captain dived for the painter, and finally succeeded in getting it out from under the boat, and then, drawing it under him the determined to keep hold of that in any event Then the Mares called for all hands to try an right the boat. It was no use trying to hold on to her keel. Watching their chance between the seas, they finally succeeded. The Steward and watchman got inside, being too much exhausted to remain outside.

to remain outside.

The Captain was at the bow holding onto the painter, and the Mates at the stern, one at each corner. By using their utmost efforts they then succeeded in getting her around, and keeping her with her square stern against the sea, and each wave as it struck her surged her forward toward the short of course with the short of the toward the shore, of course washing over every-one, those inside holding onto the seats and keeping their heads down, those outside drop-ping under the water, as each wave reached

It was close work to keep her headed right, and, unless they kept her straight, she must be capsized again. The two men inside moved to one side or the other, as necessary, to balance her, and watched the high seas, so as to move always to windward, while the three in the water worked their best to keep her with her stern square against the sea.

They had been in the water an hour and a half, when the Captain at the bow saw a high the starting twenty feet above the men at the sea towering twenty feet above the men at the stern. It gave them all a terrible shock, nearly wrenching their arms from their sockets; but they all held on. Then they looked anxiously toward young Lambert, thinking that, if it fairly struck him, it must sweep his oars away. He came up behind it as usual,—his oars were gone,—threw up his hands, and was gone.

Long before this time every man had become chilled till his bones seemed to be turning cold. Their eyes started from their sockets. Their faces were blue, almost black. Fortunately, all the survivors had retained codrage and presence of mind, and assisted one another as far as possible. They also feit the encouragement of seeing the people on the shore ready to aid them whenever they should come through the breakers and assistance would become possible.

A man will fight terribly for life, and endure what would at first seem impossible. They had been over two hours in the water, the sea never abotting before the Cantester the cantester. sea towering twenty feet above the men at the what would at first seem impossible. They had been over two hours in the water, the sea never abating, before the Captain, letting himself down as usual to let the sea roll over him, touched bottom on the bar. But the breakers were rolling over them furiously. When they touched bottom again not a man could sustain himself on his feet, or use them in helping the yawl forward. All his vitality was concentrated on clinging to the boat, and when the men on shore, forming a line and holding one another by the hands, waded in far enough to reach them and puil them out, they had actually to unloose their grasp on the boat and almost carry

unloose their grasp on the boat and almost carry them ashore. It was a touching scene when these brave sur-vivors shook hands, with tears in their eyes, but unable to speak.

In a few weeks young Murry, the Purser, who was a very competent officer and a great favorit with the Company, was to have been married to a young lady in Southampton, who in agony watched him from the shore and saw him go down to his stormy grave.

The crew of the schooner were finally all saved on a raft from which they got a line to the shore.

saved on a raft from which they got a line to the shore.

The heroic crew of the yawl was as follows: Capt. James Syms, First-Mate John C. Rvers, Purser James Murry (drowned), Steward Samuel McClellan, Watchman Daniel McKay, Mate of the Quebec Elgin Belyea, Lighthouse-Keeper's son Ross Lambert (drowned).

However brave the action of these noble men may be considered, not the least to be remembered by any who know them is the modesty of their account. They tried simply to do their duty, and they ask credit for nothing more.

JOSIAH H. BISSELL.

insurance companies." You might take twelve men, reputed honest, church goers, and honored citizens generally, and place them in a jurybox, with an insurance company as a defendant, and these men would in three cases out of four declare a most pernicious and illegal verdict against the company. Many Judges possessed the same peculiarities.

A resolution of thanks was tendered by the Association to Mr. Hope for his effort, after which the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Scared to Death by a Monkey.

Gloceraville (N. Y.) Letter to Utica Herald.

W. N. Zimmer, accompanied by his wife and

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York Dr. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked won-ders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs. lower limbs.

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I have tried various kinds of baths, manipolisitons, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to styre me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been affliered as myself.) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then soffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the day application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm giow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain based entirely away, although thave slight periodical affacts approaching a chance of weather. I know now how a cure myself, and feel guite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

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